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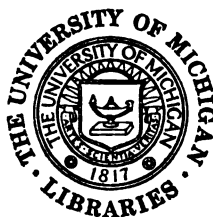


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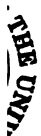
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AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Presenting Seven Hundred and Fifty Events in
United States History, from the Discovery
of America to the Present Day

BY
PHILIP ROBERT DILLON



THE PHILIP R. DILLON PUBLISHING COMPANY
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*Dedicated to the Journalists of The United States
who Formulate, Primordially, the Essential
Material for the Web of
American History*

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PRINCIPAL PERMANENT DATES OF THE GREAT WAR

Year 1914

- June 28**—Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated at Serajevo in Serbia.
July 23—Austria sent ultimatum to Serbia.
July 28—Austria declared war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and the next day invaded Luxemburg, an act of war against France.
Aug. 3—German army invaded Belgium.
Aug. 4—Great Britain declared war on Germany.
Aug. 5—President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality of the United States.
Sept. 6, 7, 8 and 9—Battle of the Marne, a French victory resulting in the stopping of the German invasion of France and the retreat of the Germans to the River Aisne in France.
Nov. 5—Great Britain and France declared war on Turkey.
Dec. 24—First German air raid on England by Zeppelin airships.

Year 1915

- May 7**—Sinking of the *Lusitania*.
May 23—Italy declared war on Austria.
Oct. 11—Bulgaria as an ally of the Central Powers invaded Serbia.

ERRATA

Page 9, eleventh line—"eight years" should be "eighteen months".

Page 30 (Washington)—"Appointed Commander-in-chief" should read "Assumed command".

Page 57—(March 23th, Capture of Aguinado) should read "year 1901".

Page 148—(July 1st, Battle of Gettysburg) should read "Chickamauga, eleven weeks after Gettysburg."

Page 332—(Dec. 17th, first airplane flight carrying a man): "Willard" should be Wilbur, and "Wilbur" should be Orville.

Index—"Germany, declaration of war against..... 68" should be (page) 65.

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German offensive was shifted from the British front to the Aisne and the last great drive toward Paris was begun.

- July 15**—Peak of the German offensive in France was stopped by Americans at Château-Thierry. This was the turn of the tide.
- July 18**—Allies offensive against Germans in France began in the Soissons-Rheims salient."
- Sept. 12**—American army began its first distinctive offensive and in three days drove the Germans from the "Saint-Mihiel salient," near the German boundary of Lorraine.
- Sept. 30**—Bulgaria surrendered.
- Oct. 30**—Turkey surrendered.
- Nov. 3**—Austria surrendered.
- Nov. 11**—Germany signed an armistice which was a virtual surrender.

The armistice of November 11 which actually ended the War was signed near Château de Francfort in the department of Aisne, a short distance from the northern boundary of France, in a railway car upon a switch near the Château, which railway car was the temporary headquarters of Marshal Foch, the commander-in-chief of the Allies. The armistice agreement under seven headings, and in thirty-seven sections, concluded with the following (in French):

"This armistice has been signed the eleventh of November, Nineteen Eighteen, at 5 o'clock a. m., French time.

F. Foch,
R. E. Wemyss,
Erzberger,
A. Obendorff,
Winterfeldt,
Von Salow."

The convention provided that hostilities should cease at 11 a. m., French time, on Nov. 11, 1918.

The signers, more definitely identified, were as follows:

General Ferdinand Foch, Generalissimo of the armies of the Allies.

Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty.

Matthias Erzberger and Count von Obendorff, representing the German civil government.

General Winterfeldt and General von Salow, representing the German armies in the field.

While technically the armistice was an agreement by convention to suspend hostilities for thirty days with the option to extend the period, the conditions were such as to constitute a practical surrender of the German armies and navy on all fronts.

Approximately 8,000,000 lives were lost in the war. The total cost measured by war appropriations by governments, and recorded losses of property, was about \$250,000,000,000.

The army of the United States numbered 212,000 men and officers at the time of declaring war. At the end it numbered approximately 3,700,000 officers and men. Of these approximately 2,000,000 were serving in France on the date of the signing of the armistice, and 750,000 actually took part in the fighting.

FOREWORD

By WILLIAM RABENORT, PH. D. (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Author of "Rabenort's Geography"

TO find an unexplored region in the realm of reference books is an unwonted achievement. Yet that is what the writer of the following pages seems to have done. Makers of almanacs and compilers of calendars have indeed made short excursions into the domain of American Anniversaries but their contributions are obvious and fragmentary to the point of tantalization.

In this volume the leading events of American history are treated comprehensively and with a degree of scholarship that deserves to be called scientific. The material has been gathered during years of research; the selections have been made judiciously, with a discrimination that is as evident from the omissions as from what is included. Difference of opinion there may be as to the proportionate emphasis laid upon the several events and to the comparative space allotted to each. But few if any readers will quarrel with the author's predilection for the dramatic and romantic aspects of history nor with his patriotic purpose as manifest throughout the book. As to the style, which maintains the best traditions of American literature as developed in the field of journalism there would seem to be no question as to its sober eloquence nor its adequate enthusiasm where the subject warrants it. The simplicity of the scheme of classification approaches a stroke of genius and with the system of cross references provided by the index makes the contents of the book readily available.

The need for such a book is undeniable. The occasional speaker in the pulpit and upon the platform; the orator of the day; as well as those whose voices are heard through the daily press will alike welcome a handy volume that reminds them from day to day of the supreme moments in American history. The student who

has read the history of the United States chronologically will here have an opportunity to review the subject in a new order, with new relations and from a fresh point of view. The fact made apparent in this book that every day is an anniversary often of several events of contending importance may well check our over-readiness to declare a holiday upon any and every occasion. Indeed, so widespread is the field of usefulness that spreads before such a book as this that one hesitates to set limits upon it.

The care of the author to clear up moot questions and obscure incidents is shown throughout the book. How the Declaration of Independence was signed; who actually said, "Millions for defense but not a cent for tribute!" to mention but two and at random. Equally worthy of note are the pains taken to bring the annals up to date: President Wilson's phrase, "Peace without Victory"; and the authoritative handling of the celebration of the first Catholic mass in America are but two of countless cases in point.

Oliver Wendell Holmes took delight in matching his life with that of the lexicographer Samuel Johnson who lived exactly a century before the genial Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. "American Anniversaries" enables the reader to look backward through the vista of the years and from this catalog of our national treasure in men and events to appraise anew the glory of our country's career.

WILLIAM RABENORT.

New York, June 1, 1918.

NOTE

The various standard authorities on United States History have not fully agreed upon dates and other statistical details of a considerable number of events. The dates and other statistics given in this volume are the consequents of painstaking research. Corrections, or any authoritative information intended to eliminate discrepancies and fix details with permanent accuracy, will be received with gratitude by

THE AUTHOR.

JANUARY

January 1 (1752)—Betsy Ross (*née* Elizabeth Griscom) born at Philadelphia, Pa., year 1752; died at Philadelphia, Jan. 30, 1836. She was the widow of John Ross who was the nephew of Col. George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is claimed by her descendants that she was engaged by Washington to make the first American Flag showing stars and stripes. This claim was first formally made by William J. Candy in a paper read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in the year 1870. (See Flag Day, June 14, 1777.)

Jan. 1 (1863)—The Emancipation of negro slaves went into effect, in accordance with Lincoln's proclamation, year 1863. (See Negro Emancipation, Sept. 22, 1862.)

Jan. 1 (1913)—Parcel Post system was inaugurated in the United States, year 1913.

Jan. 2 (1776)—First American Flag bearing seven red and six white stripes was raised over headquarters of the American army commanded by Washington, at Cambridge, Mass., year 1776. (See Flag Day, June 14.)

Jan. 2 (1863)—Battle of Murfreesboro (or Stone's River), Tenn., year 1863. This date is the anniversary, though the battle lasted from Dec. 31 to Jan. 3. General William S. Rosecrans (Union, 44,000 men) vs. General Braxton Bragg (Confederate, 45,000 men). Union loss 9,500 killed and wounded; Confederate loss 9,236. The Confederates captured 2,800 Union men. In a technical military sense it was a drawn battle. In its after-effects it was a Union victory.

Jan. 3 (1777)—Battle of Princeton, N. J., year 1777. General Washington (American, 3,000 men) vs. Colonel Mawhood (British, 1,800 men). American loss 100; British loss 430. A brilliant American victory.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Jan. 4 (1896)—Utah was admitted into the Union, year 1896.

Jan. 5 (1608)—Capt. John Smith was captured by Indians in Virginia. His life was saved by the Indian Princess Pocahontas, year 1608.

Jan. 5 (1777)—"Battle of the Kegs." First use of floating "mines" in American military history, year 1777. The kegs were loaded with explosives and set afloat in the Delaware river with intent to destroy the British fleet at Philadelphia. The attempt failed; none of the mines exploded.

Jan. 6 (1838)—Alfred Vail's successful telegraph instrument was completed and tested, year 1838. Three miles of wire were stretched around a room to test. It is the Vail receiving instrument, and not the Morse, which has survived in telegraphy.

Jan. 6 (1912)—New Mexico was admitted into the Union, year 1912.

FIRST NATIONAL ELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES

January 7, 1789

The Constitutional convention, after the necessary nine States had approved the Constitution, in 1788 re-assembled and named "the second Wednesday in January, 1789," as the day upon which the States should hold an election to choose "electors" who would later choose the first President and Vice-President of the United States. (See April 6.)

The first national election was not a popular presidential election such as we have nowadays. Only Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts and New Jersey voted directly for the presidential electors. Seven of the other States had provided that these electors should be chosen by the legislatures. The remaining two, Rhode Island and North Carolina, had not yet accepted the Constitution and did not at all provide for any election. The cam-

JANUARY

paigñ preceding the election was a contest between the "Federalists" and the "Anti-Federalists," the first two political parties in the nation. The Federalist leaders were Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay. The Anti-Federalist leaders were Patrick Henry, Aaron Burr, and Governor George Clinton of New York. Both parties favored George Washington for President and the contest was waged mainly to decide who should be Vice-President. The chief candidates for Vice-President were John Adams of the Federalists and George Clinton of the Anti-Federalists. There was a deadlock in the New York legislature between the Senate and the Assembly of that State, and no electors were chosen, so it was that New York did not participate in the election of the first President of the United States.

The men of Virginia, Maryland and Georgia at this election voted "viva voce," and not by ballot. They were required to speak aloud the names of the candidates they desired to vote for, and the clerks of election recorded the voters' names and their choices in the polling book. In New Jersey, the other State that voted directly, secret ballots were used.

The Federalists won overwhelmingly. April 6, three months later, the electors met at New York. The apportionment of electoral votes by States was as follows: New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 10, Connecticut 7, New York 8, New Jersey 6, Pennsylvania 10, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Virginia 12, North Carolina 7, South Carolina 7, Georgia 5—a total of 88 votes. Rhode Island had been left out of the apportionment. No delegates appeared from New York and North Carolina. Two delegates of Maryland were absent, and there were two vacancies in the Virginia delegation. The law did not provide for "alternates," so the total number of electoral votes cast was actually 69.

Washington received the unanimous vote for President. The following was the vote for Vice President:

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

John Adams of Massachusetts 34; John Jay of New York 9; Robert H. Harrison of Maryland 6; John Rutledge of South Carolina 6; John Hancock of Massachusetts 4; George Clinton of New York 3; Samuel Huntington of Connecticut 2; John Milton of Georgia 2; James Armstrong of Georgia 1; Edward Telfair of Georgia 1; Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts 1.

John Adams therefore became first Vice President of the United States.

Jan. 7 (1800)—Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States, born in Cayuga County, N. Y., year 1800; died at Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874. Was nominated by the Whig party for Vice President in 1848 and elected with Zachary Taylor, the candidate for President. On the death of President Taylor, he was inaugurated President, July 10, 1850, and served 2 years, 7 months and 24 days. The chief events of his administration were the passage of Henry Clay's "Omnibus Bill" (intended to settle the Slavery Question) in the year 1850, the settlement of the boundary between Texas and Mexico, the second invasion of Cuba by Lopez, and the reduction of letter postage to 2 cents.

Jan. 7 (1861)—Convention of seven seceding states met at Jackson, Miss. First flag of the Confederacy, colloquially called "the Bonnie Blue Flag," was unfurled, year 1861.

Jan. 8 (1790)—First annual Presidential message, delivered in a spoken address by President Washington to Congress, in New York, year 1790.

Jan. 8 (1815)—Battle of New Orleans, year 1815. Gen. Andrew Jackson (6,000 Americans) vs. Gen. Pakenham (10,000 British). Overwhelming American victory. American loss 8 killed and 13 wounded. British loss 700 killed, 1,400 wounded, 500 prisoners. (See March 15, Birthday of Andrew Jackson.)

Jan. 9 (1861)—Steamship *Star of the West* sent by the Federal government from New York with supplies

JANUARY

and re-enforcements for Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, was fired upon by Confederate batteries at Charleston, and obliged to turn back to New York, year 1861. This was actually the first military firing of the Civil War.

Jan. 10 (1737)—Ethan Allen born at Litchfield, Conn., year 1737; died at Burlington, Vt., in 1789. He originated the usage of the word "continental" in American history. (See "Opening of the First Continental Congress," Sept. 5, 1774.)

Jan. 10 (1870)—The Standard Oil Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, at Cleveland, year 1870. The incorporators were John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Samuel Andrews and Stephen V. Harkness (all of Cleveland), and William Rockefeller of New York (a brother of John D. Rockefeller). The capital stock was named as \$1,000,000. John D. Rockefeller was elected president. He was the creative force and ruling power in all the immense development during the first thirty years of the company's existence.

Jan. 10 (1888)—Harvey process for manufacturing steel armor plate patented, year 1888.

Jan. 11 (1757)—Alexander Hamilton, statesman and soldier, born in the island of Nevis, West Indies, year 1757; died at New York, July 12, 1804. One of the most brilliant statesmen of the Western Continent. He settled in New York in 1772 and immediately began his public career as a writer of pamphlets dealing with the great political issues which culminated in the Revolution. He was commissioned a captain in the Continental army in 1776 and immediately attracted the attention of Washington, who appointed him a member of his staff in 1777. At this time began the rivalry with Aaron Burr which lasted until his death. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and was a dominating influence, chiefly through a series of essays which he wrote—later entitled "The Federalist," published in the news-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

paper *The Independent Journal* of New York, running from October 1787 to April 1788. Washington appointed him the first Secretary of the Treasury, and President Adams appointed him commander-in-chief of the army in 1799. His rivalry with Burr reached the climax when Burr challenged him to a duel. On July 11, 1804, the duel was fought at Weehawken, N. J., beside the Hudson River. Hamilton fell mortally wounded and died next day. His body was buried in Trinity Churchyard, New York, where many pause each day to contemplate the monument over his grave.

Jan. 11 (1864)—The 13th Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery in the United States, was offered in the United States Senate by Senator Brooks of Missouri, year 1864.

Jan. 12 (1737)—John Hancock born at Quincy, Mass., year 1737; died at Quincy, Oct 8, 1793. He was president of the First Continental Congress.

Jan. 13 (1785)—Samuel Woodworth, poet, born at Scituate, Mass., year 1785; died Dec. 9, 1842. Author of "The Old Oaken Bucket."

ADOPTION OF THE FIRST WRITTEN CONSTITUTION KNOWN TO HISTORY

January 14, 1639

The first written constitution framed by a people for the government of themselves, in the history of the world, was adopted at Hartford, Conn., on Jan. 14, 1639. This first formal republic was made up of the people of the three earliest towns in the Connecticut River valley, Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield. The preamble was as follows:

"Forasmuch as it hath pleased the Almighty God by the wise disposition of His divine providence so to Order and dispose of things that we the Inhabitants and residents of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield are now cohabiting and dwelling in and upon the River of Connecticut

JANUARY

and the Lands thereunto adjoining: And well knowing where a people are gathered together the word of God requires that to mayntayne the peace and union of such people there should be an orderly and decent Government established, according to God, to order and dispose of the affayres of the people at all seasons as occation shall require; does therefore assotiate and conjoin ourselves to be as one Publike State of Commonwealth; and do, for our selves and our Successors and such as shall be adjoined to us att any tyme hereafter, enter into Combination and Confederation together, to mayntayne and presearve the liberty and purity of the gossell of our Lord Jesus which we now profess, as also the disciplyne of the Churches, which according to the truth of the said gossell is now practised amongst us. As also in our Civil Affaires to be guided and governed according to such Lawes, Rules, Orders and decrees as shall be made, ordered and decreed, as followeth:”

Then follow eleven sections, clearly instituting the three great coordinate branches of republican government, the executive, the legislative and the judicial. In general, this constitution was a model in the minds of those who framed the Constitution of the United States one hundred and fifty years later.

Jan. 14 (1801)—The first Capitol buildings at Washington burned, year 1801.

Jan. 15 (1831)—First locomotive for actual use built in the United States was completed at Peter Cooper's iron works near Baltimore, Md., year 1831. On first trial, it drew an open car in which were seated the directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co., from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, at the rate of 18 miles an hour. It was named “Best Friend.”

Jan. 15 (1865)—Fort Fisher (N. C.) captured by Federals, year 1865. Union victory: Gen. Alfred H. Terry

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

(Union land and naval force) vs. Gen. Whiting (Confederate garrison of 2,300 men).

Jan. 16 (1826)—National Academy of Design organized at New York, year 1826.

Jan. 16 (1918)—Proclamation issued by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, head of the Fuel Administration of the Government and indorsed by President Wilson, providing that on Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of year 1918, and on each and every Monday beginning Jan. 28 and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, "no manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose whatever," excepting certain classes of plants engaged in producing and selling necessary food-stuffs, and others that had to be operated continuously. The proclamation, which came without warning, was a tremendous sensation in the nation—more so than the declaration of war against Germany. It was caused by a threatened coal famine, consequent upon the extraordinarily cold and stormy winter and the so-called "break down" of the railroads, which, largely because of the German war, were unable to distribute normally the necessary coal from the mines. A great outcry against Garfield was raised, but the people obeyed loyally the order, and observed the dates named as national holidays up to and including Monday, Feb. 11, when, mild weather having come, the order was revoked.

BIRTHDAY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

January 17, 1706

Benjamin Franklin was born at Boston, on Jan. 17, 1706; died at Philadelphia on April 17, 1790, aged eighty-four years. His body was buried in the cemetery of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and there his dust is now lying.

His father was a maker of tallow candles and soap. His mother was the daughter of Peter Folger, the Quaker poet of Nantucket Island. He was sent to school at the

JANUARY

age of eight. When he was ten, he was taken from school and set to work in his father's candle and soap factory. He never attended again a regular school, yet he became one of the best educated men in all the world's history. Naturally, he did not like soap boiling, so he was apprenticed to his brother to learn the trade of printer, which was to his liking, and eventually he became the most famous printer in America. He ran away from his apprenticeship when he was seventeen and went to Philadelphia where he opened a printing office. Later he went to London, England, and remained there eight years as a journeyman printer, returning to Philadelphia in 1726. From this time, he steadily rose as a printer and publisher. His public career began in 1736 when he was made clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly. Next year he became postmaster of Philadelphia. During the succeeding twenty years, aside from his duties as printer and publisher and public official, he devoted himself to scientific investigation, especially in electricity, with a success that astonished the world of scholars and scientists. In 1762 the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge conferred on him the degree of LL.D. and thereafter he was called "Doctor" Franklin. He was the first to propose a union of the Colonies, in 1755. When the Stamp Act controversy arose in 1765, he was sent by the colonies of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Georgia and New Jersey to represent them in London. He remained in Europe ten years, the most striking American figure on that continent. After Independence was declared, he was sent as ambassador to France. His success in winning the friendship and admiration of the French court and people was amazing. Chiefly through him the alliance with France was consummated in 1778. He remained in France nine years. After the Revolutionary War he returned home. In 1786 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania. He was a leading member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

His biographers do not claim for him the attribute of genius, but he is the supreme man of talent in American history. His life was literally an open book, for he wrote in his famous "autobiography" of the intimate things of his life, of his weaknesses and errors. It is probably because of this frankness that he is not one of the national "heroes" like Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, men who were less talented than he, but who carried the atmosphere of the mystic, and this is the first requisite of an enduring character as "hero." Franklin is the man of a hundred talents, a built-up man—if that description conveys the idea of difference from the man of genius who springs forth in a fullness, or at least in a measure of extraordinary power, with apparently little experience or training. He was a man of great talent in the fields of abstract philosophy, concrete government, sociology, and material science, and these fields envelop nearly all of organized human society.

Jan. 17 (1781)—Battle of The Cowpens (S. C.), year 1781; American victory; Gen. Daniel Morgan (1,000 Americans) vs. Col. Tarleton (1,100 British). American loss 72 killed and wounded; British loss 300 killed and wounded, 450 prisoners.

Jan. 18 (1782)—Daniel Webster born at Salisbury, N. H., year 1782; died at Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852. The best known orator in American history. He and Henry Clay were the leaders of the Whig Party throughout its national existence, from 1834 to 1853. They both died in 1852 and the party died shortly after.

Jan. 18 (1892)—Modern electric trolley system patented by C. J. Van de Poole, year 1892.

BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT E. LEE

January 19, 1807

Robert Edward Lee, the chief military officer of the Confederate States of America, was born in the year

1807, in the family mansion of the Lees on the Westmoreland hillside of Virginia overlooking the Potomac. His father was Henry Lee, famous as "Light Horse Harry" of the American Revolution, the dashing dragoon and brilliant friend of Washington. He graduated from West Point in 1829. Two years later he married Mary A. R. Custis, the great granddaughter of Mrs. Custis, the second wife of Washington. He served with distinction in the Mexican War, being brevetted colonel for gallantry at the battle of Chapultepec. His regular rank was captain at the end of that war. On March 16, 1861, less than one month before the Civil War began, he was promoted to colonel in the U. S. Army. He was, at the time, looked upon as the ablest engineer in the army.

Extraordinary efforts were made by Northern statesmen and army officers to keep Lee on the Union side. Postmaster General Blair, apparently acting for President Lincoln, immediately after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, offered him the command of the Union army that was to be raised. He refused. In a letter to a friend he wrote, "Though opposed to secession and deprecating war, I could take no part in the invasion of the Southern States." Shortly after this, Virginia joined the seceding States, and offered Lee the command of the Virginia troops with the rank of major-general. He accepted. At first he was only an aide to President Davis, and did not command in the first great battle, at Bull Run. It was almost a year later when he was appointed to command the Army of Northern Virginia, the main army of the Confederacy. He continued in command of this army until he surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. Though he was the foremost general of the South, he was never the general-in-chief of the Southern armies in the way that General Grant was general-in-chief of the Northern armies, for President Davis was himself a military man, a West Point graduate, and the actual commander-in-chief.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

After the war, General Lee quietly retired to private life. He accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia—now called Washington and Lee University. He died at his home in Lexington on Oct. 12, 1870, in his sixty-fourth year. His body was buried beneath the chapel of the University. He was marvellously loved and respected by the whole people of the South. As a military commander, his only rivals in American history are Washington, Grant and "Stonewall" Jackson. He revolutionized modern military strategy by originating the system of long lines of trenches for defense. His defense of Petersburg and Richmond had been studied intensively by all the military schools of Europe for fifty years prior to the great German War.

Jan. 19 (1809)—Edgar Allen Poe, poet, born at Boston, Mass., year 1809; died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1849. His best known poem, "The Raven," was published in 1845.

Jan. 20 (1734)—Robert Morris born, year 1734 (in England), died at Philadelphia May 8, 1806. He was the first great American financier, and devoted all his talents to his country's cause in the American Revolution.

Jan. 21 (1824)—"Stonewall" Jackson, soldier (Gen. Thomas J. Jackson), born at Clarksburg, W. Va., year 1824; shot in the night time at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, by his own men who fired by mistake; died near Chancellorsville, May 10, 1863. He is universally ranked as the ablest Confederate commander, excepting Robert E. Lee. Some military authorities say he was the greatest military commander without exception in American history. (See Battle of Bull Run, July 21.)

Jan. 22 (1895)—National Association of Manufacturers of the United States organized, at a convention in Cincinnati, year 1895. Thomas P. Egan was first president.

JANUARY

Jan. 22 (1917)—President Wilson, addressing the U. S. Senate, year 1917, spoke these words: "The statesmen of both of the groups of nations [Quadruple Alliance and Entente allies], now arrayed against one another, have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all, may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be. They imply first of all that it must be a peace without victory." The phrase "Peace without Victory" became current throughout the world.

Jan. 23 (1845)—Act passed by Congress appointing the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November to be election day for members of Congress and Presidential electors, year 1845.

Jan. 23 (1909)—Steamship *Republic*, Atlantic liner, was rammed and sunk by the steamship *Florida*, near Nantucket Light Ship, year 1909. The Marconi operator, Jack Binns, sent out the call "C. Q. D." (the code signal then used in calling for aid) and several steamships quickly answered and steamed to the spot. They saved 761 persons. This was the first use of wireless to save lives of passengers on an ocean liner.

Jan. 24 (1838)—Samuel F. B. Morse first publicly exhibited and demonstrated his code of "dots and dashes," now known as the Morse alphabet code, at New York University, New York, year 1838.

Jan. 24 (1848)—Gold discovered in California by James Wilson Marshal at Culmua on the American river, year 1848. Marshal was building a saw mill beside the river when he accidentally made the discovery. He profited little, and died penniless in 1855.

Jan. 25 (1787)—The United States arsenal at Springfield, Mass., was attacked by the "rebels" in Shay's Rebellion, year 1787.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Jan. 25 (1830)—Senator Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina, in a tariff debate in Congress, delivered a speech on State rights and a defense of "Nullification," year 1830. This speech is famous as the best presentation of the affirmative of "State Rights" in American history.

Jan. 26 (1830)—Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts delivered his greatest speech, on the Constitution of the United States in its relation to "State Rights," year 1830. The speech was a reply to Senator Hayne of South Carolina.

Jan. 26 (1837)—Michigan admitted into the Union, year 1837.

Jan. 26 (1869)—Patent issued to Alexander L. Holley for "Converter" for making Bessemer steel, the first in America, year 1869.

Jan. 27 (1785)—Charter granted to the University of Georgia, year 1785. First State University chartered, but was not opened to students until 1801.

Jan. 27 (1880)—Patent for incandescent lamp granted to Thomas Alva Edison, year 1880.

Jan. 28 (1855)—Panama Railroad completed and first train ran across the isthmus from ocean to ocean, year 1855.

Jan. 29 (1843)—William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, born at Niles, Ohio, year 1843. Nominated for President by the Republican party and elected—electoral vote (45 States): McKinley, 271; W. J. Bryan (Democrat), 176. Inaugurated March 4, 1897. Renominated and re-elected—electoral vote (45 States): McKinley, 292; W. J. Bryan (Dem.), 155—second inauguration March 4, 1901. The Pan-American Exposition was opened at Buffalo, N. Y., May 1, 1901 and remained open until Nov. 1. On September 5, President McKinley attended the exposition and delivered to

JANUARY

many thousands of visitors an address that came to be regarded as the greatest speech of his career, in which he outlined the future progressive policies of the nation. Next day, Friday, September 6, he held a public reception in the Temple of Music of the Exposition and shook hands with all who came. In the reception line was Leon Czolgosz, a so-called Anarchist, who had a handkerchief wrapped around his right hand, seemingly to protect a wound, but in reality to conceal a revolver which he held. When Czolgosz, in his turn, reached the President, at a distance of three feet he fired two shots to assassinate Mr. McKinley. One of the bullets penetrated the stomach and lodged in the muscles of the back, and from this wound, he died, on Sept. 14, at the home of John G. Milburn in Buffalo. His last words were, "It is God's way. His will be done, not ours." He was buried at Canton, Ohio, his home city. His murderer was tried, convicted and electrocuted at Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1901. Aside from the assassination, President McKinley will have a prominent place in American history because of the Spanish War which was waged during his first administration; also because of the extraordinary liking for him shown by the great mass of the nation. Perhaps he was the most popular President since Washington. Shortly after his death, an organization was formed to perpetuate his memory. It was planned to celebrate his birthday, each year, by wearing a pink carnation, and January 29 was named "Carnation Day." It is purely an unofficial anniversary, which is observed quietly by many in all parts of the country.

The chief events of President McKinley's administration were the annexation of Hawaii (1898), the Spanish-American War and the acquiring of the Philippines, Porto Rico, Wake and Guam (1898), the expedition under Gen. Chaffee in the Boxer Insurrection in China (1900), and the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo (1901).

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Jan. 29 (1861)—Kansas admitted into the Union, year 1861.

Jan. 29 (1861)—John A. Dix was Secretary of the Treasury in President Buchanan's administration. The U. S. Revenue cutter *Robert McClelland* was at New Orleans. Dix ordered the captain, J. G. Breshwood, to sail north. The captain refused for the Civil War was seen to be inevitable and the Confederates wished to keep the ship. Dix, on Jan. 29, 1861, telegraphed Lieutenant Caldwell ordering him to arrest Breshford and take command of the ship. The message concluded with the famous phrase, "If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Jan. 30 (1835)—Attempt to assassinate President Jackson, year 1835. The President, accompanied by members of his cabinet, and surrounded by members of Congress, had assisted at a funeral ceremony in honor of a deceased congressman, in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. He was crossing the rotunda on his way to his carriage, when a man named Richard Lawrence, a house painter, stepped toward him, and at a distance of eight feet leveled a pistol at him and snapped the trigger. The cap exploded but the pistol was not discharged. The man dropped the pistol and pulled another; that also missed fire and the assassin was knocked down and overpowered. He was tried for attempted murder in April of that year and adjudged insane. He stated that he believed the President had ruined the country, and therefore it was best to remove him, and the "powers of Europe" would protect him—Lawrence. He died in an asylum.

Jan. 30 (1900)—Assassination of Governor Goebel of Kentucky, year 1900.

Jan. 31 (1830)—James Gillespie Blaine, born at West Brownsville, Pa., year 1830; died at Washington, D. C.,

JANUARY

Jan. 27, 1893. He was the candidate of the Republican party for President in 1884; was defeated by Grover Cleveland, candidate of the Democratic party. The election was decided by the electoral vote of New York state, which gave a plurality of 1,074 votes for Cleveland in the popular election. This political campaign has a curious interest in American history because of the phrase "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" which became familiar to the whole nation in that year. Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, a Presbyterian clergyman and pastor of a congregation in New York city, led a gathering of ministers to Mr. Blaine's headquarters in New York, and, addressing the Republican candidate, said: "We are Republicans, and do not propose to leave our party and identify ourselves with those whose antecedents have been rum, Romanism and rebellion." Mr. Blaine did not protest against this expressed sentiment of his friend. The Burchard speech was seized upon by the Democratic party and alienated thousands of Roman Catholics who had been friendly to Mr. Blaine. Politicians generally assert that the Burchard speech defeated Blaine.

Jan. 31 (1865)—Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted by Congress, year 1865. Its ratification by twenty-seven states was announced on Dec. 18, 1865. The Amendment reads:

"Section 1—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Section 2—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Jan. 31 (1917)—U. S. government received a note from the German government announcing that, on the coming Feb. 1, "sea traffic will be stopped with every

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

available weapon and without further notice," in "barred zones," around Great Britain, France, Italy and the Eastern Mediterranean. This was a declaration that Germany would begin again the ruthless submarine warfare against England and France, with increase of what was commonly known as "frightfulness." This action of the German government directly caused the diplomatic break a few days later.

FEBRUARY

February 1 (1838)—Screw propeller for steamships patented by its inventor, John Ericsson, year 1838. Ericsson was a native of Sweden who came to America in 1839, at the age of 35 years. He lived as an American until his death in 1889. His most famous work was the designing and building of the warship *Monitor*. (See Battle of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, March 9.)

Feb. 2 (1819)—Treaty with Spain signed, by which the United States purchased Florida for \$5,000,000, year 1819.

Feb. 2 (1848)—Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed by the United States and Mexico, year 1848. By the terms of this treaty, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California were formally ceded to the United States upon payment of about \$15,000,000.

Feb. 3 (1811)—Horace Greeley, journalist, born at Amherst, N. H., year 1811; died at Pleasantville, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1872. He was a Vermont farmer's son. The family was very poor. The farm was sold to pay debts and the elder Greeley had to work as a hired man for other farmers. Horace Greeley went to the village public school. That was all the school education he ever had. Yet he grew to be one of the best educated men in America. He became an apprentice in the trade of printer when he was fifteen years old. He founded the New York *Tribune* and for twenty years—from 1850 to 1870—he was the most influential editor in America. Though he was a Republican, he was nominated for President by the Democratic party in 1872, in opposition to President Grant. He was defeated overwhelmingly. He died of brain fever, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feb. 3 (1917)—President Wilson broke diplomatic relations with Germany by recalling American Ambassa-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

dor James J. Gerard from Berlin and handing passports to German Ambassador Bernstorff at Washington.

Feb. 4 (1824)—Congress adopted a resolution offering a ship to Marquis de Lafayette to bring him to America, year 1824. He accepted and arrived at New York on Aug. 15 of that year.

Feb. 4 (1861)—Convention of seven Southern states met at Montgomery, Ala., to organize the government of the Confederate States of America, year 1861.

Feb. 4 (1887)—The Interstate Commerce Commission was established, year 1887. Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois was the first chairman.

Feb. 5 (1631)—Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, arrived in America at Boston, year 1631. He was the first leader of the principle of religious toleration in the American colonies.

Feb. 5 (1918)—Steamship *Tuscania*, carrying 119 officers and 2,037 men of the United States army bound to Europe for service in the German War, was torpedoed off the north coast of Ireland by a German submarine at nightfall, year 1918. The ship sank. The total loss was 183. This was the first troop ship carrying United States soldiers that was torpedoed by the Germans.

Feb. 6 (1756)—Aaron Burr born at Newark, N. J., year 1756; died at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1836; buried at Princeton, N. J. Founder of what came to be known as the "political machine" in American politics. A man of brilliant talent, whose career stands out as a great and sad disappointment. In the Presidential election of 1800, he received 73 electoral votes; Jefferson received 73, and John Adams 65. The House of Representatives, on the 36th ballot, elected Jefferson as President, and Burr as Vice President. On July 11, 1804, Burr shot and killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel. Duelling was not then classed by law as criminal. He planned to establish a new empire, or else a republic in Texas or Mexico. For this he was charged

FEBRUARY

with treason, tried and acquitted. But overwhelming public opinion condemned him. He went to Europe, was distrusted by all governments and forced to wander, and was reduced to poverty. He returned to America in 1812, almost penniless. He settled in New York and practised law there for the remainder of his life, distrusted and feared by the public and by leading public men, yet idolized by some who succumbed to his extraordinary fascination.

Feb. 6 (1778)—The Treaty of Alliance with France was signed at Paris on this date in the year 1778. The American agents and signers were Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee. On the part of France, the signer was Count de Vergennes, minister of foreign affairs under King Louis XVI. The American victory at Saratoga in October of the preceding year was the most potent influence in bringing about the treaty. (See "Saratoga," Oct. 7.)

Feb. 7 (1892)—Long distance telephone opened between New York and Chicago, year 1892. John Elbridge Hudson was then president of the American Bell telephone company.

Feb. 8 (1793)—Congress fixed the salary of the President at \$25,000 per annum, year 1793.

Feb. 8 (1820)—William Tecumseh Sherman, soldier, born at Lancaster, Ohio, year 1820; died at New York, Feb. 14, 1891. Under Grant, he was the foremost general of the Union armies in the Civil War.

Feb. 8 (1861)—Congress of the Confederate States of America organized its government; it elected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi provisional president, and Alexander Stephens of Georgia provisional vice-president, year 1861. The acts of the Congress were later ratified by popular vote in each of the seceding states.

Feb. 9 (1773)—William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, born at Berkeley, Va., year 1773; died at Washington, April 4, 1841, aged 68

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

years. He was nominated for President by the Whig party in 1840, and elected. Electoral vote (26 States): Harrison, 234; Van Buren (Dem.), 48; James G. Birney (Liberal), 11. Inaugurated Mar. 4, 1841. One month later he died of pneumonia. He was colloquially known as "Tippecanoe" because of the battle at Tippecanoe, Ind., in 1811, when he commanded the U. S. army that annihilated the Indian force of Tecumseh and his brother "The Prophet."

Feb. 9 (1799)—Naval battle between the U. S. S. frigate *Constellation* and the French frigate *Insurgente* near the island of Martinique, West Indies, year 1799. An American victory. The battle lasted about one hour and fifteen minutes. The *Insurgente* was badly damaged and surrendered. The French loss was 70 men killed and wounded; the American lost 2 killed and 3 wounded. This was the most important battle in the pseudo war between the United States and France.

Feb. 9 (1814)—Samuel Jones Tilden born at New Lebanon, Conn., year 1814; died at his country home, "Greystone," near Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1886. Was nominated for President by the Democratic party in 1876. Tilden received a popular plurality of 251,000 votes over Hayes, the Republican candidate, in the 37 states, but the electoral vote of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina was claimed by both parties. Congress appointed an "Electoral Commission" of fifteen members to canvass the vote. This commission reported, on March 2, 1877, that Mr. Hayes had received 185 electoral votes and Mr. Tilden 184 electoral votes. So Mr. Hayes was inaugurated President three days later, on March 5th. In that year, March 4th fell on Sunday. (See March 4.)

Feb. 9 (1870)—Weather Bureau was established by Congress, year 1870.

Feb. 10 (1763)—First treaty of Paris signed, year 1763. End of the Old French and Indian War (lasted 1754 to 1763). Canada was ceded by France to England.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 11 (1735)—Daniel Boone, pioneer, born in Bucks County, Pa., year 1735; died at Charette, Mo., Sept. 26, 1820. Leader of the pioneers who settled Kentucky.

Feb. 11 (1847)—Thomas A. Edison, inventor, born at Milan, Ohio, year 1847.

Feb. 12 (1733)—Gen. James Oglethorpe and thirty-five families from England, Ireland and Scotland, landed from the ship *Ann* at the site of Savannah, and settled the Colony of Georgia, year 1733.

BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

February 12, 1809

In 1859, at the beginning of the campaign by Mr. Lincoln's friends in Illinois to nominate him for the presidency, in response to their urging, he, Mr. Lincoln, wrote a short autobiography of himself, which begins as follows:

"I was born February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon counties, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Va., to Kentucky, about 1781 or 2 where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like."

Lincoln's story of his life is one of the most modest autobiographies ever written by a great man.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

He tells, "when I came of age, I did not know much. Still, somehow I could read, write and cipher to the Rule of Three; but that was all."

He was raised to farm work, in Kentucky, until he was 21 years old. Then he removed to Macon County, Illinois, and continued farm work. Next year he got a place as a clerk in a general country store at Salem, Illinois. When the Black Hawk Indian war broke out he was elected a captain of volunteers and went through the campaign. At the end of the war, he ran for the legislature of Illinois, but was beaten—"the only time I was ever beaten by the people," he remarks. He ran again, and was elected, and reelected twice—serving three terms at Springfield, the capital. During the period he studied law. From this time onward, he steadily rose, as a lawyer and orator. He closed his autobiography with the following: "If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said, I am, in height, six feet four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair, and gray eyes—no other marks or brands recollected."

He omitted to record the important fact that he married in 1842, Miss Mary Todd. Four children were born, of whom only the oldest, Robert Todd Lincoln, lived to maturity.

He did not consider it necessary to refer to the other great fact that he was a candidate for the U. S. Senate against Stephen A. Douglas, in 1858, and in this contest, had met his opponent in a series of seven debates during September and October, on the question of Slavery. This is the most famous debating contest in our history. Though Lincoln received more popular votes than Douglas—125,430 to 121,609, he was defeated, because of peculiarities in apportionment of the legislative districts. This campaign made him the leader of the anti-slavery, or rather the anti-secession cause in the nation.

FEBRUARY

He was nominated for President by the Republican national convention at Chicago on May 16, 1860. The Democratic party nominated Stephen A. Douglas. Two other parties nominated candidates. The result was as follows:

Popular Vote

Lincoln (Republican)	1,857,610
Douglas (Democrat)	1,365,976
Breckenridge (National Democrat or Southern)	847,953
Bell (Constitutional Union).....	590,631

Electoral Vote

Lincoln	180
Breckenridge	72
Bell	39
Douglas	12

Eleven days after the election, in November, 1860, South Carolina adopted the "Ordinance of Secession."

Five weeks after the inauguration of President Lincoln, on March 4, 1861, the Civil War began.

He was shot by the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, in Ford's Theatre, Washington, on the evening of April 14, 1865, and died next morning, aged 56 years. His remains were buried at Springfield, Ill.

All civilized peoples of the world love him and revere him as one of the greatest men that ever lived. (See April 14, "Assassination"; June 3, "Jefferson Davis"; Sept. 22, "Emancipation"; Oct. 15, "Lincoln Monument"; Nov. 19, "Gettysburg Speech," and Dec. 3, "Lincoln-McClellan.")

Feb. 12 (1873)—Passage by Congress of an act "demonetizing" silver, year 1873. By this act, the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains was dropped from the list of authorized coins. In its place was substituted the "trade dollar" of 420 grains, for use mostly in the China trade; a total of \$35,965,944 in this coin was issued from the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

mints. In 1878, the coinage of the silver dollar was resumed.

Feb. 13 (1741)—*The American Magazine*, the first magazine published on the Western Continent, appeared at Philadelphia, year 1741. Three days later Benjamin Franklin brought out *The General Magazine*. The idea was entirely Franklin's. He was preparing to issue his magazine, and spoke of it unguardedly; one of his hearers stole the idea and hurriedly got out a magazine ahead of Franklin. The thief was well punished, for *The American Magazine* died with its third number when the proprietor was bankrupt. Franklin's magazine failed after six months.

Feb. 13 (1776)—James Wilson, member of the Second Continental Congress, offered in the Congress an address to the people proposing and discussing political separation from England, year 1776. This was the first open proposal, in the Congress, of American independence. The members received it coldly; it was "laid upon the table" and thus was suppressed. Two months later, on April 12, North Carolina instructed its delegates to vote for independence. The other Colonies followed.

Feb. 13 (1795)—University of North Carolina opened to students, year 1795. This was the first State university actually opened to students. The universities of Pennsylvania, Georgia, Vermont and Tennessee were chartered prior to the North Carolina institution, but were not opened for general university students until after 1795.

Feb. 14 (1778)—Flag of the United States, Stars and Stripes, first seen and saluted in foreign waters at Quiberon, France, year 1778. It was flown from the peak of the U. S. S. *Ranger*, commanded by John Paul Jones.

Feb. 14 (1876)—Alexander Graham Bell and Elisha Gray, each on this date in the year 1876, filed in Washington separate applications for a patent on a speaking telephone. The Bell application was filed a few hours

FEBRUARY

earlier than the other and the patent was granted to Bell. Later, Gray brought suit against Mr. Bell, alleging that Gray had filed at the Patent Office a caveat prior to the Bell application, in which caveat the Gray telephone was described, and, from this caveat, by accident or fraud—so Gray alleged—Bell received the knowledge which enabled him to perfect the Bell instrument and file his application for patent ahead of Gray. Upon trial of the case, the lower court dismissed the charges against Bell and, in 1888, the U. S. Supreme Court confirmed the Bell patent.

Feb. 14 (1912)—Arizona was admitted into the Union, year 1912.

Feb. 15 (1898)—U. S. Battleship *Maine* was sunk in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15, 1898, following an explosion at 9:49 o'clock at night, of a submarine mine outside the ship and the partial explosion of two or more magazines within the ship. The ship sank to the bottom of the harbor, within fifteen minutes, in 33 feet of water. Of the 350 men and officers on board at the time of the explosion, 250 were lost. The sinking of the *Maine* was a proximate cause of the War with Spain. The primary cause of the War was the struggle of the people of Cuba for their liberty.

Feb. 16 (1862)—Surrender of Fort Donelson, Tenn., by the Confederates (Gen. Floyd, 15,000 men) to a Union army (Gen. Grant, 15,000 men), year 1862. The siege lasted only four days. The actual surrender was made by Gen. Simon B. Buckner, who assumed the command relinquished by General Floyd. The number of prisoners taken by Grant was 13,000. The Union loss in killed and wounded and missing was 3,300; the Confederate killed and wounded and missing numbered 2,000. On the morning of the surrender, General Buckner wrote a letter to Grant proposing an armistice to discuss terms of surrender. Grant replied: "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I pro-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

pose to move immediately on your works." Thereafter, the people of the North nick-named their general, "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

Feb. 17 (1801)—The House of Representatives elected Thomas Jefferson President, year 1801. There were three candidates at the popular election in November, 1800. Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 73 electoral votes, and John Adams 65. As no candidate had received a majority, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where the Adams strength was given to Jefferson and he was elected on the 36th ballot. (See Birthday of Thomas Jefferson, April 2 [New Style, April 13] and Aaron Burr, Feb. 6.)

Feb. 18 (1861)—Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Ala., year 1861.

Feb. 19 (1803)—Ohio was admitted into the Union, year 1803.

Feb. 19 (1878)—Phonograph patent to Thomas Alva Edison, year 1878.

Feb. 20 (1829)—Joseph Jefferson, actor, born at Philadelphia, year 1829; died at Palm Beach, Fla., April 23, 1905. His most famous characterization was "Rip Van Winkle" in the play of that name, dramatized by himself and Dion Boucicault from Washington Irving's tale, in the year 1865.

Feb. 20 (1915)—The Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco was opened, year 1915. It closed on Dec. 4, 1915. The total attendance was 18,871,957. The profit was about \$2,000,000.

Feb. 21 (1885)—Washington Monument at Washington, D. C., dedicated, year 1885. In that year Washington's birthday fell on Sunday so the dedication ceremonies were set for Saturday, Feb. 21. It is a gray granite obelisk, 555 feet high. The corner stone was laid on July 4, 1848.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 21 (1901)—The United States Steel Corporation was incorporated in New Jersey, year 1901.

BIRTHDAY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

February 22 (1732)

George Washington was born in a plain wooden farmhouse on a farm called "Wakefield," in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on Feb. 22, 1732. His father was a prosperous farmer, or "planten," named Augustine. His mother was Mary Ball before her marriage. George was the oldest of six children, four sons and two daughters. He had also three half-brothers and a half-sister, the children of his father's first wife.

Washington's great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia, from England, in 1658. The family was of the landed proprietor class, of the north of England, probably of the gentry, though this has never been proved. His mother's family, descended from Col. William Ball of Kent, England, who came to Virginia in 1650, was indisputably aristocratic.

When George was twelve years old, his father died. Hardly anything is known of his boyhood. The story of the hatchet and cherry tree, and others featuring him as a youth of marvellous strength and dexterousness, were first told by Rev. Macon S. Weems, an Episcopal clergyman, who wrote the first "Life of Washington," which was published in the year 1800. This book had a tremendous sale. More than fifty editions were printed. But the author evidently allowed his imagination full sway. Competent historians nowadays regard the Weems tales, including the cherry-tree story, as fictions.

It is known that he was employed by Lord Fairfax as surveyor at the age of sixteen. He got his first military appointment at the age of nineteen—that of adjutant of the Virginia troops with the rank of major. Two years later, in 1753, he was named Commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces in the French and Indian War

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

(see battle of Ft. Duquesne, July 9, 1755). At the end of the war, in 1758, he married Martha Custis, widow of David Parke Custis, and brought her to live at Mount Vernon, overlooking the Potomac River. Here he lived quietly for seven years, engaged in the work of his plantation. He owned a large number of slaves, and became wealthy. At the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, he was aroused and entered public life. From that time until his death, the biography of Washington is part of the history of America. The main events in the chronology of his later public life are as follows (he commanded personally in the battles):

Member of the First Continental Congress...	Sept., 1774
Member of the Second Continental Congress...	May, 1775
Appointed Commander-in-chief of American Armies of the Revolution	July 3, 1775
Battle of Long Island.....	Aug. 27, 1776
Battle of Harlem	Sept. 16, 1776
Battle of White Plains	Oct. 28, 1776
Battle of Trenton	Dec. 26, 1776
Battle of Princeton	Jan. 3, 1777
Battle of Brandywine	Sept. 11, 1777
Battle of Germantown	Oct. 4, 1777
Valley Forge	Winter of 1777-1778
Battle of Monmouth	June 28, 1778
Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.....	Oct. 19, 1781
Elected president of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia	May 14, 1787
Inaugurated President of the United States.	Apr. 30, 1789
Reelected President in 1792 and reinaugurated on	March 4, 1793
Farewell address to the People of the United States issued	Sept. 17, 1796
Died at Mount Vernon, Va., at the age of 67 years,	Dec. 14, 1799

In 1783, immediately after the end of the Revolutionary War, Congress ordered that a statue be erected

FEBRUARY

"in honor of George Washington, the illustrious Commander-in-chief of the Armies of the United States of America during the war which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty, and independence." Political rancor, which arose after the war, prevented, for many years the execution of this order of Congress. The corner-stone of the great monument at Washington was not laid until July 4, 1848. It was dedicated on Feb. 21, 1885, more than 100 years after the resolution providing for it was adopted.

Forty-two painters and sculptors are recorded as creators of likenesses and statues of Washington. The first portrait painted, so far as is known, was by Charles W. Peale, begun in 1778. The best-known statue is the one by Jean Antoine Houdon, modeled early in the Revolution. The marble statue, made later from that model, is now in the Virginia State Capitol at Richmond. This is the likeness copied upon the 2-cent postage stamp of the United States Government.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, in his introduction to his volume, "George Washington," writes these words:

"Behind the popular myths, behind the statuesque figure of the orator and the preacher, behind the general and the president and the historian, there was a strong, vigorous man, in whose veins ran warm, red blood, in whose heart were stormy passions and deep sympathy for humanity, in whose brains were far-reaching thoughts, and who was informed throughout his being with a resistless will. The veil of his silence is not often lifted, and never intentionally, but now and then there is a glimpse behind it; and in stray sentences and in little incidents strenuously gathered together; above all in the right interpretation of the words and the deeds, and the true history known to all men—we can surely find George Washington, the noblest figure that ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life."

Feb. 22 (1819)—James Russell Lowell, poet, essayist

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

and diplomat, born at Cambridge, Mass., year 1819; died at Cambridge, Aug. 12, 1891. He was the first editor of the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine*, founded in 1857, by Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow and Lowell. His best known poems are "The Vision of Sir Launfal" (1845) and the "Biglow Papers" (1845), a series of satiric Yankee dialect poems which had an immense vogue. In the prelude to the first part of "The Vision of Sir Launfal" is the popular couplet:

"What is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days."

Feb. 22 (1913)—Francisco Indalecio Madero, President of Mexico and deposed by revolutionists, was shot by agents of the de facto government under Gen. Victoriano Huerta the provisional president. The officials explained that Madero was being transferred from the National Palace to the penitentiary in the City of Mexico, in the night time, when an attempt was made by his partizans to rescue him, and, in the melee, he was accidentally killed. The civilized world was shocked by the manner of his death. Few believed the story told by the Huerta officials. Overwhelming evidence was offered to prove that he was murdered by his guards by order of the high Huerta officials. The death of Madero marks the beginning of the active chain of events which led to the crisis of 1916, when the United States and Mexico were on the brink of war.

Feb. 23 (1839)—Express business first started, year 1839. The first "express package carrier" was William Frederick Harnden of Boston, Mass. He made his first trip from Boston to New York, having only packages enough to fill an ordinary valise. In a few months he employed two messengers and extended his service to Philadelphia.

Feb. 23 (1847)—Battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, year 1847. General Zachary Taylor (5,400 Americans) vs.

FEBRUARY

General Santa Anna (20,000 Mexicans). Complete American victory.

Feb. 24 (1779)—Capture of Vincennes, Ind., by Col. George R. Clarke, year 1779, thus bringing into possession of the United States the great division that is now Indiana and Illinois.

Feb. 24 (1855)—Court of Claims established by Congress, year 1855.

Feb. 24 (1868)—Bill to impeach President Johnson introduced in Congress by Thaddeus Stevens, Republican leader of the House of Representatives and friend of the negro race, year 1868. President Johnson, at the end of the trial which followed, was acquitted. Stevens died in August of the same year. He was buried in an humble cemetery at Lancaster, Pa., which cemetery did not bar negroes from interment. The following epitaph was placed upon his tombstone: "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited by charter rules as to race, I have chosen it that I might be enabled to illustrate in my death the principles which I have advocated through a long life—the equality of man before his Creator."

Feb. 25 (1639)—First popular assembly in Maryland, chosen by the people to legislate for themselves, met at St. Mary's on the Potomac, year 1639. (See March 25.)

Feb. 25 (1746)—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, soldier and diplomat, born at Charleston, S. C., year 1746; died at Charleston, Aug. 16, 1825. He served as aide to Washington in the War of the Revolution, was minister to France in 1796-1797, was the Federalist candidate for President in 1804 and 1808. He is erroneously famous as the alleged author of the phrase, "Millions for Defense but Not a Cent for Tribute!"

In 1797, President John Adams sent to France three special envoys—John Marshall, Charles C. Pinckney and

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Elbridge Gerry, to settle, if possible, the difficulties with the so-called "Directory" government of France. At that time Talleyrand was the minister of foreign affairs of France—a notoriously unscrupulous man. The American envoys were treated with contempt at Paris. After a time one of Talleyrand's agents approached them with a dishonest proposition, offering to bring about a settlement between France and the United States if the Americans would agree to make a loan to the French government and also secretly deliver the sum of \$220,000 as a *douceur* (in fact a bribe) to the French minister. The Americans indignantly refused. Pinckney roared at Talleyrand's agent, "No! Not a sixpence!" Marshall and Pinckney returned to America, having accomplished nothing. When the story of Talleyrand's duplicity became known, a wave of wrath swept over the United States. On June 18, 1798, the members of Congress gave a dinner to John Marshall at O'Eller's Tavern in Philadelphia. There is a record of sixteen formal toasts offered at this dinner. Toast No. 13 was, "Millions for Defense but Not a Cent for Tribute." This toast, which was entirely new, turned out to be the event of the dinner. It is not known who replied to it, though it is likely that the speaker was Congressman Robert G. Harper of South Carolina. Late in life, General Pinckney was asked if it was true that he had used the phrase in replying to Talleyrand's agent at Paris. He said: "I never used any such expression. Mr. Robert Goodloe Harper did at a public meeting. I never did." He was further asked: "Did you ever correct the report of Mr. Harper's speech, General?"

"No, sir. The nation adopted the expression and I always thought there would have been more ostentation in denying than in submitting to the report. The nation adopted it." (See New York *Evening Post*, year 1871.)

It is evident that Harper, in his speech, credited the saying to Pinckney. It may be surmised that some un-

FEBRUARY

known member of the committee that arranged the dinner at O'Eller's Tavern, wrote the phrase for the program of toasts, merely as he wrote the other fifteen sentiments, and sent the copy to the printer, or to the speaker assigned to toast No. 13. He had no thought whatever of the fame by error that he was to put on General Pinckney.

Feb. 25 (1781)—Bank of the United States established at Philadelphia, year 1781. The first president of the bank was Thomas Willing, a partner of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution.

Feb. 25 (1836)—First patent for a revolver granted to Samuel Colt, inventor, year 1836. The new weapon was used with great effect by the Texans that same year in winning their independence from Mexico.

Feb. 25 (1913)—Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted. It reads: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Feb. 25 (1917)—Cunard steamship *Laconia*, 18,000 tons, bound from New York to Liverpool year 1917, carrying a cargo of food stuffs, cotton and war material and seventy-three passengers, was torpedoed by a German submarine off the southwest coast of Ireland, at 10.30 p. m. and sank in forty minutes. Two of the passengers and four of the crew were Americans. One of the passengers died. All others were saved. This was the first deliberate act of war by Germany against the United States after the severance of diplomatic relations, and it led directly to the later declaration of war by the United States.

Feb. 26 (1869)—The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted by Congress, year 1869. Vote in House—145 ayes, 44 noes. Vote in Senate—39 ayes, 13 noes. The Amendment was afterwards ratified by

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

thirty States. It was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey and Oregon. New York ratified, but rescinded the ratification in 1870. Tennessee did not act upon it. The required three-fourths having ratified, the Amendment was proclaimed on March 30, 1870. It reads as follows:

“Article XV, Sec. 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

“Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.”

Feb. 27 (1807)—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow poet, born at Portland, Me., year 1807; died at Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1882. Recognized by a majority of American educators as the most popular, if not the greatest of American poets of the 19th century.

Feb. 28 (1827)—Charter granted by the legislature of Maryland to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the first railroad in America, year 1827. The petition stated that it was proposed “to construct a double track railroad between the city of Baltimore and some point on the Ohio River by the most eligible and direct route.” One month later the company was organized with Philip Evan Thomas as president. The work of construction was commenced by laying a cornerstone on July 4, 1828.

Feb. 29 (1704)—Deerfield (Mass.) massacre, year 1704. Three hundred French and Indians from Canada surprised the New England garrison in the night, killed 47 of the inhabitants, burned the town, and carried away 120 captives through the northern wilderness. One of the objects of the raid was to get possession of a bell which hung over the Deerfield meeting house. This bell had been shipped from France, intended for the Catholic

FEBRUARY

church in the little Indian village of Caughnawaga near Montreal, but the ship was captured by a New England privateer and taken to Boston with all its cargo. The bell was sold to the Deerfield congregation, the members of which did not know that it was valued as sacred by the pastor of the Canadian Indian village and his flock. The bell was borne to Caughnawaga where it still hangs.



MARCH

March 1 (1780)—Bank of Pennsylvania, the first bank in the United States, was chartered, year 1780.

Mar. 1 (1837)—William Dean Howells born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, year 1837. The foremost American novelist of the last half of the 19th century. He was appointed by President Lincoln consul to Venice, Italy, where he lived from 1861 to 1865. Much of his work has Italian coloring. His best known novels are: "A Foregone Conclusion" (1874); "A Modern Instance" (1883), and "The Rise of Silas Lapham" (1885).

Mar. 1 (1845)—Act of Congress passed and signed by President Tyler, admitting Texas into the Union, year 1845.

Mar. 1 (1867)—Nebraska was admitted into the Union, year 1867.

Mar. 2 (1793)—Samuel Houston, pioneer, soldier and statesman, born at Timber Ridge Church, Va., year 1793; died at Huntsville, Texas, July 26, 1863. He was the leader in the rebellion of Texas against Mexico and was the first president of the Republic of Texas (1836-1838). He was governor of the State of Texas, 1859-1861. His birthday is observed as a holiday in Texas.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE ACT PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT WASHINGTON

March 2, 1820

At the beginning of the year 1820, there were twenty-two states in the Union. Of these, ten permitted slavery. In January, 1819, a bill had been introduced to admit Missouri as a State, without restrictions, as all other States had been admitted after the adoption of the Constitution. But the anti-slavery movement had grown powerful in the North, and a New York congressman offered an amendment to the Missouri Statehood bill

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

providing that "the further introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude be prohibited." The Southern members, led by Henry Clay of Kentucky, opposed the amendment, saying it was unconstitutional. After a stormy debate, it passed the House by a vote of 97 to 56. But the Senate threw out the amendment and passed the Missouri Statehood bill without any slavery restriction. Then the House, by vote, refused to concur with the Senate and so the bill was lost, and Congress adjourned, in 1819, without admitting Missouri.

In the political campaign which followed in autumn of that year, the whole country was plunged in a discussion of the slavery question—the first campaign in which it was a nation-wide issue.

In the meantime the District of Maine, which was a part of Massachusetts, applied for admission as a State. When Congress met again in Dec. 1819, Henry Clay argued that if Maine was to be admitted without restrictions, so ought Missouri. But the House voted to admit Maine, without Missouri. In January, 1820, began a great debate in the Senate. The Southern senators wanted to admit Maine and Missouri together, without restrictions. They agreed to an amendment conceding that slavery in the future should be forever barred from "all the territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof, as, included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act" (Missouri). This amendment passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 10.

The House refused to concur, and passed another bill admitting Missouri and prohibiting slavery in that State. This was sent to the Senate, which voted it down. Thus there was a deadlock between the two houses.

Finally, a joint committee, dominated by Henry Clay, compromised the differences, and recommended that the Senate give up its purpose to bar out Maine un-

MARCH

less Missouri be admitted unconditionally; that the House give up insisting on the exclusion of slavery from Missouri; and that both houses pass the bill admitting slavery to Missouri, but shutting it out from all the rest of Louisiana Territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. These three propositions constitute what is known as "The Missouri Compromise." The House passed the bills constituting the "Compromise" Act by the close vote of 90 to 87, on March 2, 1820. The Senate adopted them next day almost unanimously. President Monroe signed them a few days later. The new boundary of slavery was far south of Mason and Dixon's line. Maine was formally admitted on March 15, 1820, but Missouri was not actually admitted until Aug. 10, 1821, after her people had ratified the Act.

The Missouri Compromise Act was repealed in 1854, and its repeal was one of the prime causes of the Civil War.

Mar. 2 (1867)—U. S. Department of Education (later changed to "Bureau") was established by Congress, year 1867. Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, in the debate, strongly favored placing the head of this Department in the Cabinet.

Mar. 3 (1815)—War declared against Algiers, year 1815. Commodore Stephen Decatur was sent in command of a squadron of ten warships to attack the strong Algerian naval force in the Mediterranean. The squadron sailed on May 20, captured the largest of the Algerian ships on June 17 after a bloody battle, and another Algerian ship two days later. Then the American squadron appeared before Algiers prepared to bombard the city. The Bey of Algiers at once gave up and signed the treaty presented by Decatur, on June 30—thus ending a short war.

In April, 1816, Commodore Decatur, at a banquet in Norfolk, Va., gave the following toast: "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong!" This

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

expression afterwards became a national slogan in the United States.

Mar. 3 (1820)—Bill admitting Maine into the Union passed by Congress, year 1820. Admitted March 15.

Mar. 3 (1845)—Florida was admitted into the Union, year 1845.

Mar. 3 (1851)—National Soldiers' Home at Washington established by Congress, year 1851.

Mar. 3 (1851)—Letter postage reduced to 3 cents for 3,000 miles or less; over 3,000 miles double rate, year 1851.

Mar. 3 (1873)—Congress passed the act increasing the salary of the President from \$25,000 a year to \$50,000 a year, year 1873.

Mar. 3 (1899)—First use of wireless telegraphy to save life, following a marine disaster, year 1899. It was the steamship *R. F. Mathews* that ran into the *East Goodwin* (England) lightship during a fog. The accident was reported to the shore by Marconi wireless, and lifeboats went to the rescue and saved the crews.

Mar. 4 (1791)—Vermont admitted into the Union, year 1791.

INAUGURATION DAY

March 4

President Washington was inaugurated on this date for his second term (beginning March 4, 1793), and all the other presidents except four who were inaugurated on March 5th because March 4th fell on Sunday. The four exceptions were President Monroe (second term, 1821), President Taylor (1849), President Hayes (1877), and President Wilson (second term, 1917). President Hayes took the oath of office in a private ceremony on Saturday, March 3, 1877, and was formally inaugurated on the following Monday. President Wilson took the oath for his second term on Sunday, March 4. The usual inauguration parade took place next day.

The question as to whether, in the event of March 4th falling on Sunday at the beginning of a presidential

MARCH

term, there be an interregnum of one full day in the office, was first brought by John Quincy Adams when he was Secretary of State in Monroe's first term, and applied for a dictum from the Supreme Court to guide the manner of inaugurating President Monroe for his second term. Chief Justice John Marshall in a letter to Secretary Adams, said:

"As the Constitution only provides that the President shall take the oath it prescribes 'before he enters on the execution of his office,' and as the law is silent on the subject, the time seems to be in some measure at the discretion of that high officer. There is an obvious propriety in taking the oath as soon as it can conveniently be taken, and thereby shortening the interval in which the executive power is suspended. But some interval is inevitable. The time of the actual President will expire, and that of the President-elect commence at 12 in the night of the 3rd of March. It has been usual to take the oath at midday on the 4th. Thus, there has been uniformly and voluntarily an interval of twelve hours during which the executive power could not be exercised. . . . Undoubtedly on any pressing emergency the President might take the oath in the first hour of the 4th of March. . . . If any circumstance should render it unfit to take the oath on the 4th of March, and the public business would sustain no injury by its being deferred till the 5th, no impropriety is perceived in deferring it till the 5th. Whether the fact that the 4th of March comes this year on Sunday be such a circumstance may, perhaps, depend very much on public opinion and feeling. . . ."

From this opinion of Chief Justice Marshall it is plain that the Constitution does not prohibit the President-elect from taking the oath and entering upon his duties immediately after midnight of March 3rd, even if March 4th falls on Sunday. There has, from the beginning, been a widespread popular notion that the vice-president or some lower official becomes President for one day when Inauguration Day falls on Sunday. This

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

notion is wrong, as is easily seen from Justice Marshall's opinion.

Mar. 4 (1907)—Act of Congress approved by President Roosevelt, appropriating "for traveling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended by him at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, \$25,000," year 1907. President Roosevelt received \$75,000 for salary and expenses of the last year of his administration. The next Congress definitely fixed the salary of the office at \$75,000 a year, of which \$25,000 is appropriated for traveling expenses. (See March 3.)

BOSTON MASSACRE

March 5, 1770

In September, 1768, the British Ministry ordered two regiments, the 14th and 29th, from their station at Halifax to Boston, with the evident purpose to overawe the Massachusetts Colonists who, according to Governor Bernard, were on the verge of insurrection because the British commissioners of customs had become unusually active in collecting duties. The 29th regiment encamped on Boston Common, and the 14th was quartered in Faneuil Hall. For seventeen months these two regiments overawed the patriots of Boston. As was to have been expected, the great mass of the people of the city grew to hate the British soldiers, and openly abused them. The conduct of the soldiers in such trying circumstances was exceptionally good, though of course the strictest discipline could not prevent occasional brawls and fist fights.

In the early evening of March 5, 1770, a crowd of rough boys and some older brawlers of the town got into an altercation with the British sentry who paced his beat before the Custom House. The roughs seemed bent on starting a fight. The soldier retreated up the steps of the Custom House and called for help. Captain Preston, the British officer of the guard, quickly came with a file of eight soldiers who stood in line with the sentry with

MARCH

loaded muskets and faced the mob. The mob, now grown large and savage, shouted coarse insults, threw icy snowballs, and pressed forward to the very muzzles of the guns as if to attack. In the great noise, some one other than Captain Preston did order the soldiers to fire and they discharged their guns blindly at the mob. Three persons were killed outright and eight wounded. On the moonlit snow the blood was seen distinctly, the first blood of the American Revolution. The whole town arose in wild confusion and a terrible street battle was imminent. But the acting governor, Thomas Hutchinson, made a cool and wise address, asking the people to withdraw, and the British officers to send their men to their barracks, promising that legal justice should be done. The people dispersed. Captain Preston and the nine soldiers were arrested, charged with murder. They were tried before a Massachusetts court seven months later. John Adams and Josiah Quincy defended them. All the soldiers were acquitted except two who were found guilty of manslaughter, but who escaped with slight punishment. For a long time American orators and writers were prone to exaggerate the significance of the so-called "massacre." It is now regarded as a mere unfortunate incident, in which both parties were to blame. It is an error to include this event among the great causes of the American Revolution.

Mar. 6 (1831)—Philip Henry Sheridan, soldier, lieutenant general, born at Albany, N. Y., year 1831; died at Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 5, 1888. He ranks after Grant and Sherman as the most successful Union general of the Civil War. A romantic incident at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., was immortalized by James Buchanan Reid in a poem entitled, "Sheridan's Ride." (See Oct. 19.)

Mar. 6 (1836)—Massacre of the Alamo, year 1836. The Alamo was a mission station near San Antonio, Texas, turned into a fort in the war between Texas and Mexico. It was besieged by a force of Mexicans and

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

after two weeks was assaulted and captured. All but six of the 183 defenders died fighting, including Col. James Bowie and Col. William Travis. Col. David Crockett was one of the six who surrendered. He was killed shortly afterwards by the Mexican soldiers.

Mar. 6 (1857)—Dred Scott decision delivered by Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney of the U. S. Supreme Court, year 1857. Dred Scott was a negro slave, owned by Dr. Emerson, an army surgeon, who brought him from Missouri to Rock Island, Ill., and to Fort Snelling, Minn., in each of which places he remained two years (1834-1838) serving his master. The master took him back to Missouri, and there Scott sued for his liberty, claiming that he had been freed by residence in the free territory north of Mason and Dixon's line. The majority of the court decided that the Missouri act of 1820, prohibiting slavery in the Louisiana territory north of 36° 30' (see Missouri Compromise) was unconstitutional; that slavery was, in effect, a national institution, which could not be regulated by Congress, but only by State legislature. Therefore, in effect, Dred Scott was held to be still a slave, notwithstanding his four years' residence north of the Mason and Dixon line. The decision was overwhelmingly condemned by the people of the North. The Republican leaders openly declared they would not be bound by it. The event was one of the proximate causes of the Civil War. Dred Scott himself was immediately freed by his master, regardless of the decision.

Mar. 7 (1862)—Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., year 1862. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis (Union, 18,000 men estimated) vs. Gen. Sterling Price (Confederate, 20,000 men estimated). Union victory. Union loss 1,349 total. Confederate loss estimated at 5,200.

Mar. 8 (1765)—Stamp Act passed by England's House of Lords, year 1765. (See Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16.)

MARCH

Mar. 8 (1916)—Gen. Pancho Villa, Mexican military leader, with a force of several hundred Mexican bandits, crossed the border into the United States at a place ninety miles west of El Paso, and assaulted the border U. S. army post at Columbus, New Mexico, which was garrisoned by a small force of United States soldiers. Seventeen Americans were killed, including some soldiers, and several buildings in the town were looted and burned. The raiders were driven back into Mexico next day. A week later, on March 15th, a United States expeditionary force of 4,000 men under Gen. John J. Pershing marched into Mexico in pursuit of Villa. The force penetrated 200 miles into the interior of Mexico, but failed to capture the bandit leader. The Columbus raid was the proximate cause of the crisis in which President Wilson called out 100,000 militia (June 18, 1916) for service in an anticipated war with Mexico. The crisis passed without war, except for the punitive operations of the force under General Pershing.

BATTLE OF THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC

March 9, 1862

The Confederate States of America produced the first iron-clad war ship in America, in the winter of 1861-1862. A wooden steam frigate, the *Merrimac*, was rebuilt, her sides cut down to near the water's edge, and a sort of house, 170 feet long and 7 feet high was built over the ship; the sides of this "house" were covered with iron plates 4 inches thick. A ram of cast iron, 4 feet long, was bolted to the bow below the water-line. Inside this armor-plated "house" were mounted ten guns—two 7-inch rifles, two 6-inch rifles, and 6 smooth-bore guns. At that time, she was the most formidable war ship in the world. The Confederates could not conceal their purpose to hurriedly finish this ship and send her to destroy the Federal fleet at Hampton Roads which interfered with supplies intended for General Lee's army.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Meanwhile the Union leaders at Washington sought strenuously, in a mind bordering on panic, to evolve some means of meeting the menace. They realized that the new Confederate naval monster might easily destroy the entire Federal fleet, and even steam into New York harbor with impunity.

There lived at New York Captain John Ericsson, a Swede who had immigrated, an inventor. He planned a new type of warship which he called *Monitor*, and offered it to the Federal government. The plans were accepted and he was ordered to go ahead at once and build his ship. He built the *Monitor* at New York, early in 1862. The craft was 172 feet long, 41 feet beam, and drew 10 feet of water; her displacement was 776 tons. The deck rose but 15 inches above the water-line. On the center of the deck was a circular turret 20 feet inside diameter, and 9 feet high. The turret walls were of iron, 8 inches thick. The turret was set on rails, and was turned by an engine. Within this citadel were mounted two large guns, 11-inch Dahlgren guns, each of which would fire a solid shot weighing 180 pounds—the most powerful guns ever mounted in a warship up to that time; the charge was 15 pounds of powder. The best speed of the craft was seven miles an hour.

The people of New York thought it the queerest craft ever seen. Newspapers described it as “a cheese box on a raft.”

On March 6, 1862, the *Monitor* left New York harbor for Hampton Roads, Va., and not an hour too soon as the event proved. Her commander was Lieutenant John L. Worden.

On the morning of March 8th, while the *Monitor* was still far away on the ocean, the *Merrimac* steamed from her berth at Norfolk and headed for the Federal fleet at Hampton Roads. Her commander was Captain Franklin Buchanan. She sank the *Cumberland* sloop, captured the frigate *Congress*, and was ready to destroy the

MARCH

rest of the fleet, when darkness came. She hauled off to await morning. It had been the most disastrous day in the history of the U. S. Navy.

That night the *Monitor* arrived and anchored quietly near the Federal ships to be their champion in the morning.

Next morning, Sunday, March 9, the *Monitor* steamed boldly to meet the oncoming *Merrimac*. Then followed one of the most momentous naval battles in all history. The *Merrimac* had a crew of 320 men. The *Monitor* had nine officers and 53 men. But it was a battle of iron, and not of blood. For three hours the two ships manœuvred and fired at each other. The *Monitor* fired a total of 41 shots. The *Merrimac* fired many more than this, and 22 shots hit the *Monitor*, but with little injury. Twenty of the *Monitor's* shots left indentations in the *Merrimac's* armor, but no shot pierced her side. However, the armor of the *Merrimac* was strained and she began to leak. So she retired for repairs. Strange to say, not one man was killed in either ship, and only a few were injured. Though it was technically a drawn battle, it was actually a great moral victory for the North, for the little *Monitor* had stopped the terrible ironclad which had frightened the entire North.

Mar. 10 (1849)—Patent for cut off and valve for steam engines granted to Seth Boyden (born at Foxboro, Mass., Nov. 17, 1788), the inventor, year 1849. This was one of the most important of all inventions in the development of the steam engine.

Mar. 11 (1794)—Act passed by Congress authorizing the building of six warships, year 1794. This was the founding of the U. S. Navy.

Mar. 11 (1832)—Twenty-one pioneers under Nathaniel Wyeth, left Boston for Oregon, overland, via Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Independence, and the western path afterwards named "The Oregon Trail," year 1832. Eight of them reached Oregon, at the Columbia River on Oct. 29th of the same year. These

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

were the first white settlers of the North West from the East.

Mar. 12 (1789)—General Post Office established by Congress, year 1789. Samuel Osgood was appointed first postmaster general.

Mar. 12 (1867)—Last of the French army in Mexico, under Marshal Bazaine, numbering a total of 28,690 men, embarked for Europe and left Mexico, year 1867. In this the government of France under Napoleon III. which had established the Mexican empire, yielded to the Monroe Doctrine of the United States, which demanded that they leave Mexico.

Mar. 13 (1884)—The system of standard time was established by Congress, year 1884. An appropriation was made to provide for a time ball at Washington and instantaneous telegraphing of the noon hour over the country.

Mar. 14 (1765)—Cotton Gin patented by Eli Whitney, its inventor, year 1765.

BIRTHDAY OF ANDREW JACKSON, SEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 15, 1767

Andrew Jackson was born at Waxhaw, North Carolina, on March 15, 1767. He died at his home, "The Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn., on June 8, 1845, aged seventy-eight years. His parents had immigrated from Ireland two years before the birth of the boy. His father died a few days after the birth, leaving the widow nothing but a few pieces of rude frontier furniture. She worked hard in rough occupations to support herself and three sons. Andrew got little book learning. He joined the patriot army of the Revolutionary War when he was but fourteen. He was taken prisoner in 1781. His mother, to be near her son, volunteered to help care for the American prisoners at Charleston, S. C.; she died on the journey there. The two oldest boys had died in the

MARCH

war. Thus it seems young Jackson's career could hardly be less promising at this time. He is said to have been wild and gay, fond of horse racing and cock fighting. However, he began to study law when seventeen years old, and three years later was admitted to practice in North Carolina. He early showed qualities of leadership. He removed to Nashville, Tenn., and in 1790 was made United States attorney for that district. It was then he adopted the political doctrines of Thomas Jefferson. At the age of thirty years, in 1797, he was appointed U. S. Senator from Tennessee. When he went to Philadelphia, an uncouth frontiersman, he was ridiculed. From 1798 to 1804 he was Judge of the Superior Courts of Tennessee. He resigned to become major general of the militia of the State. Strange to say, the only American military commander of the War of 1812 who acquired lasting fame was Andrew Jackson, who had no military schooling, and little school education of any kind. He subjugated the great Creek Indian nation in 1814. The country hailed him as a great new commander. He was made a major general in the regular army, and given command of the Department of the South.

A British army of 12,000 veterans commanded by General Pakenham moved to capture New Orleans, and then take possession of all Louisiana. Jackson collected 6,000 men, all pioneer woodsmen except 800 regulars, built barricades of cotton bales and dug intrenchments to defend New Orleans. On Jan. 8, 1815, the British army attacked but was terribly beaten; they lost 2,600 men. The American loss was 8 killed and 13 wounded. The victory made Jackson the popular hero of the nation.

In 1824 he was nominated for President by the "Democratic" party—a new group from the former Democratic-Republican party of Madison and Monroe. There were four candidates. Jackson received a plurality of 51,000 in a total vote of 352,000, but, not having a majority, the election was thrown into the House of Repre-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

sentatives which elected John Quincy Adams, the second highest candidate.

He was again the Democratic candidate in 1828, and was elected. The electoral vote was (24 States): Jackson, 178; John Quincy Adams (National Republican), 83.

In 1832 he was renominated and overwhelmingly re-elected. Electoral vote—Jackson, 219; Henry Clay (National Republican), 49; John Floyd (Independent), 11; William Wirt (Anti-Masonic), 7.

Jackson's administration is best known in American history because of the establishment of what is known as the "spoils system" in American politics. It is said, though not proved, that Jackson first uttered the phrase, "To the victors belong the spoils." Certainly he inaugurated the system of giving political appointments only to his friends and supporters. It is said that throughout his life he acted on two maxims which he himself framed and often repeated aloud—"Give up no friend to win an enemy," and "Be strong with your friends and then you can defy your enemies."

The chief events of his administration were: Black Hawk War (1832), Nullification Movement in South Carolina (1832), Veto of the Recharter of the United States Bank (1832), Seminole War (1835-1842).

Andrew Jackson is regarded as the founder of the present Democratic party. Unquestionably, he was a man of genius, and one of the most striking figures in American history.

Mar. 15 (1781)—Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C., year 1781. Gen. Nathanael Greene (American, 5,000 men) vs. Lord Cornwallis (British, 6,000 men). British victory. American loss 400 killed and wounded, and 1,000 desertions. British loss 600. Greene retreated, but also Cornwallis retreated, abandoning domination of North Carolina, thus, in effect, allowing an American victory. (See Yorktown, Oct. 19th.)

Mar. 15 (1889)—Great hurricane at Apia, Samoan

MARCH

Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, wrecked U. S. warships *Trenton*, *Vandalia* and *Nipsic*, the American squadron which had been assembled under Rear Admiral Kimberley to protect American interests in Samoa against German aggression, year 1889. Fifty-one Americans—officers and men—perished. Two German cruisers were also destroyed with nearly all their crews.

Mar. 16 (1751)—James Madison, fourth President of the United States, born in King George County, Va., year 1751; died at Montpelier, Va., June 28, 1836. Candidate of the Democratic-Republican party (the Jeffersonian party) for President in 1808 and elected: Electoral vote—Madison, 122; Charles C. Pinckney (Federalist), 47; George Clinton (Democratic-Republican), 6. Inaugurated March 4, 1809. Renominated and reelected in 1812: Electoral vote—Madison, 128; De Witt Clinton (Federalist), 89. Served two full terms. During his second administration the War of 1812 was waged. He was a brilliant writer and contributed many of the political essays grouped under the title "The Federalist" which powerfully influenced public opinion during the framing of the Constitution in 1787-1788.

Mar. 16 (1802)—West Point Military Academy established by Congress, year 1802.

Mar. 17 (1776)—British evacuated Boston, year 1776.

Mar. 17 (1898)—*Holland No. 9*, the first submarine war vessel of the American navy and the first of modern submarines, made its first dive in Staten Island Sound, N. Y., year 1898. It remained under water about one hour and forty minutes. It was invented by John P. Holland, an American.

Mar. 18 (1782)—John Caldwell Calhoun, statesman, born at Ninety-Six, S. C., year 1782; died at Washington, D. C., March 31, 1850. Was Vice-President of the United States in the administrations of President John Quincy Adams (1825-1829) and the first term of President Jackson (1829-1833). Then was elected U. S. Senator from

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

• South Carolina. Was the leading advocate of "State Rights" during ten years following. Was the most potent influence in bringing about "Nullification."

Mar. 18 (1837)—Grover Cleveland, twenty-second President of the United States, born at Caldwell, N. J., year 1837, died at Princeton, N. J., June 24, 1908. When governor of New York, was nominated, in 1884, by the Democratic party for President and elected. Electoral vote (38 States): Cleveland, 219; James G. Blaine (Republican), 182. Inaugurated March 4, 1885. Renominated by the Democrats in 1888 and defeated. Electoral vote (38 States): Cleveland, 168; Benjamin Harrison (Republican), 233. Nominated by the Democrats a third time in 1892 and elected. Electoral vote (38 States): Cleveland, 277; Harrison (Republican), 145. Inaugurated March 4, 1893, for the term ending in 1897. President Cleveland lives in American history as one of the strongest personalities among the list of Presidents. His administrations were chiefly notable because of the rise of the "Free Silver" issue, the financial panic of 1893, and the difficulty with England regarding the boundary dispute between Venezuela and the British colony of Guiana. (See Venezuelan Message, Dec. 17, 1895.)

In his annual message to Congress, dated Dec. 6, 1887, which was devoted entirely to the Tariff question, he used the following sentence: "It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory." This will always remain one of the most trenchant sentences in American literary history.

The phrase "innocuous desuetude" which attracted the attention of all the English speaking world, was used in a special message he sent to Congress on March 1, 1886, dealing with the question of the right of the President to remove Federal officeholders. Mr. Cleveland strongly objected to the attitude of the Senate which, at that time, claimed to have power to review and nullify the act of the President removing a Federal office holder.

MARCH

The Senate held that, under the "Tenure-of-Office" acts passed by Congress in 1867 to limit the power of President Andrew Johnson—to whom Congress was bitterly opposed—it could nullify the act of President Cleveland removing the district attorney of the Northern District of Alabama. In his message, Mr. Cleveland wrote the following sarcastic paragraph:

"And so it happens that after an existence of twenty years of almost innocuous desuetude these laws are brought forth."

Mar. 18 (1818)—First pension act passed by Congress, year 1818. It provided \$20 a month to officers and \$8 a month to privates who had served nine months or more in the Continental army or navy (during the War of the Revolution) on proof of need.

Mar. 19 (1690)—Call issued for the first Congress of American Colonies, year 1690. This call was issued by the General Court of Massachusetts. It proposed that the New England colonies, and New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia should unite on some plan to assist each other against the French and Indians who had then begun a savage or barbarous warfare in King William's War. Following this call, representatives from Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New York met at New York, and on May 1, signed an agreement to raise an army. Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Rhode Island were not represented, but the people of those colonies were in sympathy with the movement, and did later enter into the confederation.

Mar. 19 (1860)—William Jennings Bryan, statesman, born at Salem, Ill., year 1860. Nominated for President by the Democratic party in 1896; defeated by William McKinley. Electoral vote—McKinley (Republican), 271; Bryan, 176. Again nominated for President in 1900 by Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican parties. Defeated again by William McKinley: Electoral vote—McKinley, 292; Bryan, 155. Nominated a third

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

time for President by the Democratic party, in 1908; defeated by William H. Taft. Electoral vote—Taft, 321; Bryan, 162.

Mar. 19 (1766)—Stamp Act repealed by English House of Lords, year 1766. (See "The Boston Tea Party," Dec. 16, 1773.)

Mar. 19 (1898)—U. S. S. *Oregon*, battleship (Captain Charles Edgar Clarke), began trip of 14,000 miles from San Francisco to Key West, year 1898. Arrived at Key West May 26, after a voyage of sixty-eight days. (See Naval Battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898.)

Mar. 20 (1836)—Surrender of Col. James W. Fannin, Texan leader, and 400 Texans to a Mexican force, in the war between Texas and Mexico, year 1836. One week later, the prisoners were by the Mexicans massacred, all but twenty-six who escaped. Col. Fannin was killed.

Mar. 21 (1791)—Bank of New York incorporated, year 1791. Gulian Verplank was elected first president. The directors were Isaac Roosevelt, William Maxwell, Thomas Randall, Daniel McCormick, Nicholas Low, William Constable, Joshua Waddington, Samuel Franklin, Comfort Sands, Robert Brown, Gulian Verplank, John Murray, William Edgar and Rufus King. These men constituted the first capitalistic group of the metropolis.

Mar. 21 (1918)—Commencement of the great German offensive known as the Battle of Picardy. This was the first great battle of the German War in which American troops regularly participated as battle units.

Mar. 22 (1847)—Bombardment of Vera Cruz, Mexico, by an American army of 13,000 men and a naval force, under command of Gen. Winfield Scott, year 1847. The city was captured four days later. One week after the capture, Gen. Scott began his march to the City of Mexico, which he entered, after a series of fierce battles, on Sept. 14, 1847, thus ending the Mexican War.

Mar. 23 (1775)—Patrick Henry delivered his greatest speech to the second revolutionary convention of Vir-

MARCH

ginia, at Richmond, year 1775. He introduced resolutions committing the Colony to military preparedness for war against Great Britain. He said, ending his speech, "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

Mar. 23 (1868)—Impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, charged with high misdemeanors in office, commenced, year 1868. The trial before the Senate of the United States, lasted three days. The vote was—For Johnson, 35; against him, 19. Thus he was acquitted.

Mar. 23 (1899)—Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino rebellion against the United States, was captured by a small party of soldiers under Gen. Frederick Funston, year 1899. The capture practically ended the rebellion.

Mar. 24 (1636)—Rhode Island (Indian name Aquidneck) purchased by William Coddington and other exiles from Massachusetts from the Indian chief Miantonomo for forty fathoms of white beads, year 1636. A settlement was immediately made at Newport.

Mar. 24 (1916)—Steamship *Sussex* of the London, Brighton & South Coast Ry. Company fleet, crossing the English Channel from Folkestone, England, to Dieppe, France, and flying the French flag, was torpedoed by a German submarine near the French coast and was wrecked, year 1916. There were on board 325 passengers and a crew of 53 men. Twenty-five of the passengers were Americans. A total of eighty-six persons were killed and wounded by the explosion. The ship did not sink, and was towed to port. The incident brought a crisis in the relations of the United States and Germany. On April 18th the Government of the United States sent to the German Government a "note" which was, in effect, an ultimatum, including the following words:

"The government of the United States has been very patient. . . . It has become painfully evident to it [the government] that the position which it took at the very

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce, is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals and the sacred immunities of noncombatants. . . . Unless the Imperial Government [Germany] should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

The note was signed by "Lansing" as Secretary of State. It was generally believed that it was written by President Wilson. Public opinion in the United States during two weeks following the despatch of this note indorsed the action of President Wilson, and recognized the fact that war with Germany was imminent because of the President's action.

On May 1, 1916, the German Government replied, conceding, in effect, the righteousness of the American attitude, and stating that the following order had been issued to German naval officers commanding submarines:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels, recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ships attempt to escape or offer resistance."

This reply was accepted as satisfactory, and thus war between the two nations was averted for a time.

Mar. 25 (1634)—The first Roman Catholic mass in Maryland was celebrated by Father Andrew White, S.J., on St. Clement's Island near the mouth of the Potomac River, year 1634. The worshippers were the first settlers

MARCH

of Maryland who had arrived at Point Comfort, Va., a short time before, under the leadership of Leonard Calvert, a brother of Cecil Calvert (Lord Baltimore). There were, so Lord Baltimore later wrote, "very near twenty other gentlemen of very good fashion and 300 laboring men." Two days later, they laid out the town or city of St. Mary's on the St. Mary's River, a branch of the Potomac, and thus the colony of Maryland was founded. This date is the most distinctively Catholic anniversary in American history. The following opinion was written in the year 1918, for publication in this volume, by Thomas F. Meehan, associate editor of the *Catholic Encyclopedia* and authoritative Catholic historian: "From this event—the celebration of the first Mass on St. Clement's Island—follow in unbroken sequence: Public Catholic worship; religious toleration; the first native-born priests; the first native-born religious, men and women; the Hierarchy; Catholic education, the first schools and the first college; the first civic organization, St. Mary's City."

Mar. 26 (1794)—First Embargo Act passed by Congress, year 1794. It continued in force sixty days, during which time all American commerce with foreign countries was stopped. The measure grew out of indignation against the government of Great Britain, which, in its war against France, was arbitrarily searching and confiscating American ships and cargoes bound for France.

Mar. 27 (1513)—Ponce de Leon, sailing from Porto Rico in search of the miraculous island "Bimini" wherein was said to be the "Fountain of Youth," discovered land on Easter Sunday (Spanish Pascua de Flores), year 1513. Because of the abundance of flowers, he named the land Florida.

Mar. 28 (1846)—Gen. Zachary Taylor, with an American army of 4,000 men, crossed the Rio Grande and established Fort Brown on Mexican soil, thus beginning the Mexican War, year 1846.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Mar. 29 (1638)—First settlement in Delaware, by Swedes under Peter Minuit, at Christiana (now Wilmington), year 1638.

Mar. 29 (1790)—John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, born in Charles City County, Va., year 1790; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 18, 1862. Was nominated for Vice-President by the Whig party in 1840 and elected. Was inaugurated Vice-President on March 4, 1841, and on April 5 following, was inaugurated as President to fill the place of President William Henry Harrison who had died. Served as President until March 4, 1845. After the organization of the Confederacy, he was elected a member of the Confederate Congress, and was a member at the time of his death. The chief event during his administration was the passage of the Act admitting Texas into the Union.

Mar. 30 (1842)—Ether first used as an anesthetic, by Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson of Boston, year 1842. The discovery has been claimed for Dr. William T. G. Morton who studied under Dr. Jackson. The record shows that on Sept. 30, 1846, Dr. Morton administered ether to a patient successfully. In 1852, the French Academy of Sciences recognized Dr. Jackson as the discoverer, and Dr. Morton as the first to apply the discovery in surgical operations.

Mar. 30 (1867)—Alaska was ceded by Russia to the United States, year 1867. The sum of \$7,200,000 was paid to Russia for the territory.

Mar. 31 (1854)—First treaty between United States and Japan signed, year 1854. In 1852, the United States sent a squadron of war ships to Japanese and Chinese waters, under the command of Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry (a brother of Oliver Hazard Perry). In 1853 he entered the harbor of Yokohama, Japan, with his squadron and delivered to the emperor of Japan a letter from President Franklin Pierce, opening the question of commercial relations between the two nations. Next

MARCH

year he returned to Yokohama, and negotiated the treaty of peace, amity and protection to American sailors with the Japanese commissioners, which he signed on behalf of the United States.

Mar. 31 (1918)—At 2 o'clock in the morning of Easter Sunday, year 1918, the clocks of the entire nation were turned ahead one hour, making the apparent time 3 o'clock. The procedure was in accordance with an Act of Congress intended to "save daylight" and thus conserve fuel for lighting. The Act provided that the clocks should be turned back one hour on the following "last Sunday in October" which was October 27, when the short days made desirable a return to Standard time for beginning daily work.

APRIL

April 1 (1865)—Battle of Five Forks, Va., year 1865. Gen. P. H. Sheridan (Union, 35,000 men) vs. General George E. Pickett (Confederate, 15,000 men). Union victory. The Confederates were intrenched. The battle began about 4 p. m. The Union forces rushed forward on front and flank of the Confederate intrenchments and overwhelmed them; the struggle lasted less than an hour. Union loss, 635 killed and wounded, 100 missing; Confederate loss, about 500 killed and wounded and 4,500 prisoners. This was the greatest battle of the Civil War in which the attacking force was largely cavalry. Sheridan's cavalry numbered about 20,000 men.

April 2 (1792)—United States Mint established, year 1792.

April 3 (1783)—Washington Irving, author, born at New York, year 1783; died at his home "Sunnyside," near Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1859. His "Life of Columbus," "Knickerbocker's History" and "Sketch Book" are best known. It was estimated that 600,000 volumes of his works were sold in the United States during his lifetime.

April 3 (1816)—The United States Bank was chartered by act of Congress, for twenty-one years, year 1816. Its capital was \$35,000,000. Twenty-five directors were provided for, of whom five were appointed by the Government. President Andrew Jackson, declaring that the Bank fostered the growth of a capitalistic oligarchy and was dangerous to a Democracy, opposed the renewal of the charter, and in 1836 it went out of existence.

April 3 (1822)—Edward Everett Hale, clergyman (Unitarian) and author, born at Boston, year 1822; died at Boston, June 10, 1909. His best-known book is "A Man Without a Country." In "Ten Times One is Ten" he wrote the motto of the "Lend a Hand Club":

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

"Look up and not down,
Look forward and not back,
Look out and not in, and
Lend a Hand."

April 3 (1905)—President Roosevelt appointed the Panama Canal Commission, which commenced the construction, year 1905. The commission included Theodore P. Shonts, Chairman; Charles E. Magoon, Governor of the Canal Zone; John F. Wallace, chief engineer; M. T. Endicott, rear admiral of U. S. N.; Peter B. Hains, brigadier general, U. S. A., retired; Oswald H. Ernst, colonel, U. S. A. engineers; and Benjamin M. Harrod. The preliminary work was begun in May, the following month.

April 4 (1609)—Henry Hudson, an English navigator in the service of the Dutch, sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, in the little ship *Half Moon* (80 tons) with a crew of twenty men, seeking a water passage to the "western ocean" (the Pacific) through the continent north of the English colony of Virginia, year 1609. He entered the river which bears his name, on Sept. 12, 1609, and sailed up, hoping to find a sea at its source.

April 5 (1768)—New York Chamber of Commerce established, year 1768. Charter re-issued by the legislature of New York in 1783.

April 6—Confederate Memorial Day in Louisiana.

April 6 (1789)—George Washington chosen by Congress (count of electoral vote) President of the United States, year 1789.

April 6 (1789)—First Congress under the Constitution met at New York, year 1789. It had been provided by the Constitutional Convention that the Congress should assemble on "the first Wednesday in March," year 1789. But the newly elected members of the Congress were so dilatory in beginning their duties of office that it was not until a month later, on April 6, that a quorum

APRIL

had arrived at New York, thus making it possible to count the electoral votes for President and begin the organization of the Government, which was done on that day.

April 6 (1862)—Battle of Shiloh, Tenn. (or Pittsburg Landing), year 1862. Gen. U. S. Grant (45,000 Union men) vs. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston (Confederate, 40,000 men). A drawn battle, though the Confederates retired, slowly, without pursuit. The battle began on Sunday, April 6, and lasted until late next day. The Confederates were victorious on the first day. In the night Union reinforcements under Gen. Lew Wallace arrived and turned the tide in favor of Grant. General Johnston was killed in the first day's battle. He was regarded at that time as the ablest commander of the Confederacy; on his death, the Confederate command devolved upon Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard. Shiloh was one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War. The Union loss, officially reported, was 1,700 killed, 7,495 wounded, and 3,022 captured—a total of 12,217. The Confederate loss was 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 959 missing—a total of 10,699.

April 6 (1909)—North Pole was discovered and reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., year 1909. Commander Peary had been detailed by the United States Navy Department for a number of years in North Polar exploration. As a reward for his discovery, he was promoted to be a rear admiral in the U. S. Navy.

April 6 (1917)—Resolution by Congress declaring war against Germany was signed by President Wilson, who also issued a proclamation of war, year 1917. The day was Good Friday. The text of the Congress resolution was as follows:

“Whereas, The Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

The Senate passed the resolution on April 4 by a vote of 82 to 6. The names of the six senators who voted against the resolution are: Asle J. Gronna of North Dakota, Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, Harry Lane of Oregon, George W. Norris of Nebraska, William J. Stone of Missouri, and James K. Vardaman of Mississippi.

The House passed the resolution on April 6 by a vote of 373 to 50. Among those who voted against it was Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, then the first and only woman-representative in Congress.

April 7 (1865)—Beginning of the diplomatic correspondence between U. S. Minister Charles Francis Adams at London, and Lord John Russell, the Prime Minister of England, regarding what is known as the "*Alabama* Claims" (see June 19 for end of the *Alabama*). The United States Government claimed that Great Britain should pay for losses inflicted by the *Alabama* and ten other Confederate cruisers on United States commerce during the Civil War, since these eleven ships were fitted out or supplied in British ports, contrary to international usages governing neutral nations. The claims, as finally presented, showed that these eleven war vessels had destroyed a total of 169 merchant ships of the United States, and the total damages was \$19,021,428. The

APRIL

Alabama had destroyed fifty-eight ships. The most successful commerce destroyers among the others were the *Shenandoah* (destroyed forty ships) and the *Florida* (destroyed thirty-eight ships). After six years of controversy over these claims, a Joint High Commission of Arbitration was named by the two countries in 1871. This tribunal met at Geneva, Switzerland, on Dec. 15, 1871, and continued in session until Sept. 14, 1872, upon which latter date it awarded the sum of \$15,500,000 in favor of the United States as full payment for the claims.

April 8 (1826)—Duel between Henry Clay and Senator John Randolph of Virginia near Georgetown, Va., year 1826. The duelists fired two shots each. Clay's first bullet passed through the skirt of Randolph's coat. Clay missed the second fire and Randolph fired his second shot straight up in the air. The quarrel grew out of a heated debate in the Senate over the appointment of representatives to a congress of American republics at Panama. Randolph, in a speech, called the administration of President John Quincy Adams a "puritanic-diplomatic-black-legged administration." Clay, who was the Secretary of State, regarded Randolph's epithetic speech as a personal insult and challenged to a duel. After the affair, the men became cordial friends. This was the most famous quarrel arising from hot language used in a debate in Congress.

April 9 (1682)—Robert, Chevalier de la Salle, descending the Mississippi, at its mouth took possession of the country which he named Louisiana, for the King of France, year 1682.

SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX

April 9, 1865

General Grant, with an army of 90,000 active fighting men, late in March 1865, was preparing for the great final assault upon General Lee's Confederate army within the intrenchments of Richmond and Petersburg. He ordered

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

the assault to begin in the early morning of April 3rd. But in the darkness of the night of April 2nd, Lee, with his entire army of about 40,000 men, abandoned the Confederate intrenchments and slipped away westward, intending to reach Danville, 125 miles to the southwest and there join the other Confederate army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, or, if that could not be, then to try and reach the mountains 100 miles straight westward, beyond Lynchburg in Virginia, where he could turn at bay and prolong the war.

In the morning the Union army started in pursuit. Day and night the plunging, struggling race between the two armies went on, across eighty miles of Virginia fields, woodlands, rivers and swamps, and, on April 8, Lee arrived at the village of Appomattox, and it seemed human endurance could carry no farther. General Sheridan with the Union cavalry had swept around his left flank, cutting off the retreat southward. Nevertheless, Lee took a strong position and began to intrench his brigades. But Lee's chief officers saw the struggle was hopeless, and advised him to meet General Grant, who had written on April 7th calling on him to surrender. On the morning of April 9th, Grant was prepared to assault the devoted Confederates. The last battle had already commenced, when General Lee sent a messenger with a white flag. The struggle ceased.

At half past one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, April 9th, General Grant and General Lee met in the house of Wilmer McLean in the village of Appomattox, and the articles of surrender were drawn and signed. The conqueror was magnanimous. The Confederate private soldiers were allowed to go free to their homes, giving only their word that they would not again take up arms against the United States. The Confederate officers retained their swords and horses, and were allowed to go free to their homes. Next day, Lee's army, which had dwindled to 25,494 men and 2,862 officers, laid down their muskets, and turned over their artillery, and went away

APRIL

by groups and singly, to their homes in the South. This ended the Civil War, except for some desultory fighting in other parts of the South during the month of April.

April 10 (1606)—King James I. of England granted charters to the London Company territory in America (between 34° and 38° north latitude) and to the Plymouth Company territory between 41° and 45° north latitude, including all the country from New York to Halifax inclusive, year 1606. (See Forefathers' Day, Dec. 22, 1620.)

April 10 (1866)—The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals legally organized, year 1866. Henry Bergh of New York, founder of the Society, was its first president.

April 11 (1713)—Treaty of Utrecht, Holland, ending Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish Succession), year 1713. By this treaty the French ceded to England "all of Nova Scotia formerly called Acadia" and all claims to Hudson Bay and Newfoundland.

April 12 (1777)—Henry Clay, statesman, born in Hanover County, Va., year 1777; died at Ashland, Ky., June 29, 1852. He was nominated for President by the National Republican party in 1832, and was defeated by Andrew Jackson. Was nominated for President by the Whig party in 1844 and was defeated by James K. Polk. His constructive influence on the political life of the nation during forty years, from 1811 to 1851, was greater than that of any other statesman of that period. He was given the soubriquets "The Great Pacifier" and "The Great Compromiser." He was one of America's great orators.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER

April 12, 1861

In the month of January, 1861, the states of Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, in the order named, had seceded from the Union. South

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Carolina had seceded in December 1860. These seven states, early in February, 1861, formed "The Confederate States of America," yet war did not begin immediately. In December, 1861, South Carolina, acting as an independent republic, demanded that the United States give up all forts, arsenals, lighthouses and other governmental properties within the boundaries of South Carolina—meaning, in fact, the military works in the harbor of Charleston. Of these, Fort Sumter was the most important, but was practically ungarrisoned. President Buchanan, a Southern sympathizer, was inclined to grant the demand, but feared Northern public opinion. While he vacillated, Major Robert Anderson, commanding the U. S. garrison of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, surprised the whole country on Dec. 26, 1860, when he quietly moved his entire force of 78 men and officers across the harbor and took possession of Fort Sumter where he was in position to destroy Charleston. He acted without any orders from his superiors. Indeed, he knew that those superiors contemplated giving up the fort. But he also knew that public opinion of the North would support him. He was right. The whole country flamed. When the six other Southern States joined South Carolina, the Confederacy made the demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter imperative, and actually besieged the fort, and assembled an army at Charleston. Bloodless war was thus carried on for three months, while politicians on each side strove for advantage, and Buchanan swayed indecisively, until the end of his term, on March 4, 1861. President Lincoln, immediately on taking office, planned to reinforce Fort Sumter and hold it. On April 9, the transport *Baltic* with provisions and reinforcements, convoyed by three war steamers and three tugs, left New York for Charleston. News of the sailing was telegraphed to Montgomery, the capital of the Confederacy. After a conference with his Cabinet, President Jefferson Davis ordered General Beauregard, command-

APRIL

ing the Confederate forces at Charleston, to demand the surrender of the fort before the relieving expedition arrived. The demand was made on April 11th. Major Anderson, who was in sore straits after three months' siege, replied that they would evacuate the fort at noon on April 15th, if he was not attacked in the meantime, and also if he received no further supplies nor instructions from his government. The answer was unsatisfactory to the Confederates, for the relieving expedition would probably arrive before April 15. General Beauregard was ordered to "reduce the fort as your judgment decides to be most practicable."

At 4:30 o'clock in the morning of April 12, the Confederates fired the first gun—a 12-inch mortar, against the fort, and from that moment the Civil War waged throughout four years.

The Confederate batteries were planted on the mainland, and on several islands. They numbered 47 guns. In fifteen minutes after the first shot, they were all firing. The first shot fired by Major Anderson's little garrison in reply was at 7:30 a. m.

The bombardment was continued incessantly, though slowly, for 40 hours, when the fort was so battered and so endangered by flames within, that Anderson surrendered. Outside the harbor, yet unable to enter, was the relieving expedition.

To the astonishment of all the combatants and the entire country, it was found that not one person had been killed or wounded on either side during the bombardment!

April 12 (1860)—First "pony express" reached Carson Valley (Nevada) from St. Joseph, Mo., year 1860. Time of trip, eight and one half days.

BIRTHDAY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

April 13, 1743

Thomas Jefferson was born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va., in his father's plain farmhouse, on April 13,

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

1743; he died in his home called "Monticello" which he had built on the farm, or estate, where he was born, on July 4, 1826. History has noted as a striking fact that John Adams, the statesman contemporary of Jefferson during forty years of active public life, died also on this July 4, 1826. (See Oct. 30, 1735, Birthday of John Adams.)

Jefferson's ancestors were of the same class as Washington's forefathers. It is remarkable that Washington's father and Jefferson's father were descended from the English class of small landowners, and neither boasted of any relationship to the titled aristocracy of England. It is also remarkable that Washington's mother and Jefferson's mother were both "high born"—of the English aristocracy. Peter Jefferson, the father, married Jane Randolph, the daughter of the rich and highborn tobacco lord, Isham Randolph.

Thomas Jefferson's father left an estate of 1,900 acres and thirty slaves which produced an annual income of \$2,000—a very large sum at that time. Thomas was the eldest son and heir. He had six sisters and one younger brother.

He graduated from William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., in 1762. At that time he was described as a tall, raw-boned lad of nineteen, with freckled face, sandy hair, bright hazel eyes, prominent chin and cheek bones, big hands and feet, and strikingly perfect teeth. He stood up straight as an arrow, and was a giant in physical strength. This description fitted him all through his life until near the end.

In 1772 he married Martha Skelton, a wealthy widow. Six children were born to them. Four of these died while babies; Mary lived to the age of twenty-six; Martha, the oldest, lived to become her father's dearest companion and head of his household after the death of his wife in 1804.

Jefferson began the practice of law shortly after leaving college. He entered public life as a member of the

APRIL

Virginia House of Burgesses in 1768, at the age of twenty-five. Thereafter for forty-one years constantly he served in public office or public leadership out of office.

He was not an orator, but early in life was recognized as one of the ablest publicists in America. So he was selected to make the first draft of the Declaration of Independence. (See July 4.)

He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1779. He succeeded Dr. Franklin as Minister to France in 1785. He was in Paris at the outbreak of the French Revolution and sympathized heart and soul with the revolutionists. It was there that he adopted the radical republican principles which, later, he impressed in large degree permanently upon the United States. He was recalled from France to become the first Secretary of State. Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury. These two men represented widely opposing principles and policies. The contest between them in the early years of the nation, is one of the tremendous things of American history. Jefferson won the contest—or rather the decision of that time, for the Hamiltonian principles continued to vitally influence the American people. In 1796 he was the "Republican" candidate for president and received 68 electoral votes. John Adams, the Federalist, received 71 votes and was elected.

In 1800 the Republicans had gained the ascendancy. In the presidential election that year sixteen States participated, with a total of 138 electoral votes. Jefferson received 73 votes and Aaron Burr, also a Republican, received 73. John Adams got 65. Thomas Pinckney (Federalist), 64, and John Jay (Federalist), 1. The tie between Jefferson and Burr was decided by the House of Representatives in favor of Jefferson, Burr becoming vice-president.

The chief events of his first administration were the war with Tripoli (1801-1804), and the purchase of Louisiana (1803).

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

In 1804 he was overwhelmingly reelected President; there were then seventeen States with a total of 176 electoral votes. Jefferson received 162 electoral votes and Charles C. Pinckney (Federalist) 14 votes.

The chief events of his second administration were the Lewis and Clark expedition (1804-1806), the capture of the U. S. S. *Chesapeake* by the British ship *Leopard* (1807), the sailing of Robert Fulton's steamboat, the *Clermont* (1807), and the trial of Aaron Burr for alleged treason (1807).

April 13 (1795)—James Harper, founder and senior of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers (New York), born at Newtown, Long Island, N. Y., year 1795; died at New York, March 25, 1869. He and his brother John started a small printing office in Dover Street, New York, where they at first printed books to order. The first work was an edition of 2,000 copies of Seneca's "Morals," delivered to order in August, 1817. The imprint "J. & J. Harper, Publishers" first appeared in April, 1818, in an edition of 500 copies of Locke's "Essay Upon the Human Understanding." Two younger brothers, Joseph Wesley, and Fletcher, were later admitted to partnership and the firm name was changed to Harper & Brothers. It is the oldest of the book publishing houses that have, by process of constant existence and wide influence, become national institutions.

April 13 (1818)—United States Flag, as finally adopted by Congress, raised over the House of Representatives at Washington, year 1818. (See June 14.)

April 13 (1846)—Pennsylvania Railroad Company organized, year 1846.

April 13 (1869)—First patent for air brake issued to George Westinghouse, year 1869.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

April 14, 1865

On the night of April 14, 1865, which was Good Friday, President Lincoln with his wife and two friends occupied the "President's Box" at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, by special invitation. The play was "Our American Cousin," a benefit performance for Miss Laura Keane who was then the leading actress of the American stage. For two hours they watched the play. During the third act, a well-known actor named John Wilkes Booth, son of Junius Brutus Booth and brother of Edwin Booth, quietly opened the door of the box, came behind the President who was absorbed in the play, placed the muzzle of a pistol close to the back of Mr. Lincoln's head and fired, at the same time shouting "Sic Semper Tyrannis." The head of the President fell forward on his breast and rested; his body remained upright, motionless in the chair. The shot did not kill him instantly. He died at seven o'clock in the morning next day, but he never regained consciousness. Major Rathbone, the guest of Mr. Lincoln, grappled with the assassin. Booth, who was an athlete, threw him off and leaped from the box to the stage, fourteen feet below. He rushed through the actors brandishing a knife, went out into the alley at the rear of the theatre where he had a horse saddled and waiting, jumped upon the horse and escaped. Twelve days later he was discovered in a tobacco warehouse sixty miles south of Washington, by a detachment of cavalry that was hunting him. He, with one of his band, defied the soldiers, and for a time held them off. Their commander, Col. E. J. Conger, ordered that no shot be fired but that Booth must be taken alive. One of the soldiers named Boston Corbett disobeyed this order and fired through a crack in the warehouse, fatally wounding Booth; he died two hours later. His last words were, "Tell my mother I die for my country. I did what I thought was best."

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Seven men and one woman were arrested, charged with conspiring with Booth to kill Lincoln, Andrew Johnson the Vice-President, General Grant, Secretary of State Seward, and Secretary of War Stanton. The woman was Mary E. Surratt, a widow, aged forty-five years; her house was headquarters for the conspirators. The trial lasted a month. Mrs. Surratt and three of the men were hanged on July 7, 1865. The other four were condemned to prison for life and sent to the military prison at Dry Tortugas, Florida.

Feeling in the North was intensely directed against President Jefferson Davis and other Confederate officials who were suspected of having knowledge of the conspiracy. Nothing was proved against them. It is the universal opinion now that the Confederate government officials were in no way responsible for Booth, nor would they countenance in any way his plan of assassination. It is the judgment of history that Booth was a half-mad egotist, seeking to win a name as a world hero.

April 14 (1775)—First society for the abolition of slavery organized, at Philadelphia, year 1775. Benjamin Franklin was elected president and Benjamin Rush secretary. The movement was begun by Quakers.

April 14 (1917)—House of Representatives voted a war credit of \$7,000,000,000 for the war against Germany. Of this amount, \$3,000,000,000 was to be loaned to the allies of the United States. On April 17th, three days later, the Senate voted the same amount and the President signed the act.

April 15 (1861)—President Lincoln issued first call for 75,000 volunteers to put down the "rebellion" of the Southern States, year 1861.

April 15 (1912)—Steamship *Titanic*, bound from Liverpool to New York on her maiden voyage, several hundred miles east of Newfoundland, at 2:30 a. m. struck an iceberg and sank, year 1912. There were lost 1,595 lives. Those saved numbered 745.

APRIL

- **April 16 (1862)**—Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, by Act of Congress, year 1862.

April 17 (1861)—State Convention, composed of the members of the legislature of Virginia, passed the "Ordinance of Secession" by a vote of 88 to 55, year 1861. Eleven days prior to this, the convention had refused, by a vote of 89 to 45, to join the seven States which had already organized the Confederate States of America. The majority of the people of Virginia were far less desirous of war than the people of the seven cotton States. The leaders of the cotton States knew their cause was weak, in a military sense, without the aid of Virginia. It is believed by competent historians, in North and South, that the decision of the Confederate leaders to fire on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, was made primarily to influence the Virginians who were then in convention and undecided. On April 15, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to put down "rebellion." This was the act which turned Virginia to the Confederacy.

April 18 (1898)—U. S. Senate and House of Representatives jointly declared "That the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent," and further empowered the President to use the "entire land and naval forces of the United States" to "carry these resolutions into effect." This constituted the declaration of War against Spain, year 1898.

April 18 (1906)—Earthquake in California destroyed the business section of San Francisco, year 1906. The first quake was recorded at 5:13 a. m. Fire broke out immediately in the ruins. The total loss of life was estimated at 4,000. The exact number was never known. The total property loss was about \$300,000,000 of which \$175,000,000 was covered by insurance. The buildings on an area of 10,000 acres were almost entirely destroyed. Measured by loss of lives and property, this was, up to that time, the greatest disaster caused by nature elements in the history of the United States.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

April 18 (1847)—Battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico, year 1847. Gen. Winfield Scott (American, 12,000 men) vs. Gen. Santa Anna (Mexican, 10,000 men). American victory. Three thousand Mexicans surrendered.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON

April 19, 1775

When the news of the Boston "Tea Party" reached England, in January, 1775, King George III. and his ministers resolved to chastise the "rebels" of Boston. New laws were enacted by Parliament, designed to punish the Colonists of Massachusetts. General Gage was appointed military governor of the province, and in April, 1774, sailed to Boston with four regiments. Then began the last great diplomatic struggle between the British ministers and the American Colonists. In this struggle, within the law, the American leaders were Samuel Adams, John Hancock and Dr. Joseph Warren. They organized a provisional government for Massachusetts in defiance of General Gage. Day by day the crisis steadily approached. After nearly a year of this legal struggle, the British Ministry ordered General Gage to arrest Adams and Hancock and send them to England to be tried for treason. When Gage received this order, in March, 1775, the two American leaders were at Concord, eighteen miles northwest of Boston, attending the sessions of the provincial congress which they had organized. On April 15th, they went to Lexington, twelve miles from Boston, to the house of their friend Rev. Jonas Clarke. The spies of General Gage reported to him and he instantly planned to seize Adams and Hancock while they lay at the Clarke house.

On the night of April 18th, a detachment of British troops, numbering about 500, silently left Boston and marched to Lexington. But Paul Revere, the trusted aide of Dr. Warren, had watched on the shore opposite Boston and when he knew the British had started on a certain route, he rode through the moonlit night to Lex-

APRIL

ington, rousing the Minute Men in every village and hamlet and farm house.

"It was one, by the village clock
When he galloped into Lexington"

so the poet Longfellow wrote in his immortal tale of Paul Revere's ride. He warned Adams and Hancock and they escaped easily before the British arrived.

The advance of the British force reached Lexington about sunrise. On the park or "green" in the center of the village was a body of fifty American Minute Men under Captain John Parker. They stood, with loaded muskets in hand, but Captain Parker had ordered them to refrain from firing until the British had first fired upon them.

On came the British, led by Major Pitcairn. He shouted, "Disperse, ye villains!" But the Minute Men stood motionless and silent. Again Pitcairn cried—"Why don't you disperse?" They remained unmoved. Then Pitcairn gave the command to his men—"Fire!" His men hesitated, fearing the terrible consequences. He fired his own pistol at the Americans—the first shot of the war, and then his men fired a volley, killing eight Americans and wounding ten. The American line was broken. Parker ordered them to retire. A few fired back at the British. The main British force now appeared.

But the expedition had failed in its chief purpose—to capture Adams and Hancock. The minor purpose, to capture military stores which the Americans had assembled at Concord, six miles beyond Lexington, might still be accomplished. So Colonel Smith, the British commander, pushed on to Concord and arrived there at seven o'clock in the morning.

And now the country was ablaze. Four hundred Minute Men had assembled at Concord. The British overran the town, but in the midst of this operation the Minute Men dashed down and across the little bridge over Concord river and put to flight 200 British regulars

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

who guarded the bridge. This was the first offensive of the Americans in the war.

The British force began a retreat over the same road they had come in the advance. Back to Lexington they went and there, fortunately for them, they met 1,200 British regulars under Lord Percy who had come to reinforce them. The combined British force of 1,700 men, after a short rest, turned back toward Boston, for now thousands of Minute Men were on their flanks. All the way, along the twelve miles, throughout all the afternoon, the blood of their dead and wounded stained the road. At sunset they reached Charlestown, beaten, broken and panic stricken, but saved by the warships that lay in the river at Charlestown.

The British loss on this day was 273 killed and wounded. The Americans lost 93 men. The War of the Revolution had begun with an astonishing victory for the Americans.

April 19 (1850)—Signing of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain providing a joint occupancy of the proposed ship canal through Central America from Atlantic to Pacific oceans, the so-called Nicaragua Canal, year 1850. The treaty was negotiated and signed by John M. Clayton, the Secretary of State in President Taylor's cabinet, and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer (brother of Bulwer the novelist), the British Minister to the United States. This treaty was annulled and superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1902. (See Dec. 16, 1901.)

April 19 (1861)—Federal troops of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment called by President Lincoln to assemble at Washington for defense against the Confederacy, were attacked in the streets of Baltimore by a street crowd and several soldiers were wounded, year 1861. This was the first bloodshed of the Civil War.

April 19 (1917)—First gun fired by Americans against Germans in the German war; the shot was fired

APRIL

by the naval gun crew of the merchant steamship *Mon-golia* of the Atlantic Transport Line at a German submarine near the coast of Ireland. The steamship was bound from New York to England. The submarine disappeared after the shot, whether or not destroyed is not known.

April 19 (1918)—Battle of Seicheprey, France, the first important engagement between Americans and Germans in the Great War. A body of 3,000 Germans assaulted the American trenches in front of the village of Seicheprey in French-Lorraine. The Germans claimed victory, asserting that they captured 183 Americans, though they retired, after twenty-four hours fighting. Unofficially, the Americans claimed they inflicted heavy loss on the Germans, saying that the bodies of 300 Germans were found lying on the ground in "No Man's Land."

April 20 (1676)—"Bacon's Rebellion" began, year 1676. Nathaniel Bacon was a young planter of Virginia, admired and trusted by the people. The people asked of the aristocratic Governor Berkeley to have Bacon lead them in defense of their homes against Indians who were murdering the colonists. Berkeley refused, calling the request a "presumption" of the "common people." The volunteers set out under Bacon in defiance of the governor, and he immediately proclaimed Bacon a traitor. Bacon fell ill of fever and died. This was the first militant opposition to the English monarch's authority in America.

April 20 (1837)—Legislature of Massachusetts created a State Board of Education. Horace Mann was the originator of the bill. He retired from political life and law practice and, on June 29, 1837, was elected secretary of the new Board at a salary of \$1,000 a year. For twelve years thereafter he devoted himself exclusively to education, becoming the foremost man of the nation in this field. (See May 4.)

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

April 21 (1836)—Battle of San Jacinto, Texas. Gen. Sam Houston (Texan, 800 men) vs. Gen. Santa Anna (Mexican, 1,600 men), year 1836. A complete Texan victory, achieving the independence of Texas. Gen. Santa Anna and 730 of his men were captured; 630 were killed and 208 wounded. The Texan loss was two killed and twenty-three wounded. The battle lasted but twenty minutes.

April 22 (1889)—Indian Territory—its central section—was thrown open to settlers, making the new Territory of Oklahoma. Many thousands of pioneers awaited the signal, and when the bugles sounded, they rushed across the boundary line and occupied the new public lands in a single day.

April 22 (1898)—Spanish ship Buena Ventura, a merchantman, captured by the U. S. S. *Nashville*, year 1898. The first shot of the Spanish War was fired in this action.

April 22 (1914)—Capture of Vera Cruz, Mexico, by a U. S. naval force under command of Rear Admiral Frank M. Fletcher, year 1914. The movement was directed against dictator President Huerta of Mexico and was not formally an act of war against Mexico. Vera Cruz was held by Americans until Dec. 1, 1914.

April 23 (1635)—Public Latin School of Boston founded, year 1635. The oldest existing school in the United States.

April 23 (1791)—James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, born at Stony Batter, Pa., year 1791; died at Wheatland, Pa., June 1, 1868, aged 77 years. He never married. In 1856 he was nominated for President by the Democratic party and elected. Electoral votes (31 States): Buchanan, 174; John C. Fremont (Republican), 114; Millard Fillmore (American Party or "Knownothing"), 8. Inaugurated March 4, 1857. The chief events of his administration were the Lecompton

APRIL

Constitution (for Kansas) controversy (1857-1858), John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry (1859), *Star of the West* steamship fired upon (1861), organization of the Confederate States of America at Montgomery, Ala (Feb. 4, 1861). His administration is generally regarded as lenient toward the activities of Southern leaders who planned the secession of the South.

April 23 (1813)—Stephen Arnold Douglas, statesman, born at Brandon, Vt., year 1813; died at Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1861. Became the leader of the Democratic Party in the North in the years immediately prior to the Civil War. Was U. S. Senator from Illinois from 1847 until his death. In 1858, when a candidate for reelection as senator, he engaged in a series of debates with Abraham Lincoln on the question of slavery. These debates absorbingly interested the whole country, and remain in literature as the most profound and moving exposition of the subject in the world's history.

April 23 (1838)—Steamship *Great Western* first arrived at New York from Bristol, England, and steamship *Sirius* first arrived at New York from London, year 1838. These were the two first regular Atlantic Ocean liners. The *Great Western* made the passage in fifteen days and the *Sirius* in seventeen days.

April 24 (1704)—First issue of the *Boston News Letter*, the first permanent newspaper in America, year 1704. John Campbell, postmaster of Boston and news vendor, was the founder. It was a weekly. It lived seventy-two years.

April 25 (1846)—First engagement of the Mexican War, at La Rosia, Mexico, year 1846. A Mexican victory. Captain Seth B. Thornton and fifty American cavalymen were taken prisoners by the Mexican force.

April 25 (1917)—First war loan made to an ally of

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

the United States—\$200,000,000 to Great Britain, year 1917.

April 26—Confederate Memorial Day in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi. The day was established by Mary Ann Williams, a patriotic philanthropist of Columbus, Ga., who, in a letter printed in the *Columbus Times* on March 12, 1866, called upon her fellow-citizens to observe the following April 26 as a date "to wreath the graves of our martyred dead with flowers." (See Memorial Day, May 30.)

April 26 (1865)—Last great Confederate army, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, surrendered to Gen. W. T. Sherman at Durham, North Carolina, year 1865. The actual number of prisoners paroled (on May 1st and 2nd) after surrender was 33,047 officers and men.

April 26 (1907)—Jamestown (Va.) Tercentenary Exposition opened, year 1907.

BIRTHDAY OF ULYSSES S. GRANT

April 27, 1822

Ulysses Simpson Grant, one of the world's great soldiers, eighteenth President of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822; died at Mount McGregor, N. Y., on July 23, 1885. He was descended from Matthew Grant who came from Scotland to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Simpson. He graduated from West Point in 1843. When the Mexican War began three years later, he was sent to the front and fought throughout the war under Taylor and Scott in every general battle except Buena Vista. His record for bravery and ability was high. He ranked as captain at the end of the conflict in 1848.

But the army was small and promotion was slow in those days. He had married Julia Dent. He could not support his family on the pay of captain, so he resigned from the army in 1854, and became a farmer in Missouri.

He used to peddle wood from his farm in the streets of St. Louis. He failed as a farmer. Then he went into the real estate business in St. Louis, and again failed. Finally he went to Galena, Ill., as a clerk in the hide and leather store kept by his brothers. Here he remained quietly, little known to the townpeople, until the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861. Immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter he went to Springfield, the capital of Illinois, and offered his services to Gov. Richard Yates. But Yates was overwhelmed with applications from politicians and wealthy society men. Grant had no political friends nor social power to back him. The whole State was springing to arms. Many new regiments were being organized—all untrained. Experienced officers were desperately needed. Yet Yates curtly dismissed Grant saying, "There is nothing for you to do."

Still he waited at Springfield, and was obliged to share a small room with another man, for he had little money, and after a time they set him at work in the State Adjutant General's office, doing small clerical tasks and, when it became known that he was a competent drill master, Yates appointed him "mustering officer and aide" at a salary of \$3.00 a day.

He saw that his country was being badly served by the politicians and bureaucrats. He wrote to Washington, to the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, offering his services to command a regiment. They never even replied to his letter. President Lincoln, it seems, had never heard of him. He was a "nobody"!

Meanwhile George B. McClellan, who had graduated from West Point three years after Grant and who had also resigned from the army, was become the favorite of the nation. He had great social and political prestige. He was promoted from captain to major general in one day, and the Washington War Department placed him in command of the Department of Ohio. Grant felt that McClellan would give him something to do. He went to Cincinnati and twice called to see McClellan, but the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

new major general evidently did not want to see the modest Grant. Grant went away. He said to a friend—"I guess they don't want me."

But Providence now intervened. The Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers was a regiment of tough and restless men who had refused to march under their regularly elected colonel when they found he was only a "tin soldier." The other "political" colonels were afraid to take command of these rough men. The colonelcy went begging. And then Governor Yates thought of Grant. He telegraphed offering him the command. Grant accepted instantly. Next day he took command, and the men recognized a master; in a little while they gloried in him.

Seven weeks later he was made a brigadier general. On Feb. 6, 1862, he captured Fort Henry in Tennessee and then laid siege to Fort Donelson, the great stronghold of the State. The Confederate commander, General Buckner, asked what terms would be offered him. Grant replied: "No terms other than unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Buckner surrendered next day his 15,000 men and all the North was thrilled. They called him "Unconditional Surrender Grant" after that.

Disaster had befallen the other Union armies. Only Grant, in the West was victorious. On July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered to him, and then the entire North cried out demanding that he be placed in highest command under the President. In February, 1864, he was made lieutenant general of all the Union armies. Immediately he made his headquarters with the army of the Potomac. On May 11, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court House, he sent to Washington the famous dispatch: "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." He did fight it out on that line, the longest, deadliest campaign of the war. The result was the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, on April 9, 1865.

In 1868 he was nominated by the Republican party

APRIL

for President. The election resulted in electoral votes (34 States voting): Grant, 294; Horatio Seymour (Democrat), 80. The chief event of his first administration was the arbitration of the *Alabama* claims by a tribunal at Geneva, Switzerland. England paid \$15,500,000.

In 1872 Grant was renominated by the Republicans and reelected. The electoral vote was (37 States): Grant, 286; Horace Greeley (Liberal-Republican), 47; scattering among six other candidates, 19. The chief events of his second administration were the Modoc Indian War (1872-1873), the Sioux Indian War and Custer Massacre (1876), and the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia (1876).

He had but a moderate fortune when he retired from office, and this he invested in a New York banking firm called The Grant & Ward Company. The company failed in 1883 and he was again practically penniless. At once he began writing for magazines and preparing his "Memoirs" and thus he paid his debts.

He was afflicted with cancer of the tongue. Of this he died at a sanitarium near Saratoga, N. Y. His remains were buried at Claremont on the bank of the Hudson River, in New York City, and there was erected an imposing mausoleum which was dedicated on April 17, 1897.

He was a simple, great-hearted patriot. Of all our presidents he was least a politician. History will always know him as U. S. Grant, the Great Soldier.

April 27 (1791)—Samuel Finley Breeze Morse, artist, scientist and inventor, born at Charlestown, Mass., year 1791; died at New York, April 2, 1872. He is best known as the founder of the American system of the electro-magnetic telegraph. He applied for a patent on his invention, Sept. 28, 1837. The system was first used successfully on May 29, 1844.

April 27 (1898)—Town of Matanzas, Cuba, bombarded by a U. S. naval force of three warships, year

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

1898; the first bombardment of the Spanish War. It was claimed by the Spanish that no person in Matanzas was injured; they declared that but one solitary mule was killed, and this was the only casualty. The incident created great surprise and amusement. "The Matanzas mule" has a peculiar place in American history.

April 28 (1758)—James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, born in Westmoreland County, Va., year 1758; died at New York, July 4, 1831. Nominated for President by Democratic-Republican party in 1816 and elected. Electoral vote (18 States)—Monroe, 183; Rufus King (Federalist), 34. Inaugurated March 4, 1817; after four years, was renominated and elected; serving until March 4, 1825. In the second election he received every electoral vote but one which was cast for J. Q. Adams. The period of his second administration was called the "Era of Good Feeling." The chief events of his administration were the purchase of Florida from Spain (1819), the enactment of the "Missouri Compromise" (1820), and the pronouncement of the "Monroe Doctrine" (See Dec. 2, 1823).

April 29 (1862)—Patent for sewing machine for leather shoes, issued to the inventor, Gordon McKay, year 1862. Upon this invention was built the great boot and shoe industry of the United States.

April 30 (1789)—George Washington inaugurated President, at New York, year 1789.

April 30 (1803)—Territory of Louisiana purchased from France, for \$15,000,000, year 1803.

April 30 (1812)—Louisiana was admitted into the Union, year 1812.

Arbor Day, a legal holiday in some States, is observed in some formal manner in all the States and Territories. It is the annual tree-planting day, instituted to encourage general interest in forestry. The idea of annual ceremonious tree-planting is very old, but it was

APRIL

not until 1874 when the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture recommended to the people of that State that the "second Wednesday in April" of each year be dedicated to tree-planting, and that the day be called Arbor Day, that this idea took its present form in the United States. Ohio was the second State to observe the day—in 1882. Because of our different climates, the Northern States observe Arbor Day on various dates in April and early May. In the Southern States it is observed in December, January or February.

MAY

BATTLE OF MANILA BAY

May 1, 1898

War against Spain had been declared on April 18, 1898. The Asiatic fleet of the U. S. Navy, under command of Commodore George Dewey, had been lying at Hong Kong in China, quietly preparing for war. Dewey sailed with his fleet and crossed the China Sea 600 miles to the mouth of Manila Bay in the Philippines. The Asiatic Spanish fleet was at anchor in the Bay. The Spanish government for years had been fortifying the shores of the Boca Grande—the strait connecting Manila Bay with the ocean, and the Spanish officials had claimed that sure destruction awaited any ship which attempted to pass without their permission.

In the late afternoon of April 30, the U. S. fleet arrived off the Boca Grande. Dewey called a council of his captains. He said to them—"I do not believe they expect us to-night, therefore we will go in."

After sundown the fleet was headed for the channel. The names of the fighting ships and commanders were: *Olympia* (flagship), Capt. Charles V. Gridley; *Baltimore*, Capt. Nehemiah M. Dyer; *Raleigh*, Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan; *Boston*, Capt. Frank Wildes; *Concord*, Commander Asa Walker; *Petrel*, Commander P. Wood. The *Olympia* was the largest; she was an armored cruiser, 340 ft. long, and of nearly 6,000 tons displacement; she was about seven times as big as the smallest fighting ship, the *Petrel*. There were also the *Nanshan* and *Zafiro*, transports carrying coal, and the little revenue cutter *Hugh McCulloch*, a dispatch boat.

The moon was high and shone clear. There were fortified islands in the passage. To run by the Spanish guns and over the mines was a desperate thing to do on such a night. Yet it seemed that the bright moonlight had thrown the Spanish officers off their guard.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

The American fleet steamed silently through the passage, a distance of about 25 miles. Almost at the end, when nearly out of range, the Spanish discovered them and fired several shots which went wide. At midnight the fleet was safe in the Bay, 17 miles from Manila. Dewey slowly steamed on, planning to reach the city at sunrise.

At daylight the Spanish fleet was discovered at Cavite, eight miles from Manila, under the guns of land batteries. Immediately Dewey steamed to attack. At 5:51 a. m. on Sunday, May 1, Dewey quietly gave his order to the Captain of the *Olympia*—"You may fire when you are ready, Gridley!" Then began the battle.

The Spanish commander was Admiral Montojo. He had eight fighting ships. They were not as powerful as the six American ships, but they were supported by powerful batteries on shore which nearly equalized the forces. The total tonnage of the Spanish ships was 13,351 against 19,098 for the American ships. The total number of guns in the Spanish fleet was 110, against Dewey's 137 guns. The crews of all the Spanish vessels numbered 1,780, against 1,681 in Dewey's fleet.

Dewey's plan of battle kept his column in constant motion, sweeping by the Spanish line and pouring in his fire until out of range, then turning back to steam in the opposite direction, using the other broadsides, each time his line turned going a little closer to the enemy. Back and forth they steamed for two hours, when it was seen that three of the Spanish ships were on fire. Then, at 7:35 a. m. Dewey ordered, "Cease firing" and made the signal to withdraw for breakfast, so the ships steamed out into Manila Bay and the Americans rested and drank their coffee. Thus far, the Americans had lost but six men, all wounded. The Spanish Governor General hereupon made a queer mistake. He thought Dewey's breakfast movement was a retreat, for whoever heard of a victorious fleet stopping in the midst of a battle, after fighting only two hours, to eat breakfast? So he sent at once a cable message to Madrid saying—"Our fleet

MAY

engaged the enemy in brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy, with heavy loss, to manœuvre repeatedly." A little later, when Dewey "manœuvred" again a less optimistic message was sent to Madrid.

At 11:16 a. m. Dewey ordered the attack renewed. In this second battle, the *Baltimore* led the way. It was now the plan to go right in, get near the Spanish ships and complete the destruction in a short time. The Spanish offered a brave resistance. They continued the battle for an hour and a half though dead and dying lay thick upon their decks. One by one they sank or ran ashore. At 12:30 p. m. the Spanish flag was hauled down from the flagstaff on land and a white flag was run up. The Spanish fleet was utterly destroyed and the land batteries captured. So ended the amazing battle of Manila Bay.

The American loss was six men, all wounded.

The Spanish loss was 618 killed and wounded.

Captain Gridley had been ill, yet in his weakened condition he remained in the conning tower of the *Olympia* throughout the battle. The strain brought a relapse. Five weeks later he died at Kobe, in Japan.

May 1, 2, 3 (1863)—Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., year 1863. Gen. Joseph Hooker (Union, 120,000 men) vs. Gen. R. E. Lee (Confederate, 62,000 men). Confederate victory. Union loss, 12,197 killed and wounded and 5,000 missing—total 17,197; Confederate loss, 10,266 killed and wounded and 2,753 missing—total 13,019. The battle lasted three days. While the Confederates were victorious, their cause suffered a great blow by the death of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson who was accidentally shot by his own men on the night of May 2. It was largely through Jackson's genius for strategy that the Confederates won, and this battle is of first rank among military students throughout the world because of the splendid leadership of the great Confederate who died a week after the battle.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

May 1 (1873)—One cent postal cards first issued by the United States Government, year 1873.

May 1 (1878)—First elevated railroad train in the development of municipal rapid transit in America, year 1878. It ran from Trinity Church, New York, to 59th Street, over the newly built Sixth Avenue line, a distance of four and three-quarter miles, in sixteen minutes. The elevated railroad system was invented by Dr. Rufus Gilbert, of New York.

May 1 (1893)—Columbian Exposition at Chicago, opened, year 1893. Closed, Oct. 30, 1893. Attendance, 21,477,218.

May 1 (1897)—Tennessee Centennial and National Exposition at Nashville, opened, year 1897. Closed Oct. 1 of the same year. The total attendance was about 2,000,000.

May 1 (1901)—Pan-American Exposition opened at Buffalo, year 1901. Closed, Nov. 1, 1901. Attendance, 8,120,848.

May 1 (1904)—Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis opened, 1904. Closed, Nov. 30, 1904. Paid attendance, 12,804,616.

Second Saturday in May—American Indian Day, established by the Society of American Indians, year 1915.

Second Sunday in May—Mother's Day. On May 9, 1914, following the adoption of a resolution by Congress, President Wilson issued a proclamation, saying in part: "Whereas, in this the said joint resolution it is made the duty of the President to request the observance of the second Sunday in May as provided for in the said joint resolution: Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said joint resolution, do hereby direct the Government officials to display the United States flag on all Government buildings, and do invite the people of the United States to display the flag

MAY

at their homes or other suitable places on the second Sunday in May, as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country."

May 2 (1863)—General "Stonewall" Jackson shot by his own men at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., year 1863.

May 3 (1765)—First medical school in America established at Perkasié, Pa., near Philadelphia, year 1765. In 1779 the rights and property of the school were transferred to the University of Pennsylvania by the State Legislature.

May 4 (1796)—William Hickling Prescott, historian, born at Salem, Mass., year 1796; died at Boston, Jan. 28, 1859. His best known works are "Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic," "History of the Conquest of Mexico" and "History of the Conquest of Peru." He has been accorded the highest rank of all American historians by the consensus of European opinion. Above all, he entered the field of world history and proved that American literature need not be imitative, nor secondary to that of England.

May 4 (1796)—Horace Mann, educator, born at Franklin, Mass., year 1796; died at Yellow Springs, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1859. He became president of Antioch College, Ohio, and was the founder of the present system of co-education.

May 4 (1886)—Haymarket riot and "massacre" in Chicago, year 1886. This riot grew out of the strike for higher wages by the employees of the McCormick Reaper and Harvester Company of Chicago, beginning in Feb., 1886. There was, at the time, a group of German anarchists in the country, led by August Spies and Louis Lingg, and this group organized the strikers and sympathizers. A meeting was called for May 4 at Haymarket Square. At 8 p. m. a crowd of 4,000 had gathered. For two hours anarchist orators denounced capitalists and law, and one speaker waved a red flag and called

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

upon the people to get dynamite and blow up the houses of the rich. At 10 p. m. a body of police came and their captain ordered the crowd to disperse. A moment after a light streamed through the air—the burning fuse of a bomb, and it fell among the police. The explosion killed eight policemen and wounded a number of others. The police then fired upon the mob which scattered in all directions leaving many wounded upon the pavement. Eight anarchists were arrested and tried for murder. They were August Spies, Louis Lingg, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Oscar W. Neebe. Neebe was condemned to fifteen years imprisonment. The other seven were sentenced to death. Lingg committed suicide in prison. The sentences of Schwab and Fielden were commuted to imprisonment for life, and in 1897 Governor Altgeld of Illinois pardoned them. The four others were hanged on Nov. 11, 1887.

May 4 (1918)—Third Liberty Loan closed. The period for buying the bonds opened on April 6. A total of \$4,170,019,650 was subscribed by about 17,000,000 buyers.

May 5 (1864)—Battle of the Wilderness, Va., year 1864. Gen. U. S. Grant (Union, 100,000 men) vs. Gen. R. E. Lee, (Confederate, 62,000 men). The battle was indecisive. It was fought in the primeval forest, lasting three days. Union loss 2,265 killed, 10,220 wounded and 2,902 missing—total, 15,387. Confederate loss 2,000 killed, 6,000 wounded, 3,400 missing—total 11,400.

May 6 (1851)—First patent for an ice-making machine, issued to the inventor, John Gorrie of New Orleans, La., year 1851.

May 6 (1896)—First successful flight of a heavier-than-air flying machine, year 1896. The machine was the Langley Aeroplane, invented by Dr. Samuel Pierpont Langley, a member of the faculty of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The flight was made at

MAY

Quantico on the Potomac river near Washington. There was no person in the machine. The motor was started and it flew 3,000 feet, remaining in the air 1 minute and 20 seconds, when it came to the ground. It was immediately started again and went 2,300 feet in one flight. This experiment demonstrated the practicability of aeroplanes, though the great majority of scientists and the vast majority of the populace continued skeptical. In 1898 the U. S. Government commissioned Dr. Langley to build a man-carrying machine. It was finished in 1903, and, on Dec. 8 of that year, the first trial was made. It was a failure. Because of inefficiency in the launching apparatus, it fell into the water of the Potomac river and the experiment was abandoned. However, a few days later, on Dec. 17, 1903, Wilbur Wright made his first successful flight with the Wright Aeroplane. (See Dec. 17.) Dr. Langley, deeply wounded by the scorn of scientists and public, and having no funds to perfect his machine, died of a broken heart on Feb. 27, 1906. The old Langley aeroplane, after lying in a Smithsonian Institution building for eleven years, was taken, 1914, by Glen H. Curtiss to Hammondsport, N. Y., where the Curtiss Aeroplane Manufacturing Company had installed an efficient launching device, and, on May 18, 1914, with Mr. Curtiss in the aviator's seat, it flew successfully over Lake Keuka, thus vindicating the dead Dr. Langley, who is now honored as the inventor of the aeroplane.

May 7 (1792)—Columbia River, Oregon, discovered by Captain Gray of Boston in his ship, the *Columbia*, year 1792.

May 7 (1915)—Steamship *Lusitania*, Atlantic Ocean, passenger liner of the Cunard Line, bound from New York to Liverpool with 1,257 (including 188 Americans) passengers and a crew of 663, was torpedoed by a German submarine when fifteen miles off the south coast of Ireland at the Old Head of Kinsale, at 2:15 p. m. in

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

clear weather and a smooth sea, year 1915. The ship sank in about twenty minutes. The total number lost was 1,154, of whom 793 were passengers (102 Americans).

On the morning of May 1, the day on which the ship sailed from New York, the New York morning newspapers printed the following warning as an advertisement:

"Notice—Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government vessels flying the flag of Great Britain or of any of her allies are liable to destruction in those waters, and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or of her allies do so at their own risk. IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY.

"Washington, D. C., April 22, 1915."

May 8 (1846)—Battle of Palo Alto, Mexico, year 1846. Gen. Zachary Taylor (American, 2,300 men) vs. Gen. Arista (Mexican, 5,100 men). American victory. American loss, 4 killed and 39 wounded; Mexican loss (Arista's statement), 102 killed and 127 wounded.

May 8 (1864)—Battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va., lasting four days, year 1864. A continuation of the Battle of the Wilderness. After the battle of May 5, 6 and 7, Gen. Lee had intrenched his army in a strong position at Spottsylvania and Grant immediately attacked him again, following his plan of hammering constantly and wearing down the Confederate army by process of attrition. The result was again indecisive. Union loss, killed and wounded, 13,000, missing 1,400—total, 14,400. Confederate loss was never reported; it is supposed to have been not more than 10,000. On May 11, following this battle, General Grant telegraphed to

MAY

Washington: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

May 9 (1793)—Government of France known as the Directorate, at war with Great Britain, issued a decree, directing that all vessels of neutral countries carrying supplies of ammunition or provisions to an enemy's port (meaning Great Britain) be seized, year 1793. The decree was a serious blow to the commerce between the United States and Great Britain. It marked the commencement of the controversy between the United States and France which brought the two countries to the verge of war in 1798. It was followed by a similar act by Great Britain directed against the commerce of neutral nations. (See June 8.)

May 9 (1800)—John Brown (of Osawatomie), born at Torrington, Conn., year 1800; was executed by hanging at Charles Town, Va., Dec. 2, 1859, for alleged treason to the United States. He was the most famous advocate of the abolition of slavery—except Lincoln—in the history of the United States. On Oct. 16, 1859, at the head of sixteen men, he raided Harper's Ferry in Virginia and released many slaves and then established himself in the U. S. arsenal of the town and there was besieged by a force of several hundred militiamen of Virginia and Maryland. Most of his men were killed or wounded. He was finally captured, after several hours of battle, by a company under Col. Robert E. Lee. A few weeks later he was tried at Charles Town by a Virginia court and sentenced to death. His death thrilled the whole North, and was one of the important events leading to the Civil War.

May 9 (1816)—American Bible Society was founded, year 1816. Elias Boudinot of Philadelphia, scholar, lawyer and statesman, was the first president.

May 9 (1846)—Battle of Resaca de la Palma, Mexico, year 1846. A continuation of the Battle of Palo Alto. A complete American victory. American loss, 39

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

killed, 83 wounded. Mexican loss (Arista's report), 160 killed, 227 wounded, 159 missing. General Taylor estimated that the Mexicans lost 1,000 in the two battles.

May 10—Confederate Memorial day in North and South Carolina. (See Memorial Day, May 30.)

May 10 (1775)—Capture of Ticonderoga by Col. Ethan Allen and a company of Vermont militia known as "Green Mountain Boys," year 1775. The British officer asked Allen by what authority he demanded the surrender of the fort. He replied: "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." This is the origin of the word "continental" in American history. (See Meeting of First Continental Congress, Sept. 5, 1774.)

May 10 (1775)—Opening of the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia, year 1775. This was the Congress that adopted the Declaration of Independence and managed the Revolutionary War. It lasted until Oct. 21, 1788, more than thirteen years. Its sessions were opened at the following times and places: May 10, 1775, Philadelphia; Dec. 20, 1776, Baltimore; March 4, 1777, Philadelphia; Sept. 27, 1777, Lancaster, Pa.; Sept. 30, 1777, York, Pa.; July 2, 1778, Philadelphia (this session continued for five years at Philadelphia); June 30, 1783, Princeton, N. J.; Nov. 26, 1783, Annapolis, Md.; Nov. 1, 1784, Trenton, N. J.; Jan. 11, 1785, New York. During the next three years, the Congress met annually on the first Monday in November, at New York. The last session adjourned *sine die*, on Oct. 21, 1788. The first National Congress, which succeeded the Continental Congress, met at New York and elected a speaker and president of the Senate on April 6, 1789.

May 10 (1859)—Gold discovered in Colorado by John H. Gregory, a government teamster, on the banks of Clear Creek, year 1859.

May 10 (1864)—"Bloody Angle" a salient of General Lee's Confederate line at the Battle of Spottsylvania

MAY

which was assaulted by a part of General Grant's Union army under General Hancock. It is asserted that the fiercest fighting of the Civil War, lasting twenty hours and ending at midnight of the third day of the battle, took place for the possession of this salient or "angle." The dead were piled in heaps and the trenches ran blood. Hence the descriptive name "Bloody Angle." The Union assault was unsuccessful. (See May 8.)

May 10 (1865)—Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, was captured by a detachment of Union cavalrymen under Lieut. Col. Pritchard of Gen. James H. Wilson's command, near Irwinsville, Ga., year 1865.

May 10 (1876)—Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia opened by President Grant, year 1876. Closed Oct. 19 of the same year.

May 11 (1647)—Peter Stuyvesant, Dutch governor, arrived in New Amsterdam, (New York), year 1647.

May 11 (1858)—Minnesota was admitted into the Union, year 1858.

May 12 (1621)—First marriage ceremony performed in Plymouth colony, year 1621. Gov. Edward Winslow's wife (*née* Elizabeth Barker) whom he had married in Holland in 1618, died March 24, 1621. Seven weeks later he married Susanna, the widow of William White, whose husband had died on Feb. 21, eleven weeks before. It had been a winter of great suffering; one-half of the entire colony had died in the period of five months between the Landing at Plymouth and the day of this marriage. (See Forefather's Day, Dec. 22, and Thanksgiving Day.)

May 13 (1607)—Beginning of the first English settlement in America, at Jamestown, year 1607. Captain John Smith was the leader and his colony numbered 105 persons, all men. They were mostly broken down "gentlemen." Only twenty were agriculturists or mechanics.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

May 13 (1783)—Society of Cincinnati organized, year 1783. A few weeks before the disbandment of the Continental army at Newburg, N. Y., a number of officers under the leadership of Gen. Henry Knox met at the headquarters of Baron Steuben, near Fishkill Landing on the Hudson, and formed the society. Washington was elected its first president. Its membership was limited to commissioned military officers. Its avowed purpose was to promote friendship among its members and their descendants, and provide benevolent aid. From the beginning, the society aroused bitter opposition. It was charged that its members sought to establish an aristocracy.

May 13 (1846)—War against Mexico declared (after hostilities had begun), year 1846. (See Mar. 28.)

May 14 (1787)—Convention met to draft the Constitution of the United States, at Philadelphia, year 1787. Washington was unanimously chosen president of the convention. The sessions were continued daily for four months, when the draft was completed and submitted to the several States.

May 15 (1602)—Cape Cod discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold, English navigator, year 1602. He had sailed from England on March 26 with twenty colonists, and had made landfall at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, after a voyage of seven weeks. He and four others went ashore at Cape Cod and were the first white men to set foot on the soil of New England (excepting possibly the Norsemen). He established his colony on an island at the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, which island is now called No Man's Land. The settlement was abandoned after a few weeks and the colonists returned to England.

May 15 (1918)—First regular aero mail service in the world inaugurated by the U. S. Government, year 1918, between New York and Washington. The time of flight from New York to Washington was 3 hours and 20 minutes including 6 minutes stop for relaying at Phila-

MAY

delphia. At the same time air planes in relays from Washington to New York flew the distance in 4 hours and 47 minutes—including a stop in Maryland because of an accident. The fastest railroad train record between the two cities at that time was 5 hours. The aéro postage was 24 cents an ounce.

May 16 (1863)—Clement Laird Valandigham, of Ohio, member of Congress and foremost of the Northern men who sympathized with the Southern cause during the Civil War, was arrested and charged with treason to the United States, year 1863. It was shown before the military court which tried him, that he had delivered a public speech in which he denounced the war as "cruel and unnecessary." He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, but President Lincoln commuted the sentence to deportation beyond the lines. The Confederates would not receive him, and he became a wanderer, a man without a country. His friends, who were bitterly called "Copperheads" in the North, nominated him for Governor of Ohio. He was overwhelmingly defeated. He returned quietly to his home in Ohio in 1864.

May 17 (1864)—Postoffice money order system established by Congress, year 1864.

May 18 (1824)—Machine for making nails patented, year 1824.

May 18 (1899)—**Peace Day.** Opening of the International Peace Conference at The Hague, Holland, which established the permanent Court of Arbitration for the settlement of issues between and among nations, year 1899. The conference was first proposed by the Czar of Russia.

May 18 (1917)—Conscription Act of Congress to provide by selective draft an army for the war against Germany, signed by President Wilson, who also issued a proclamation appointing the forthcoming June 5 the national day of registration for the draft, year 1917.

May 19 (1643)—Four colonies, Massachusetts Bay,

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven formed a confederation under the title "The United Colonies of New England," year 1643. This was the first confederation in America, and the prototype of the United States.

May 19 (1780)—The "Dark Day" in New England, year 1780. So-called because a mysterious darkness overspread all New England, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning and continuing until dawn of next day. Generally there were no clouds, yet candles had to be lighted in all houses and out-door work was suspended. Hundreds of thousands attributed the phenomenon to supernatural influences. Astronomers and other scientists have never satisfactorily explained it. Astronomical records show no eclipse of the sun on that day.

May 20 (1506)—Christopher Columbus died at Valladolid, Spain, year 1506. (See Discovery of America, Oct. 12, 1492).

May 20 (1881)—The Revised New Testament was published simultaneously in England, America and Australia, year 1881. On that day, approximately 1,000,000 copies were sold.

May 21 (1881)—The American Association of the Red Cross was founded and a constitution adopted at a meeting held at Washington, D. C., year 1881. Miss Clara Barton was elected president. She was the American leader in the Red Cross movement and was unquestionably the founder of the American Association.

The idea of the Red Cross was first put in form by Henri Dunant of Switzerland, in a book entitled, "A Souvenir of Solferino," published about the year 1860. The book described the terrible conditions of wounded men left upon the battle-field of Solferino (June 24, 1859) in the war for Italian independence against Austria. Dunant advocated more humane and extensive appliances in aid of wounded soldiers. His book, and lectures following it, resulted in the organization of The International Committee of the Red Cross at a conference in

MAY

Geneva which opened on Oct. 26, 1863 and lasted four days. Fourteen governments were represented and several philanthropic societies. In August of the next year—1864—the Committee at Geneva formulated “The International Red Cross Treaty—For the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded Soldiers in Armies at the Field.” France was the first nation to adopt the articles of the Convention of Geneva—so the formulating body was called—on Sept. 22, 1864. Of the other great powers, Italy adopted them on Dec. 4, 1864; Great Britain, Feb. 18, 1865; Prussia, June 22, 1865; Austria, July 21, 1866; Russia, May 22, 1867; The United States (Senate ratified), March 16, 1882; Japan, June 5, 1886.

The United States was the thirty-second nation to adopt the articles—eighteen years after France. The official action of the United States Government was due largely to the force and enthusiasm of Clara Barton exerted to that purpose. The supineness of American government officialdom during so many years when the Red Cross of Europe had become the great symbol of humanitarianism in that continent, is a cause for regret approaching shame in the heart of every true citizen of this nation. The story of how the International Committee urged the United States Government to adopt the Articles of the Geneva Convention, and of how the matter was buried by Washington bureaucrats, and of how Clara Barton persisted and finally won, is told by Miss Barton herself in her book, “The Red Cross,” published in 1898. She gives the largest degree of credit to James G. Blaine, Secretary of State in President Garfield’s cabinet, for finally bringing about the adoption of the Red Cross treaty by the United States.

Miss Clara Barton was born in a small country house—a story and a half—at Oxford, Mass., on Christmas Day, year 1821; she died at Washington, D. C., April 12, 1912, at the age of ninety years. Her father, Captain Stephen Barton, was a soldier. The family adopted the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Universalist creed. According to Eppler's "Life of Clara Barton," in 1824, at the age of three years, she was carried to school by her brother—probably to be admired as the school baby. At eleven years she was the nurse of her brother David. She began her work for sick and wounded soldiers during the Civil War. She went to the battle-fields of the Franco-Prussian War (1870) where she worked with the International Red Cross. Though far advanced in years, she went to Cuba in the Spanish-American War (1898) as the field commander of the American Red Cross. On June 16, 1904, she resigned the presidency, having held the office continuously for twenty-three years—since the founding. Her career profoundly affected the social life of this nation, and no woman in all American history ranks higher in the minds and hearts of the citizenry of the United States.

May 21 (1902)—The United States army and public administration officers retired from Cuba, turning over the government to the newly elected Cuban government, year 1902.

May 22 (1865)—Last bloodshed in battle of the Civil War, year 1865. A man named Bordunix and two other Virginians under him, scorning their fellow Confederates who had quit before the advance of Gen. Stoneman's Federal cavalry after the surrender of Gen. Lee, defied a force of 500 Federals at Floyd Court House, Va. The three men marched boldly to meet the Federals, who were amazed. Suddenly they deployed into a clump of bushes and fired, wounding two Union men. Quickly they delivered another volley, wounding others of the astonished Federals, and then retreated. The Federals did not fire upon them, but pursued for six miles through rough country to take them alive, while the three kept up the battle. At last they took a position in a graveyard and delivered a final volley. Then the order was given the Federals to fire, and 300 muskets were discharged, riddling to instant death the three last mus-

MAY

keteers of the Confederacy. They were buried in the graveyard where they fell.

May 23 (1872)—First National Convention of Workingmen as a political party or group, at New York, nominated for President Gen. U. S. Grant and for Vice-President Henry Wilson, year 1872. These were the regular Republican candidates.

May 24 (1819)—Steamship *Savannah* sailed from Savannah, Ga., for Liverpool, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic, year 1819. The ocean passage was made in twenty-two days. It was a little craft of 350 tons, with a 90 horse-power engine; the fuel was pitch pine wood. It was rigged as a sailing vessel with three masts and square yards. It was built at Elizabethport, N. J., by a syndicate of which William Scarborough of Savannah was the chief.

May 24 (1844)—First public demonstration of the magnetic telegraph, year 1844. Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor, sent from Baltimore a message over the newly constructed line to Washington. The message, a quotation from the Bible, was, "What hath God wrought?" (From the Bible, Numbers XXIII, 23.) It was received by Alfred Vail, and returned at once. Prior to this, on May 1, 1844, during the period of private experimentation, a message had been sent from Baltimore announcing the nomination of Henry Clay as the candidate of the Whig party for president. On May 29, a message was sent announcing the nomination of Jas. K. Polk by the Democratic party.

May 24 (1861)—Col. E. Elmer Ellsworth, of the New York Fire Zouaves—a Federal regiment of the Civil War, was shot dead while pulling down a Confederate flag which was flying over the Marshal House in Alexandria, Va., by the hotel proprietor, J. W. Jackson, year 1861. One of Ellsworth's men instantly killed Jackson in retaliation.

May 24 (1875)—The American Bankers' Association

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

was founded by seventeen banking men, representing eleven cities, who met at Barnum's Hotel, Broadway, New York. The first convention was held at Saratoga, N. Y., July 20, 21, 22, year 1875, with 300 present. Chas. B. Hall, cashier of the Boston National Bank was elected first President. The association came into existence as a result of the great financial panic of 1873.

May 24 (1883)—New York and Brooklyn Bridge—the first bridge between the two cities, was dedicated and opened, year 1883. The construction was commenced on Jan. 3, 1870. The cost was approximately \$20,000,000.

May 25 (1803)—Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet and philosopher, born at Boston, year 1803; died at Concord, Mass., April 27, 1882. He is ranked among the great philosophic writers of the world, and is supremely the highest in rank in America.

May 26 (1836)—First "gag rule" adopted by the House of Representatives at Washington, year 1836. It read: "Resolved, that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without either being printed or referred, be laid upon the table." The resolution was ostensibly adopted "for the purpose of arresting agitation and restoring tranquility to the public mind." In plain fact, it was intended to suppress the discussion of the slavery question and it inevitably failed.

May 26 (1865)—Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Confederate general, surrendered the last army of the Confederacy, numbering 18,000, to Gen. E. R. Canby (Union), near Brazos, Texas, year 1865.

May 27 (1794)—Cornelius Vanderbilt, financier, ("Commodore" Vanderbilt) born near Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., year 1794; died at New York, Jan. 4, 1877. He was the first of the old Dutch family of that name to achieve success as a financier and was the founder of the present great fortune of the Vanderbilt family.

MAY

He was the son of a Dutch farmer. He began business at the age of sixteen years, carrying farm produce and passengers in a small ferry boat from Staten Island to New York. His chief accomplishment was the organization of the New York Central and Hudson River Ry. Of the capital stock of \$150,000,000 at the beginning, he owned 51 per cent. At his death, his wealth was estimated at \$100,000,000.

May 28 (1798)—Congress authorized President John Adams, in case of an actual declaration of war or invasion by an enemy, to enlist 10,000 men in a provisional army, year 1798. At that time, war with France was imminent. Ex-President Washington, then in retirement at Mount Vernon, was appointed lieutenant-general of this army, and, on June 17, accepted the commission. But a declaration of war was avoided and the difficulties settled with no bloodshed except in two naval engagements. (See Feb. 9, Feb. 25, and Oct. 19.)

May 29 (1848)—Wisconsin admitted into the Union, year 1848.

May 29 (1856)—First Republican State convention in Illinois met at Bloomington. Abraham Lincoln, one of the delegates, was the favorite for the nomination for governor, but he suggested that William H. Bissell be nominated and this was done. Lincoln addressed the convention for one hour, holding the delegates spell-bound. It is said the reporters were so enthralled that they forgot to take notes and so this great speech by Lincoln, known as the "Lost Speech," was never reported.

MEMORIAL DAY

May 30

On May 5, 1868, General John A. Logan, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued a general order to the comrades of the organization. The opening sentence was as follows: "The 30th of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard of the land." A following paragraph explained: "It is the purpose of the Commander-in-chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades."

The order by General Logan originated the formal celebration of the day in the Northern States. The word "memorial" was not used in the order. By common consent the festival was called "Decoration Day." After a few years, in the early '70's, the leaders of the G. A. R. decided that the title "Decoration Day" did not express the real purpose of the services which had come to mark the observance of the day, and they changed the title to "Memorial Day" and it has ever since been officially known by that title. However, the vast majority of people outside the membership of the G. A. R. clung to the title "Decoration Day," and even now it is probable that a majority of the people prefer this title.

General Logan did not claim that he conceived the idea of Decoration Day. It is a matter of record that on June 9, 1865, one month after the surrender at Appomattox, the women of Richmond, Va., went to Hollywood Cemetery, leading a large body of men who marched there, and they placed flowers upon the graves of Confederate soldiers, and also upon the graves of Union soldiers. It is a common tradition in the South that Southern women, at each springtime, strewed flowers upon the battlefields above the dust of soldiers, Confederate and Union alike.

In the states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, April 26 is the annual "Decoration Day." North and South Carolina both designate May 10. In the Gulf States, the season of flowers is at its height in the last

MAY

week of April, and therefore Decoration Day is observed a month earlier than in the North.

May 30 (1901)—Hall of Fame for Great Americans formally opened, 1901. It is a building on the grounds of New York University, provided by funds given by Helen M. Gould. Names of Great Americans are selected by a jury of 100. A bronze tablet bearing the name of each person selected, is placed in the Hall.

May 31 (1775)—Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, year 1775. It is alleged that Col. Adam Alexander, early in May, 1775, called upon the people of Mecklenburg County, N. C., to appoint delegates to a convention which would devise ways and means to aid their brethren in Massachusetts. The convention met at Charlotte, N. C., on May 19, 1775. The Declaration of Independence, it is alleged, was adopted by this convention after nearly two weeks, thus antedating the Declaration of Thomas Jefferson and his associates by more than a year. But the fact and date of the so-called Mecklenburg Declaration have not been proved to the satisfaction of all competent historians. The controversy has lasted from the time of the Second Continental Congress, and probably never will be decided.

May 31 (1819)—Walt (Walter) Whitman, sometimes called "the Good Gray Poet," born at West Hills, Long Island, N. Y.; died at Camden, N. J., March 26, 1892. An extreme cultured group of literary critics in America and Europe assert that he was the greatest poet America had produced up to the end of the last century. The rationalistic critics generally admit his genius but deny his rank as a poet. His best known work was "Leaves of Grass" (published in 1855), a series of poems dealing with moral, social and political problems of American life, in irregular rhythm or prose rhythm form, which form is commonly known as *vers libre* or "free verse." He was the first great writer of the English speaking peoples to use this form. Ralph Waldo Emerson said of this

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

book: "I find incomparable things said incomparably." George Saintsbury in his "History of English Prosody," writing about American poets, expresses this opinion: "After Poe . . . the poet of genius, and Longfellow, the poet of exceptional and wide-ranging talent, . . . there is an unusual aptness in Walt Whitman, another poet of genius who devotes himself to formal, as to other, revolt. . . . From Whitman's actual experiments it is clear that had he chosen, and taken the trouble, he could have written beautiful verse proper."

May 31 (1862)—Battle of Fair Oaks, Va. (or Seven Pines), year 1862. The advance guard of the Union army of the Potomac, numbering about 10,000 men under Gen. Silas Casey, was attacked by about 15,000 Confederates under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Gen. James Longstreet, a few miles east of Richmond. The sanguinary struggle lasted all day and part of June 1st. Casey was reinforced by 5,000, and, at the end, the Confederates retired to their intrenchments at Richmond, leaving the Federals master of the field—a technical Union victory. Each side lost about 7,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. Considering the numbers engaged, this was one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War.

May 31 (1889)—Johnstown, Pa., Flood, year 1889. Long continued rain caused the Conemaugh river, in Pennsylvania, to rise and break the dam eighteen miles above Johnstown. The enormous mass of water rushed down the valley as fast as a swift railroad train, and destroyed the lives of 2,142 persons in the low lying section of Johnstown. The value of property destroyed was officially estimated at \$9,674,155.

May 31 (1913)—Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted. It reads in part: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years." Prior to the adoption of this amendment, United States Senators had been selected by the Legislatures, and not by popular vote.

JUNE

June 1 (1792)—Kentucky was admitted into the Union, year 1792.

June 1 (1796)—Tennessee was admitted into the Union, year 1796.

June 1 (1813)—Battle between the U. S. S. *Chesapeake* and H. M. S. *Shannon*, year 1813 (War of 1812). Captain Philip Broke of the British frigate sent a challenge to Captain James Lawrence of the American frigate lying in Boston harbor to come out on the high sea and fight. Lawrence sailed out on June 1st, before the challenge was delivered. The duel was fought in Massachusetts Bay, about 18 miles east of Boston light house. The two ships were well matched as to size, armament and sailing power. The crew of the British ship was superior in character and discipline. The battle began about 6 p. m. and lasted only 15 minutes, when the *Chesapeake*, her rigging shot away, her captain mortally wounded and the British crew boarding her, surrendered. Captain Lawrence, lying below decks and dying, whispered his last words to his men near him, "Don't give up the ship!" The phrase became a battle cry of the nation. The American crew, numbering 340 men, lost 47 killed and 99 wounded. Of the British crew of 330 men, 24 were killed and 83 wounded.

June 1 (1864)—Battle of Cold Harbor, Va., year 1864. Gen. U. S. Grant (Union, 65,000 men) vs. Gen. R. E. Lee (Confederate, 35,000 men in intrenchments). Confederate victory. The battle lasted until 1 p. m. of June 3rd. At noon of the last day the Union forces delivered their most determined assault; it was repulsed with great loss; it is estimated that 6,000 Union men fell killed or wounded in twenty minutes, while the Confederates lost less than 1,000 in the same time. The Union troops were withdrawn, and Grant made a new plan to take Richmond. The Union loss in the three days' battle was re-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

ported as 1,769 killed, 8,411 wounded and 1,537 missing—total 11,717. The Confederate loss was not reported; it was estimated at 3,500.

June 1 (1898)—Trans-Mississippi International Exposition opened at Omaha, Nebr., year 1898. The total attendance was 2,613,508.

June 2 (1851)—The Maine Law, an act “to prohibit drinking houses and tippling shops” was approved by the Governor, William G. Crosby, year 1851. Thus Maine was the first “prohibition” State in the Union.

June 2 (1862)—Gen. Robert E. Lee took command of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, near Richmond, year 1862. He relieved Gen. Joseph E. Johnston who had been wounded at the Battle of Fair Oaks (or Seven Pines), May 31, 1862. Lee continued in command of this army throughout the Civil War, until April 9, 1865. He was never actual commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces. (See Birthday of Jefferson Davis, June 3.)

BIRTHDAY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

June 3, 1808

Jefferson Davis was born in Todd County, Ky., June 3, 1808, less than a year before the birth of Abraham Lincoln and at a place but a short distance from Lincoln's birthplace in the same State. He was descended from Scotch-Irish and Welsh ancestry. His father, Samuel Davis, was one of the border pioneers. He was the youngest of nine children.

The early parallel between the lives of Davis and Lincoln has furnished a subject for speculation to many writers. Lincoln moved north to Indiana and later to Illinois where slavery was forbidden. Davis moved south to Mississippi where slavery was accepted as a divine institution. If Lincoln had been taken south by

JUNE

his parents, and if the father of Davis had gone north, would Lincoln have become a slave holder and would Davis have become an abolitionist?

There was a striking likeness in the physical appearance of Lincoln and Davis when they both came to manhood. Davis was over six feet tall, spare, with irregular features, high cheek bones, high forehead, and blue gray eyes. His limbs were long and loose like Lincoln's. But physical training changed Davis. His father became rich, and sent young Davis to Transylvania College at Lexington, Ky. While there he received the appointment as cadet to West Point. He graduated from the military academy in 1828, ranking twentieth in a class of thirty-three—about as high as U. S. Grant who graduated fifteen years later.

Carl Schurz writes that Davis went home from West Point "every inch" an aristocrat, which pleased his family.

He served for seven years as a lieutenant in the United States Army, in the Northwest against the Indians, and in the Black Hawk War. There is a tradition that, in the war, he met and talked with Lincoln, who was a volunteer officer.

In 1835 he resigned his commission and became a cotton planter in Mississippi. He married the daughter of Col. Zachary Taylor (who later became President), a romantic elopement and marriage, which interested the whole country. The pair were both stricken with the fever of the Gulf country and the bride died a few months after her wedding. The husband recovered slowly. He never regained good health.

He began his public career in 1843, when he was elected to the legislature of his State. Two years later he was elected to Congress. Then came the Mexican War and he joined the army of his father-in-law, General Taylor, as colonel of a Mississippi regiment. He covered himself and his State with glory. He was acclaimed "the hero of Buena Vista," where he was wounded.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

He was elected United States Senator from Mississippi in 1847. At the death of John C. Calhoun in 1850, he succeeded to the leadership of the South in Congress. President Pierce appointed him Secretary of War in 1853. He dominated the Pierce administration. The South looked upon him as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States to succeed Buchanan. But in the later 50's there came to the fore another Democrat, Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, who had little in common with the slave holders of the South. These two men divided the Democratic party into Northern Democrats and Southern Democrats, and because of this division, Lincoln was elected President in 1860.

Davis did not believe, like Lincoln, that the masses were fitted to govern the United States. He had been a sincere Union man as long as government was ordered by the intellectual and wealthy interests of the South. When Lincoln's election smashed the old regime, he accepted Secession as the only alternative for his section and class. On Feb. 18, 1861, he was chosen president of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, organized at Montgomery, Ala. In 1862, he was regularly elected for a term of six years. He kept his residence at Richmond, Va., during the four years of war.

After the surrender at Appomattox, in April, 1865, he endeavored to escape. He was captured by Federal cavalrymen at Irwinsville, Ga., on May 10, 1865. He was charged with conspiring to assassinate President Lincoln. He easily disproved the charge, and now no thinking man believes he had anything to do with the assassination. But he was kept a prisoner at Fortress Monroe for two years under the general charge of treason, while Lee was entirely free, having the sympathy and even admiration of millions in the North. Davis alone was made the scapegoat. Yet he remained a proud man, unreconciled. He was urged to ask for pardon. He refused, preferring to go to the scaffold rather than admit he had done

JUNE

wrong. And finally, on May 4, 1867, he was set free upon the same conditions as the soldiers of Lee's army.

He went to live in Canada where his wife had made a home, near Montreal. The climate was too severe and after a short time he removed to Cuba, and in 1868 sailed for England where he was received as a hero. In 1869 he returned and settled at Memphis, Tenn., as president of a life insurance company. There he lived until 1874 when the company failed and he was left almost penniless. For four years more he strove in commercial ventures without success. Finally, in 1878, broken in health, he retired to "Beauvoir" in Mississippi on the Gulf coast, a home which was given him by a southern woman, Mrs. Sarah R. Dorsey, and there he lived until the end, and wrote his monumental literary work, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government."

He died at New Orleans on Dec. 6, 1889, aged eighty-one years. His body was taken to Richmond and buried in Hollywood Cemetery and over it a monument was erected, and now it is a shrine where thousands from South and North go each year, in homage or pity for the big, lone sad man who excluded himself from citizenship in the United States, who died a man without a country.

Gen. James Harrison Wilson, one of the most brilliant and able military leaders of the North, who studied Jefferson Davis at close range after his capture, said to the writer of this book forty-seven years after the end of the Civil War:

"Davis was the greatest man of the Confederacy. He got out of it all that was possible. He ran the machine to its utmost capacity, and when it broke down it was like the 'One Hoss Shay.' Perhaps, if Davis had been in Lincoln's place, the story of the war would have been different. The people of the North wanted victories right at the beginning, and I think Davis could have given them victories, for he knew the men and he knew military science. There was no man in America with wider and more thorough military knowledge."

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

June 3 (1898)—U. S. S. *Merrimac*, a collier, was sunk in the channel at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago, Cuba (Spanish War) by Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson and eight volunteer companions from the American fleet, to block the passage and prevent the Spanish squadron from escaping, year 1898. (See Naval Battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898.)

June 4 (1863)—General Lee's Army (Confederate, 75,000 men) left the encampment south of the Rappahannock River near Fredericksburg, Va., and began its march of invasion of the North, year 1863. A month later, at Gettysburg, the invasion was stopped and thrown back. (See Battle of Gettysburg, July 1.)

June 4 (1915)—The Directors of the Ford Motor Company on this date, year 1915, increased the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The date marks the public recognition of Henry Ford, inventor, as one of the foremost captains of industry of the world. The Ford Motor Company was organized on June 16, 1903.

June 5 (1851)—First chapter of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared in the *National Era*, a weekly anti-slavery paper published at Washington, D. C., edited by Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, assisted by John G. Whittier, year 1851. The serial continued in this publication and ended in the issue of April 1, 1852. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author, received \$300 for the serial. On March 30, 1852, it was issued in book form. Not less than 3,000,000 copies have been sold. It has been translated into nineteen languages.

June 5 (1917)—First registration day for all males in the country between the ages of 21 and 30 years inclusive, year 1917. The registration produced a list of nearly 10,000,000 men who constituted the class from which the first draft of 678,000 under the conscription act of May 18, 1917, was taken.

June 6 (1865)—The French government rescinded its recognition of the Confederacy as belligerents, year 1865. The British had rescinded four days prior to this. Almost

JUNE

at the beginning of the Civil War, France and England recognized the Confederates as belligerents and, influenced by Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, were on the point of recognizing their independence. They refrained from the latter act, chiefly because of the grim warnings of President Lincoln.

June 6 (1866)—President Johnson issued a proclamation forbidding the Fenian Brotherhood, a secret revolutionary society aiming to free Ireland from British rule, to organize and arm in the territory of the United States with intent to invade Canada, year 1866. A few days prior to this proclamation, a body of 1,500 Fenians, including many ex-Union soldiers of Irish birth or descent, had assembled at Niagara Falls and crossed into Canada near Fort Erie, on June 1st. Next day, in a skirmish at Ridgeway, Ontario, with the Canadian militia, they were defeated and driven across the Niagara River into the United States where 700 of them were arrested by the United States authorities. In spite of the President's proclamation, another body of 1,000 Fenians attacked St. Armand, Quebec, on June 9th; they were defeated and dispersed. Those who had been made captives by the United States authorities were imprisoned a short term and then let go without other punishment. The Fenian agitation continued for several years, though without armed conflict, until 1870. On May 24th of that year President Grant issued a proclamation forbidding them to invade Canada. Nevertheless, two days later, a body of 500 did raid from Fairfield, Vt., into Canada, but were quickly driven back. That was the last actual military effort of the Brotherhood in the United States.

June 7 (1769)—Daniel Boone, with five other hunters from North Carolina, reached Red River, Kentucky, the first white explorers of the country named "The Dark and Bloody Ground" by the Indians, year 1769.

June 7 (1776)—Resolution presented in the Second Continental Congress by Richard Henry Lee declaring

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

"that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states," year 1776. (See "Independence Day, July 4.)

June 8 (1793)—British "Orders in Council" affecting American commerce, year 1793. The British government ordered the commanders of British ships-of-war to stop all vessels from neutral countries carrying supplies to France, and to compel such ships to enter British ports. Great Britain was then at war with France. This act caused intense indignation in America. By a curious turn of affairs, the French, in reprisal, later ordered their war ships to stop neutral vessels bound to the British Isles with supplies, and offended the United States more than Great Britain had done. Because of these acts by England and France, American commerce was deeply injured during the succeeding seven years, and the United States was brought to the verge of war with France. (See John Adams, Oct. 30 and May 9, and Charles C. Pinckney, Feb. 23.)

June 8 (1845)—Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, died at his home, the "Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn., year 1845. (See Birthday of Andrew Jackson, March 15.)

June 9 (1791)—John Howard Payne, dramatist, author of the song, "Home Sweet Home," born at New York, year 1791; died at Tunis, in Africa, April 10, 1852. While living in London and Paris (1812-1813) he wrote the libretto of the melodramatic opera, "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," in which was the song "Home Sweet Home." The music was written by Sir Henry Bishop, an English composer. In 1841 Payne was appointed American consul at Tunis. He held the office until his death. In 1883 his ashes were brought to America and buried at Washington, D. C.

June 10 (1861)—Battle of Big Bethel (or Great Bethel), year 1861. First engagement of the Civil War on the soil of Virginia. A Union force of 3,500 men, includ-

JUNE

ing the whole or part of five New York and one Massachusetts regiments and a detachment of U. S. artillery, was sent by Gen. B. F. Butler from Fortress Monroe to capture a Confederate battery eight miles distant. The force divided, marching by different roads. At that time there were many varieties of soldiers' uniforms and flags, each regiment being clothed as its officers and tradition saw fit. So it was that when one part of this force saw another approaching upon another road, not recognizing the uniform nor flag, and thinking the oncomers were enemies, fired, killing their Federal friends. The mistake was soon discovered, but the whole force was demoralized by the blunder, and, after a weak show of attacking the Confederate position, retreated, with a loss of 18 killed and 53 wounded. The incident is important in history, because it showed the immediate necessity of one uniform for all Union soldiers.

June 10 (1869)—Legislature of the territory of Wyoming passed an act granting to women the right to vote and to hold office, year 1869. This act was approved Dec. 10, 1869. It was the first act in any State or territory giving women the same rights of suffrage as men. In 1890, when Wyoming was admitted as a State, women suffrage was specifically provided in the constitution.

June 11 (1859)—"Comstock Lode" of silver, in Nevada, discovered by Penrod Comstock & Co., year 1859.

June 11 (1891)—"Whaleback" Steamship *Charles W. Wetmore* left Duluth, Minn., with a cargo of grain for Liverpool, England. It was the first "whaleback" to cross the Atlantic; year 1891.

June 12 (1775)—First naval engagement of the American Revolution, year 1775. Jeremiah O'Brien, commanding the American sloop *Amity*, with a small crew including his brother John, attacked and captured the British schooner *Margaretta*, off Machias, Maine. The prisoners were marched overland to Cambridge, Mass., and delivered to General Washington. The O'Briens re-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

ceived the formal thanks of the Massachusetts provincial congress.

June 13 (1778)—France declared war against England in aid of the American colonies, year 1778. (See Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781.)

June 14 (1811)—Harriet Beecher Stowe, author, born at Litchfield, Conn., year 1811; died at Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1896. She was the daughter of Dr. Lyman Beecher. She was married to Rev. Calvin Ellis Stowe of Hartford. She is known to all the civilized world as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It is asserted by authorities that this has been the most widely read book in all Christendom, excepting only the Bible. (See June 5.)

June 14 (1834)—Diving Suit with brass helmet patented by Leonard Norcross (born at Redfield, Me., June 17, 1798), the inventor, year 1834.

FLAG DAY—ADOPTION OF THE STARS AND STRIPES BY THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

June 14, 1777

At the beginning of the American Revolution when Washington took command of the American army that was besieging Boston, shortly after the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775), the united Colonies had no official flag—except the English flag, a red field with a blue canton field crossed with the red and white crosses of St. George and St. Andrew (the "canton" is the top quarter nearest the staff, usually called the "union" and colloquially the "jack"). The Colonies had not yet formally separated from England, and theoretically still recognized the English flag as a symbol of their sovereign. In actual practice, without any orders from Congress, most of the various soldier divisions from the several Colonies each carried a flag of their own which was different from all the others.

JUNE

Washington realized that it was desirable to have one flag over all the divisions of his army—an official flag. But, for political reasons, he delayed the adoption of an official military American flag until six months after he had taken command. Then, on Jan. 2, 1776, he raised over his headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., a new flag with thirteen stripes, yet retaining the exact canton of the English flag. This he did without any formal act of Congress. The new flag at once became the Flag of the United Colonies. The English called it "the Rebellious Stripes." Six months after this Cambridge Flag was raised, Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. There was no longer any political reason why the English "union" should be kept in the American flag. In fact, even before the Declaration of Independence, as the Betsy Ross story tells, the "Starry Flag" or "Constellation Flag" had been contemplated by Washington.

At the beginning of the Revolution there lived in Philadelphia a young widow named Elizabeth Ross, who kept an upholstery shop in Arch street; she had a large circle of friends in the city, and the family of her deceased husband, John Ross, was among the socially prominent. She was called "Betsy" Ross by her friends. The legend of the making of the stars and stripes comes almost entirely from what she related, by word of mouth, to members of her own and her husband's family; her descendants repeated the story with every evidence of sincerity, several making affidavits. According to this story, a committee consisting of Gen. George Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel Ross—the last named being an uncle of Mrs. Ross's deceased husband, visited her shop in June, 1776, and asked if she could make a flag. She said she could, and thereupon they showed her a rough design of an ensign like the Cambridge flag, except that the canton had thirteen stars instead of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. The stars were six-pointed and were scattered rather irregularly over the blue field.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Mrs. Ross, so it is told, suggested that the stars should be five pointed, as they would look better than the six-pointed. General Washington agreed, but said that he thought five-pointed stars were harder to make; whereupon Mrs. Ross took her scissors and a piece of cloth and cut a five-pointed star with one single clip of the scissors, doing it so easily and prettily that he was instantly convinced, and then and there changed the design of the stars to the five-pointed model.

She also suggested that the stars would look better if arranged in a circle, and this suggestion was also adopted. The committee then went away, leaving the corrected design with Mrs. Ross, and she shortly afterward completed a sample flag which was sent to General Washington—probably at his headquarters in New York before the coming of the British fleet and army which captured the city.

Washington and the other members of the committee approved this flag, and recommended to Congress that it be adopted. But Congress did not adopt it until nearly a year after Mrs. Ross had sewed her sample flag.

It has been objected by writers who do not believe the Betsy Ross story, that it is unsupported by evidence outside the Ross family and that it is improbable that Congress would wait a whole year to adopt a flag which was so strongly recommended by two such powerful men as General Washington and Robert Morris. However, the story has never been disproved, and it has been generally accepted throughout the nation. Doubtless, the romantic strain in our people seeks for such stories, of which kind there are too few in our authentic histories, and so the masses of our people will hold faith in Betsy Ross as the woman who pieced and sewed our first national flag.

On June 14, 1777, John Adams, in pursuance of the report of a committee, introduced in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia the following resolution which was passed unanimously:

JUNE

"Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Even after this there was delay in promulgating the action of Congress. The public announcement to the nation was made on September 3, 1777.

Throughout the month of June, 1777, Washington's Army Headquarters were at Middlebrook Heights, near Bound Brook, New Jersey. To this place came a courier riding swiftly from Philadelphia on the evening of June 14, with news of the action of Congress, and next morning, according to all evidence scrupulously weighed in late years by the State of New Jersey, the new national flag was raised before the commander-in-chief over his headquarters and formally designated the new flag of the Republic. This historic spot on Middlebrook Heights is now a shrine of the American people.

In 1791 Vermont was admitted as a State, and the next year Kentucky was admitted, thus making fifteen States in the Union. On May 1, 1795, Congress, with short-sighted judgment, enacted a law providing that the flag "be fifteen stripes." This was the national ensign for twenty-three years; it was this flag that waved over Ft. McHenry when Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Finally, on March 4, 1818, Congress enacted the law which fixes the form of the flag for all time. The act is as follows:

An Act to Establish the Flag of the United States.

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted," etc., "That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union have twenty stars, white in a blue field.

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That on the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

admission of every new State into the Union, one Star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission.

(The Act was approved by President Monroe on April 4, 1818.)

With the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States in 1912 and the addition of two stars, the flag showed forty-eight stars representing forty-eight States, including all the contiguous continental territory of the United States.

June 15 (1752)—Benjamin Franklin demonstrated the identity of electricity and "lightning" by the use of a boy's kite, year 1752. The kite was made of a large silk handkerchief, the perpendicular "stick" being a piece of iron wire. The string was of hemp, except at the hand end, which was silk. An iron key was fastened to the hemp above the silk. The place selected for the experiment was the corner of Race and Eighth Streets, Philadelphia. The day was sultry. Storm clouds gathered and the kite was sent up. A thunder cloud enveloped the kite. The hempen string stiffened and bristled. Franklin touched the key with his knuckles and a spark flashed. Again and again he drew the spark, and thus the discovery was made.

June 15 (1836)—Arkansas was admitted into the Union, year 1836.

June 15 (1844)—First patent to Charles Goodyear for a process for making rubber fabrics, year 1844.

June 15 (1846)—Oregon Boundary treaty signed at Washington by Great Britain and the United States, establishing the boundary line between the British North American possessions and the North Western territories of the U. S. at 49° parallel of latitude; year 1846. For many years the boundary question had been in dispute, the Americans claiming the territory as far north as 54° 40', while the British claimed the whole of Oregon. The

JUNE

entire nation was aroused over the question in 1844 and President Polk was elected, chiefly because he proposed to forcibly assert American rights to the territory claimed. The hot heads, supporting Polk, originated the slogan, "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight!" In the spring of 1846, the two nations were on the verge of war, when the matter was settled by the treaty, which was a compromise.

June 15 (1917)—First Liberty Loan flotation of \$2,000,000,000 in bonds at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ closed. More than 4,000,000 persons subscribed a total of \$3,035,226,850. The time period for subscriptions began on May 2, 1917 and lasted six weeks.

June 16 (1864)—General assault by the Union army under General Grant against the Confederate army under General Lee intrenched at Petersburg, Va., year 1864. This active offensive lasted two days and failed. The Union loss was about 10,000. Then Grant began a regular siege with constant attacks on the Confederate line of trenches which extended along a front of 40 miles. In two months, the Union army lost 70,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, yet failed to drive Lee from his position. The Confederate loss was about 40,000, including 15,000 prisoners. Active attacks against Petersburg ceased in November, 1864, and during the following winter both armies lay quietly facing each other while great campaigns were waged in Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas. In March, 1865, Grant began the last great offensive against Lee which resulted in the surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. The siege of Petersburg marked an epoch in military science. It was the first great illustration of defense by an entire large army in trenches, and furnished the basis of modern military strategy in Europe.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

June 17, 1775

Beginning with the battle of Lexington, on April 19th, the militant commencement of the Revolutionary

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

War, the Americans of New England mobilized and within a month there were gathered 16,000 men about Boston on the landward sides. The gathering was nominally an "army," though the British called it a "mob." In truth it had little discipline, no military chest, no hospitals, and not even the simplest routine practices; there was no roll call. It did not have a regular commander-in-chief. Gen. Artemus Ward, who commanded the Massachusetts contingent, was, by informal consent, allowed to suggest things somewhat as a commander.

The British under General Gage, who had been reinforced by fresh troops from England under General Howe, and by other troops from Canada numbered a total of 10,000 in Boston. Twenty-five British war vessels lay in the seaward harbor and the Charles River.

The town was strongly fortified. But across the Charles River, on the north side, was the Charlestown Peninsula, about a mile and a quarter long and three quarters of a mile wide, rising from the water edge and culminating in two hills with a plateau between them. The summit of the westerly hill called Bunker Hill, the nearer one to the American army, was 110 feet above sea level. The other hill called "the Heights" at the time and later "Breed's Hill" was 62 feet high. The newly arrived officers from England quickly saw that if the Americans occupied and fortified these hills, they would be able, with artillery, to drive the British out of Boston, compel them to take the ships. Gage prepared to occupy the hills.

But the Americans got news of the intended movement and planned to forestall the British. In the darkness of early night of Friday, June 16th, a picked body of 1,200 Americans under Col. William Prescott, with picks and spades muskets and a small supply of powder, silently left the main body at Cambridge, crossed the Neck of the peninsula and marched to Bunker Hill. Prescott had been ordered to fortify only this hill, which was near the Neck and from which he could retreat easily.

JUNE

But he saw, with sure military judgment, that he could not hold Bunker Hill unless he went farther and fortified Breed's Hill, so he took the greater hazard, a desperate enterprise, and at midnight began throwing up an earth-work intrenchment, a redoubt, on Breed's Hill. Silently his men worked until dawn, undiscovered by the near British upon the war ships in the river, until the morning light showed the astonished British that the Americans were there above them less than half a mile away and fortified.

Immediately the warships opened a bombardment. Yet the Americans continued under this fire for hours, strengthening their works. Fresh American troops under General Putnam came in the morning and took position upon Bunker Hill behind a rail fence backed with stones, to the left and backward of the Breed's Hill fortification. Of artillery, Prescott had but two small field pieces.

The British commander in Boston saw that he had been outmanoeuvred. If he waited and allowed the Americans to mount siege guns, he might be driven out of Boston. He held a council of war. The surest way to beat Prescott was to send warships to all sides of the Peninsula and thus cut the Americans off from the Neck. But that would take time, and if Prescott could get heavy guns planted he might inflict terrible damage on the British position before he could be captured. It was resolved to go straight across the river and assault the Americans at once.

At noon 4,000 British infantry crossed in barges and landed at the extreme northeastern point of the Peninsula, beyond the range of the American muskets. Two hours were spent in preparing artillery. At 3 o'clock, they moved in two parties, the one under General Pigot against the redoubt upon Breed's Hill, and the other under General Howe against the rail fence upon Bunker Hill.

Prescott had commanded his men to save their powder. The Americans were ordered to "aim at the hand-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

some coats and pick off the commanders" and the subordinate officers were ordered to wait until they could see "the whites of their eyes" before giving the order to fire.

The British came on steadily to the forty-five yard line, when Prescott gave the order "Fire." The redoubt blazed. The whole front rank of Pigot's brigade fell. Substitutes from rear rank stepped forward. Another blaze from American muskets and British dead heaped the ground. Pigot ordered a retreat.

Howe's brigade met the same fate at the rail fence and he was compelled to retreat.

Now there was a pause in the battle. Had the Americans been reinforced at this time, the victory would have been assured. But no help came.

The British officers rallied their battalions at the foot of the heights. The town of Charlestown, having 200 houses, was set on fire with the purpose of blinding the Americans with smoke. Coincidentally, the wind changed and blew the smoke away from them.

A second time the British swept up the two hills and again the Americans waited for "the whites of their eyes," and again that deadly fire made a butchery of British and Hessians. The Hessians piled their dead to make protection and from these ghastly breastworks poured their fire against the Americans. But panic seized them, and a second time they retreated down the heights. Then came another pause. And still no reinforcements for Prescott's men.

The British held a council of war. Most of the officers declared it was useless to renew the attack. But General Howe knew the disastrous effect of admitting defeat, and reminded the others that unless the Americans were driven from Charlestown Heights, the British army would be forced to give up Boston. So it was decided to make a third attempt.

Little did the British generals know how weak had grown the American force. The little band in the re-

JUNE

doubt had been reduced to 200 active men, and they exhausted by ceaseless work for nearly 24 hours with little to eat or drink under a hot sun, and their powder almost gone. Yet Prescott accepted the challenge a third time.

Now the British discovered what they should have seen before—that there was a gap of 700 feet between the north end of the redoubt and the south end of the rail fence. At this point they planned to break through. Reinforcements came to them. Up the hills they charged a third time. The American volleys staggered them, but bravely they went on, with fixed bayonets. All gone was the American powder. At the ridge of the redoubt a deadly hand to hand conflict lasted a few minutes. Prescott saw the hopelessness of further struggle and ordered retreat. The British allowed the Americans, from redoubt and rail fence, to go unpursued for they, too, were exhausted. So the Americans retired with little further loss to Cambridge.

The British loss in killed and wounded was 1,054, about a fourth of their whole force engaged. The Americans lost 449, a fourth of their number.

Few bloodier battles than this, considering the numbers engaged, have been fought in all the world's history, nor was American and British bravery ever more convincingly proved.

Technically, the result of the battle was a British military victory. The Americans gained in morale and prestige the effects of a victory.

June 18 (1798)—First of the four "Alien and Sedition Acts" of Congress passed regulating naturalization of aliens, year 1798. The second Act was passed seven days later; it empowered the President to order out of the country dangerous aliens or imprison them. A week later the third Act was passed which empowered the President, in case of war, to remove or detain all male subjects of the hostile nation resident in the United States. The fourth Act was called the "Sedition Act,"

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

passed on July 14, 1798; it provided for the punishment of all persons conspiring against any measure of government, impeding the operation of any U. S. law, or uttering any malicious statement against U. S. officials. At the time of the passage of these Acts, war with France was imminent. They were drawn narrowly and autocratically. After the crisis passed, a reaction set in which caused the repeal of the Acts and brought about the downfall of the Federalist Party which had passed them. Nevertheless the principles embodied in these Acts are firmly fixed in our governmental system, and have been set forth more liberally in later Acts. Especially is this true of the Alien Enemies Act of July 6, 1798, which is now substantially the law of the land.

June 18 (1812)—War declared against England, year 1812.

June 18 (1916)—President Wilson called out 100,000 militia for service in an expected war with Mexico. This number constituted practically the entire militia of all the United States.

June 19 (1863)—West Virginia was admitted into the Union, year 1863.

June 19 (1864)—Naval battle between the U. S. S. *Kearsarge* and the C. S. S. *Alabama*, year 1864. The *Alabama* was a small fast cruiser (1,016 tons) fitted out at Liverpool, England, in 1862, by agents of the Confederate States, for service against the commerce of the United States. She roamed the seas during two years of the Civil War, under command of Capt. Raphael Semmes, capturing and destroying many merchant ships and millions of dollars value of cargoes. Finally, while she lay in the harbor of Cherbourg, France, the U. S. S. *Kearsarge* (1,031 tons) which had been pursuing her for more than a year, arrived outside the harbor, and Capt. John A. Winslow waited outside the three mile limit, watching day and night from June 14 to June 19, when at last the Confederate ship, on a beautiful Sunday morning, came

JUNE

out and accepted the challenge to battle. The two ships were nearly perfectly matched. The *Kearsarge* had 7 guns and a crew of 163 men; the *Alabama* had 8 guns and a crew of 149 men; the *Kearsarge* had a slight advantage in weight of projectiles. The battle was fought about seven miles from shore. It lasted about two hours, when the *Alabama* sank, without surrendering. Captain Semmes and forty-one of his crew were picked up out of the sea by an English yacht—the *Deerhound*—which made off and landed them in England. (See *Alabama Claims*, April 7.)

June 19 (1867)—Maximilian of Austria, emperor of Mexico, who had been placed upon the throne by a French and Austrian army, was executed by shooting, at Queretaro, Mexico, year 1867. He was the last monarch in the Western continent.

June 20 (1542)—Fernando de Soto, Spanish nobleman, discoverer of the Mississippi river, died of fever on the bank of the river in Arkansas, year 1542. His companions, a small band, wrapped the body in his mantle, encased it in a tree trunk, and committed it to the waters of the great river.

June 21 (1788)—Constitution of the United States ratified by the State of New Hampshire, the ninth State, thus putting it in force throughout the Nation. (See Dec. 7.)

June 21 (1834)—First patent to Cyrus H. McCormick for an agricultural machine called a "reaper" to perform the work hitherto done by men for thousands of years with a scythe and "cradle," year 1834. The first experiments were made on the McCormick home farm at Walnut Grove, Rockbridge County, Va.

June 21 (1912)—National Republican Convention, at Chicago, re-nominated William H. Taft for President, after a bitter contest with the followers of ex-President Roosevelt, who was supported for the nomination by a majority of the delegates from the so-called Republican

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

States. The deciding votes for Taft were cast by the delegates from Southern States which had been overwhelmingly Democratic during the whole life time of the Republican party. The apparently excessive power of Southern delegates in Republican national conventions had been a troublous factor in that party since "reconstruction" after the Civil War. The rule for apportionment of delegates among the States of the Union was based on the provision of the Constitution which apportions members of Congress according to population. Of course, the negroes were counted in the census, but, in the South, the negroes, for peculiar reasons, cast only a very small number of the votes they were entitled to under the Constitution. So it was that the Southern States had a much larger representation in Congress and in the National Republican convention, upon the basis of *votes cast at general elections*, than any other section of the country. The nomination of Mr. Taft by this element of Southern delegates resulted in a split in the Republican party. Immediately after the convention, the National Progressive Party sprung up and a majority of the Republicans joined it. It nominated Colonel Roosevelt for President. In the election that followed the Progressives carried California, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota and Washington. The Republicans carried only two States, Utah and Vermont. The Democrats carried all the others. (See Aug. 5 and Oct. 27.)

June 22 (1807)—British war ship *Leopard* (50 guns), carrying out orders from the British government to search American ships suspected of having on board deserters from the British navy, stopped the U. S. S. *Chesapeake* (36 gun frigate) forty miles east of the Capes of Chesapeake Bay, and demanded to search the *Chesapeake* for three alleged known deserters, year 1807. Captain Barron of the *Chesapeake* refused to allow the search and continued to sail on. Whereupon the British ship fired a shot across the *Chesapeake's* bows, as a

JUNE

summons to heave to. The American captain continued on his course, ignoring the shot. Then the *Leopard* delivered several broadsides, damaging the *Chesapeake's* hull and rigging. The *Chesapeake* fired only one shot in defense, and then surrendered. The British boarded her, took off the three suspected deserters, and sailed away. The *Chesapeake* returned to Hampton Roads. Captain Barron was court-martialed for neglect of duty in failing to "clear his ship for action." He was found guilty and suspended from the service for five years. This naval incident was one of the direct causes of the War of 1812.

June 22 (1884)—Lieut. Adolphus W. Greeley and six companions, survivors of the Greeley Arctic Expedition which had sailed in 1881 and was lost, were found by a search party from the squadron of relief ships composed of the *Bear*, *Thetis* and *Alert* that had been sent by the U. S. Government under the command of Capt. Winfield S. Schley, year 1884. The Greeley party had numbered twenty-five men. All but the survivors had died of exposure and starvation. They were found near Cape Sabine, across the water westward from northern Greenland. It was reported that no one of the party would have been found alive, had the relief been delayed forty-eight hours.

June 22 (1898)—American army of 16,000 men under Gen. William R. Shafter, which had left Key West in a fleet of transports on June 14, disembarked on the soil of Cuba at Daiquiri, near Santiago de Cuba, year 1898, in the Spanish War.

June 23 (1683)—William Penn signed his famous treaty of peace and friendship with the Indians, at a spot beside the Delaware river, now within the boundaries of Philadelphia, year 1683.

June 23 (1868)—First successful typewriter in the world patented by three associates of Milwaukee, Wis., C. Latham Sholes, printer and editor; Samuel W. Soule, a printer; and Carlos Glidden, a capitalist, year 1868.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Later, Sholes and James Densmore of Meadville, Pa., continued the development of this machine, which, in time, became the Remington Typewriter. Densmore made a contract with E. Remington & Sons, gun manufacturers of Ilion, N. Y., in 1873 and thereafter the machine was called by the name of the manufacturers.

June 24 (1497)—John Cabot and his son Sebastian, Venetian navigators in the service of England, discovered the North American continent at a point in Labrador, on St. John's Day, year 1497.

June 25 (1876)—Custer Massacre (Battle of Big Horn, Mont.), year 1876. Gen. George A. Custer, in command of the U. S. forces in the Sioux Indian war of 1874-1877, with 277 cavalrymen, attacked the confederated Indian encampment on the Little Big Horn River, commanded by the Indian chief Sitting Bull. Through a fatal mistake, he was not supported by the other divisions of his force; his troop was surrounded by an overwhelming force of Indians, and, after three hours' battle, every man of the 278 was slain. In 1879 the battle ground was made a national cemetery.

June 26 (1862)—Battle of Mechanicsville, Va. The first of the seven days' battles near Richmond in the Peninsula Campaign of 1862 which was planned by the Federal leaders to capture the Confederate capital, Richmond. The Peninsula Campaign was so named because the military operations took place on the peninsula formed by the York and the James rivers in Virginia, both emptying into Chesapeake Bay. It began on April 1, 1862, when the advance of the Army of the Potomac (58,000 men under Gen. George B. McClellan) besieged 15,000 Confederates in Yorktown. The Confederates evacuated Yorktown next day and retired toward Richmond. The Federal army advanced during the next seven weeks, to the very gates of Richmond (to within five miles of the Confederate intrenchments). The prin-

JUNE

cipal battles fought in the course of this advance were at Williamsburg on May 5, and Fair Oaks on May 31-June 1. In the meantime, McClellan had received reinforcements increasing his army to 115,000 men, while the Confederate army under Lee, defending Richmond, numbered 80,000. The climax of the campaign was reached on June 25 when "Stonewall" Jackson completed a splendid strategic movement with his corps of 25,000 men and joined Lee, increasing the Confederate army to 105,000, while an army of 40,000 Union men under Gen. McDowell was kept from joining McClellan. At once McClellan began the retreat and Lee flung his whole united force at the Union army. In the seven days, beginning June 26 and ending July 1, seven separate battles were fought, in each of which the larger part of both armies was engaged. These battles are named in history as follows: Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines Mill, June 27; Savage's Station, June 29; Glendale (or Frayser's Farm), June 30; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1. From Mechanicsville to Malvern Hill the Union army retreated a distance of twenty miles, and all these battles except the last and possibly the first were, in effect, Confederate victories. At Malvern Hill, McClellan turned at bay and in a battle that lasted until 9 o'clock at night, stopped the Confederate pursuit and remained master of the field; thus Malvern Hill is claimed by Federal historians as a Union victory, although next day, McClellan retreated seven miles farther, to Harrison's Landing, without pursuit. On June 8, Lee with his army went back to Richmond, and so ended the campaign, the most disastrous to the Union cause of all the campaigns of the Civil War. The Union and Confederate losses in the seven days battles were about equal—18,000 in each army, including killed, wounded and missing.

June 26 (1917)—First troops of the American army for war against Germany arrived in France, year 1917.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

June 27 (1689)—Sir Edmund Andros, royal governor of New England, was impeached by the colonial House of Deputies at Boston and sent to England, year 1689. This was the first impeachment of a high government officer in America.

June 27 (1844)—Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, Mormon leaders, were assassinated in jail, at Carthage, Ill., year 1844.

June 28 (1776)—Battle of Fort Moultrie, S. C., year 1776. The fort was built of palmetto logs, on Sullivan's Island in the Harbor of Charleston. It was attacked by a British fleet under Sir Peter Parker and was defended so well by Col. William Moultrie and 435 Americans that the fleet was badly damaged and withdrew. This action delivered Charleston from British attack for nearly three years.

June 28 (1778)—Battle of Monmouth, N. J., year 1778. General Washington (American, 11,000 men) vs. Sir Henry Clinton (British, 8,000 men). Washington had planned to strike a mortal blow at the British army of 17,000 which had abandoned Philadelphia and was marching across New Jersey to New York. Through the treachery of the American general, Charles Lee, Washington's plans were not carried out, and the battle was going disastrously against the Americans until Washington himself, on the field rallied them, when the British retired and continued their march in safety. In effect, it was an American victory, though Washington failed to injure the British seriously. The American loss was 229 killed and wounded. The British lost 400 killed and wounded. Molly Pitcher, the wife of an American artilleryman, saw her husband fall wounded, and immediately took his place at the gun and continued in the battle until the end. (See Oct. 13.)

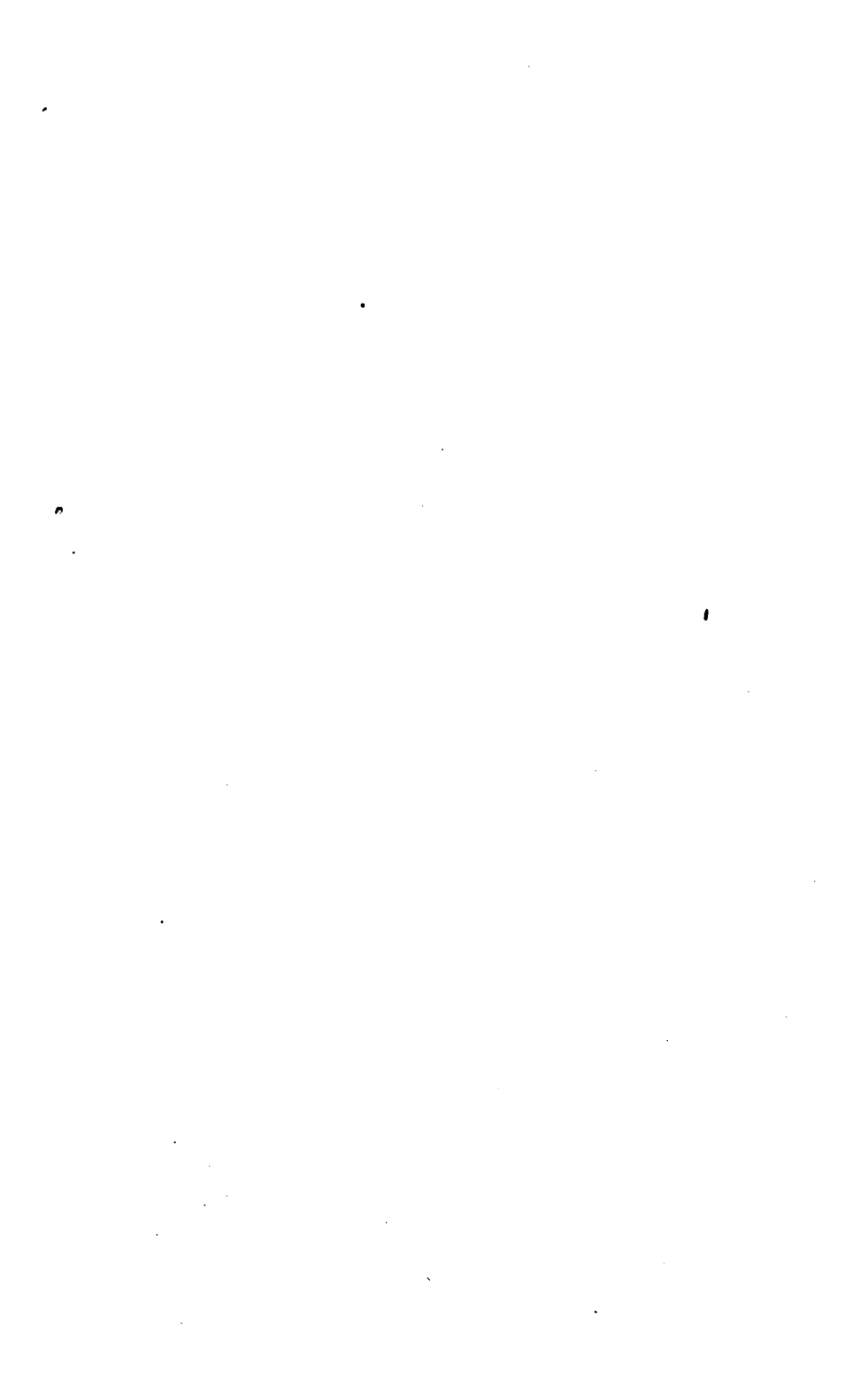
June 28 (1860)—Steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at New York from Liverpool on her first trip across the Atlantic, year 1860. She was the prototype of the great

JUNE

ocean liners of to-day. She was 692 ft. in length, 83 ft. beam, 28 ft. draught, and of 24,000 tons displacement. She was fitted to carry 5,000 passengers. She was chartered to carry the first Atlantic cable in 1865—which broke, and the second in 1866. She carried the French Atlantic cable, in 1869.

June 29 (1767)—British parliament enacted laws levying import duties on glass, red and white lead, painters' colors, paper and tea, received at seaports of the American colonies. These are known as the "Townshend Acts." (See Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16.)

June 30 (1834)—Indian Territory established by Act of Congress, year 1834.



JULY

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

July 1, 2, and 3, 1863

The Union Army of the Potomac was terribly defeated by the Confederate army under General Lee in two great battles, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and five months later, on May 1, 2 and 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va. Immediately after the latter battle, General Lee, yielding to the demand of the Southern people, prepared to invade the Northern States, capture Philadelphia, and perhaps New York.

In the first week of June, Lee's army, numbering about 75,000 men, left its encampment near Fredericksburg and marched west to the Shenandoah Valley and then north through this valley, crossing the Potomac River, thence northward through western Maryland into Pennsylvania. By this bold movement, he had swept around the Union Army of the Potomac which under Gen. Joseph Hooker guarded Washington. Lee left this army far to the southward. Indeed, if the Union commanders desired, they could have then marched South and captured Richmond, but on the other hand, in that event Lee could turn back and capture Washington. So the Union Army followed Lee northward to protect Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. A decisive battle between the two armies was inevitable and both commanders manoeuvred to get the advantage of position. General Hooker, who had been criticised for apparent dilatoriness, resigned, and on June 28, Gen. George G. Meade was appointed to succeed him in the command. The Union Army counted about 90,000 men.

Before either army had taken position for battle, and while the two main bodies were more than twenty-five miles apart, the advance or scouting forces of the two armies came together near Gettysburg, Pa., in the forenoon of Wednesday, July 1.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Lee's advance was moving to take position upon the hills at Gettysburg, not knowing that Meade's advance force had already taken possession of the roads leading to those hills. So the first clash was a surprise to both armies. The Confederate advance attacked the Union advance on comparatively level ground west of Gettysburg. Reinforcements came steadily to both sides. After six hours' fighting, the Union forces retreated a short distance to Cemetery Hill, a strong position, and the first day's battle ended. The total number of Union troops engaged on this day was 18,000. The Confederates had about 25,000 in their final advance in the afternoon. The Confederate loss was about 2,500. The Union loss was not reported, but was very heavy. General Reynolds, an able and popular Union leader, was killed.

Cemetery Hill, just outside the town of Gettysburg, forms one of a number of hills and ridges which run together making a line from a birdseye view in the form of a fishhook. The names of the different hills in this line, beginning at the head or eye of the fishhook, are in order, Round Top, Little Round Top, Cemetery Ridge, Cemetery Hill, all in the "shank" of the hook; East Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill in the bend and Power's Hill at the point. From the eye to the point of this line is about five miles.

Parallel to the shank of the fishhook line and west of it on the side away from the bend and point, is a high ridge about four miles in length, called Seminary Ridge because a Lutheran seminary was established at one end of it. Between this ridge and the shank of the fishhook line is a valley through which ran the entire length, the pike road to Emmetsburg, Md. At the north end of the valley was the town of Gettysburg—then a small town.

On the night of July 1 and early morning of the 2nd, almost the entire Confederate army arrived and took position on Seminary Ridge. General Lee was personally in command. At the same time, General Meade had been hurrying forward his various corps, and one by one they

JULY

arrived and took position in the fishhook line. In the forenoon of July 2, the entire Union army was in position.

Before the battle of the second day began, Lee had extended his line so as to lap the bend and point of Meade's line. Thus he also formed a fishhook line, about seven miles in total length. In this position, Meade had the advantage, for he had the inner and shorter line. The two armies were about a mile apart, separated by a valley.

In more definite detail, the positions of the two armies were as follows: The lines of both, facing each other, extended north and south, both bending to the east at the north end, and about a mile of distance across a valley separating them. Lee's right wing was commanded by General Longstreet; opposed to him on Meade's left was General Sickles with General Sykes in reserve; Meade's left covered Little Round Top, Round Top, and one part of Cemetery Ridge. Lee's center was under General Hill and opposed to him was Meade's subordinates General Hancock and General Howard; Meade's center covered part of Cemetery Ridge, Cemetery Hill and East Cemetery Hill. Lee's left wing was commanded by General Ewell; opposed to him was General Slocum, commanding Meade's right wing, which covered the bend and point of the fishhook—Culp's Hill and Power's Hill.

General Longstreet, after the war, wrote that he advised General Lee against a frontal attack, since Meade's position was a strong one and the Union forces were numerically superior. Longstreet proposed a movement of the whole Confederate army around Meade's left, thus cutting Meade off from Washington and compelling the Federals to fight an offensive battle where they would not have such a strong position as that of the fishhook line at Gettysburg. According to General Longstreet, Lee replied:

"No. The enemy is there, and I am going to attack him there."

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

At half past three o'clock in the afternoon of July 2, Lee ordered Longstreet to advance against Meade's left wing. At the same time Ewall opened a cannonade against Meade's right wing to stop reinforcements that might go to Meade's left.

Longstreet, at 4 p. m. began his attack on Sickles, who had, contrary to orders, moved forward into the valley at a place called the Peach Orchard. At the same time Hood's Confederate division swept around the Union left with intent to gain the heights of Little Round Top and Round Top, and then roll up the entire left and center of Meade's army. The movement partially succeeded. A fearful struggle ensued for the possession of the heights. The ground was rough, rocks and trees everywhere breaking the surface; it was a soldiers' battle, man against man, with little need of officers to direct the firing. Foot by foot the Confederates fought their way upward. But Meade saw the danger and rushed reinforcements barely in time from his reserves at the center and left. Meanwhile Longstreet had overwhelmed Sickles and driven him back past his original position. The whole Union left was in retreat, though fighting desperately. Now the Confederates, widening their attack, pushed on to the base of Cemetery Hill and threw themselves against the center commanded by Hancock with Meade upon the battlefield near him. The Union center held, and thus the Union army was saved. The Confederate attack was thrown back as twilight dimmed the hills, and they withdrew a short distance, having beaten Sickles at Peach Orchard, but failing to capture Round Top and Little Round Top, nor any part of Cemetery Ridge.

At the bend of the fishhook, Ewall had attacked Slocum and his men had pressed up the northern slope of Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill in the face of murderous fire. The struggle here lasted until 10 o'clock at night when both sides were compelled by exhaustion to desist.

JULY

The Confederates held a portion of the Federal lines all night—a great advantage.

In this battle of the second day, 33,000 men fell killed or wounded. It was the bloodiest day of the Civil War. The Union loss was greater than that of the Confederates.

General Sickles, whose forward movement without orders was afterwards the cause of a long controversy, was wounded and his leg was amputated on the field of battle.

Early in the morning of the third day, July 3, the advantage seemed to lie with the Confederates. They were determined and confident. Lee felt that he had been victorious in the second day's battle. On the other hand, Meade seemed to lack confidence, and was of a mind to retreat to another position which he believed stronger than the one he held. But his officers did not agree with him. A council of war was held, and it was decided to stand at Gettysburg against the coming third attack of the Confederates. It was estimated that there were but 58,000 men in the Union Army effective for the third day's battle, out of 90,000 that were effective on the morning of the second day. The Confederates had about 45,000 effective men left.

The battle of the third day was begun at daylight by Meade, who opened with artillery to drive back the Confederates who had won a lodgment on Culp's Hill, in the bend of the fishhook, the day before. If the Confederates could go further and capture the Federal lines on Culp's Hill, they would be in position to roll up Meade's right and, in all probability, would be able to win the battle. But they could not do it. They charged up the hill in desperate effort to take the Union artillery, and, after four hours' struggle among rocks and trees, retired, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It is held by some military critics that Lee made a fatal mistake in failing to send 20,000 men in the night to reinforce the Confederate division that had won a lodgment on Culp's Hill, ready to

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

strike their heaviest blow at Meade's right and get to his rear, while Longstreet would strike the center from the front. Such a movement was made by "Stonewall" Jackson at Chancellorsville, and it won that battle for Lee. It was not attempted at Gettysburg.

Now Lee, having attacked both wings of Meade's army without success, resolved to launch a final grand assault against the center. He ordered Longstreet, with 15,000 men, to attack Cemetery Ridge where General Hancock was in command. Longstreet, after the war, wrote that he had tried to dissuade Lee from making this attack, saying to Lee, "There was never a body of 15,000 men who could make this attack successfully." According to Longstreet, Lee received the objections with impatience, and so he, Longstreet, went on and obeyed orders.

The Confederate attacking force was formed somewhat as a wedge, with General Pickett's division of fresh troops at the point. At one o'clock in the afternoon the Confederates began a cannonade from 115 guns on Seminary Ridge directed against the Union center on Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge, a sort of barrage fire to prepare the way for Pickett's charge. The Union batteries, counting eighty guns, replied, and for an hour was fought the greatest artillery duel of the war. Curious to say, the firing on both sides was ineffective.

At 2 o'clock Lee gave the command for Longstreet's assault. Out of the woods on Seminary Ridge, three quarters of a mile across the valley from Cemetery Ridge, marched Pickett's splendid division of 4,900 Confederates, General Pickett riding before them as gaily as if on holiday parade. Behind him, in wide line, his five brigades of Virginians and Georgians swung forward steadily, a matchless battle array. They were in plain sight of nearly the whole Union army. Steadily adown the hill they went with elastic step, steady across the valley, as perfect a line as when on parade. Grape shot and canister from

JULY

guns in front rained upon them and the batteries on Round Top enfiladed them, but not once did they falter in that advance of half a mile, and silently "closed up" when the shot ploughed their ranks, while comrades behind and enemies in front cried out in admiration of such disciplined bravery.

THE "FISHHOOK LINE" AT GETTYSBURG

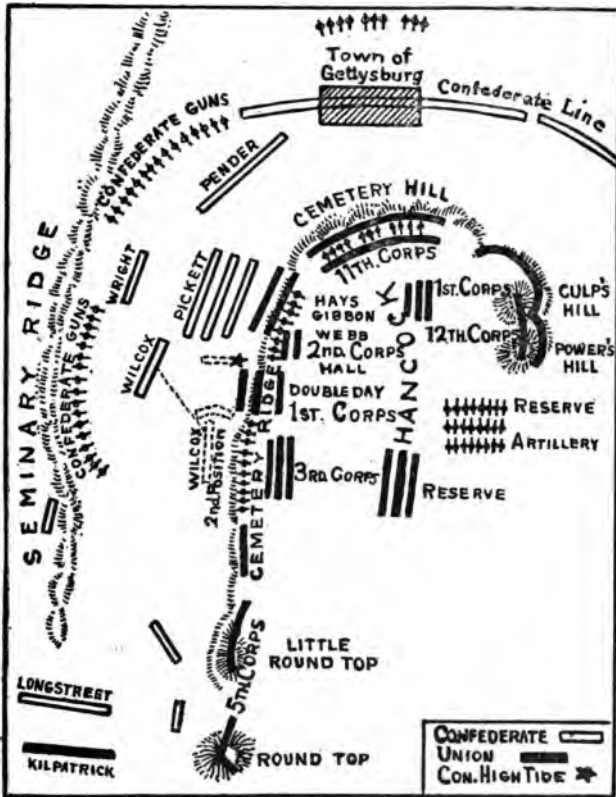


Diagram of Third Day's Battle following the Description by
General Abner Doubleday

At the foot of Cemetery Ridge they paused to concentrate while the fire of five times their number was poured on them from above. And then, with fixed bayonets, obeying Pickett's order "Charge!" they rushed up the hill

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

into the blaze of very hell fire, they swept the front of the Union line and planted the Confederate flag upon the crest of Cemetery Ridge. They had accomplished their part. They had immortalized themselves in the grandest battle charge in all the annals of war to that time. Alas for Pickett and his heroes! Where were those other divisions that were to support him? Far back, faltering before the awful storm of iron and lead; they came on, but slowly, too slowly.

And up there on the heights of Cemetery Ridge were Union heroes no less battle inspired than Pickett's men. They were of Vermont, New York and Ohio. They closed in front and flank upon the devoted Confederate legion which had nearly pierced the Union army. Hand to hand they battled. The Confederates could go no further. They had done all that mortal men could do. They were flung back down the hill. In a few minutes 2,000 of Pickett's division fell killed or wounded, and a thousand were prisoners. The whole of Longstreet's command retired to their line upon Seminary Ridge. Lee had failed.

Thus ended, at 6:30 p. m., the Battle of Gettysburg, with both armies in the same positions they occupied on the morning of the second day. Judged by strictly military rules, it was a drawn battle.

Judged by results, it was a great victory for the Union cause. The wave of Confederates that went up to the crest of Cemetery Ridge was the high tide of the Confederate States of America. Thereafter it receded, until the end at Appomattox—excepting one spasmodic burst forward at Chickamauga, five months after Gettysburg.

Lee rested a day on Seminary Ridge, and then, on July 5, began his retreat to Virginia.

The loss of the Union army in the three days was 3,072 killed, 14,497 wounded, and 5,334 captured or missing—a total of 22,903.

The Confederate loss was 2,592 killed, 12,709 wounded, and 5,110 captured or missing—a total of 20,411.

JULY

July 1 (1862)—Battle of Malvern Hill, Va., year 1862. Gen. McClellan (Union) vs. Gen. Lee (Confederate). The Union army was in a strong position on high ground, and awaited the attack of the Confederates. The latter, who had steadily driven back McClellan's army during the preceding six days and felt contempt for that army, charged forward with confidence and even carelessness against the Federal position. The attack was repulsed with great loss to the Confederates. Nicolay and Hay, in "Abraham Lincoln," wrote: "The defeat and consequent demoralization of the Confederate forces surpassed anything seen in the war, and it might have been completed by a vigorous offensive on the morning of the 2nd." This assertion is probably an exaggeration, but there is no doubt that McClellan was given a splendid opportunity, by this victory, to deliver a counter attack in the morning with a good chance of driving back Lee's army to Richmond and even completing the capture of the Confederate capital. Instead of this, McClellan retreated in the morning, and thus evoked a storm of criticism that had been gathering against him which eventually destroyed his reputation as a capable commander of large armies in war. (See June 26.)

July 1 (1898)—Battles of San Juan and El Caney, Cuba (Spanish War), year 1898. Both ended with American victory. San Juan Heights rises just outside the city of Santiago de Cuba, on the eastward. It was strongly fortified and held by a force of about 1,200 Spaniards under General Linares. Two miles northeast of San Juan Heights lies the village of El Caney. It was naturally a fortress, and had been garrisoned by 550 Spaniards.

General Shafter, on July 1, began his final advance against Santiago. He sent General Lawton's division of 6,650 men against El Caney, and the divisions of General Wheeler and General Kent, numbering 8,400 men, against San Juan. The small Spanish garrison of El Caney re-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

sisted heroically for eight hours, and retired to Santiago when half their number had fallen. The American loss was 81 killed and 360 wounded. The attack at San Juan succeeded in much shorter time. Among the regiments that charged up the hillside (Kettle Hill) was the one commanded by Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt who wrote the history of this regiment in which he tells: "Wood and I were speedily commissioned as Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry. This was the official title of the regiment, but for some reason or other the public promptly christened us the 'Rough Riders.' At first we fought against the use of the term, but to no purpose; and when finally the Generals of Division and Brigade began to write in formal communications about our regiment as the 'Rough Riders' we adopted the term ourselves." This famous regiment mustered 583 men at San Juan. Wood was given command of a brigade before Santiago and Roosevelt then took entire command. He was conspicuously active during the battle which lasted about five hours. His regiment lost 15 killed and 73 wounded.

The total Spanish loss was about 350 killed, wounded and prisoners. The total American loss was 135 killed and 958 wounded (including the few casualties of July 2 and 3). Thus it is impressed on us that San Juan was a bloody battle.

The capture of San Juan Heights and El Caney compelled the Spanish fleet to leave the harbor of Santiago (see Naval Battle of Santiago, July 3), and forced the surrender of the city of Santiago on July 17. (See Oct. 27.)

July 2 (1881)—Assassination of President James A. Garfield, year 1881. Shortly after the inauguration of President Garfield on March 4, 1881, an obscure lawyer named Charles J. Guiteau of Chicago applied to be appointed U. S. consul at Marseilles, France. He went to Washington to urge his application. He had little political influence and his character was not such as might

JULY

qualify him for such an important post without strong political backing. The President, properly, dismissed his application. At that time, there was a bitter factional quarrel among Republican party leaders. Senator Roscoe Conkling especially opposed Garfield, and the newspapers printed many fierce récriminations by the adherents of each faction. Guiteau, filled with disappointment and also moved by the newspaper attacks on the President, planned to kill him. The President, about to go upon a journey, entered the waiting room of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad (later the Pennsylvania Ry.) station at Washington accompanied by a few friends. Guiteau had awaited the moment. Unsuspected, he approached Mr. Garfield from behind, drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of which entered the back, broke a rib and lodged deep in the body. The President was carried back to the White House and there lay for ten weeks, death hovering every moment at his bed. On Sept. 6, he was carried to a special train which conveyed him to Elberon, N. J., beside the Atlantic sea shore. There he rallied for a week, and then blood poisoning set in. He died peacefully on Sept. 19, 1881. Guiteau was tried for murder in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He pleaded insanity and the trial lasted more than two months. On Jan. 25, 1882, the jury, after one hour's deliberation, found him guilty of murder. He was sentenced to death, and was hanged in the District of Columbia jail on June 30, 1882. (See Nov. 19.)

July 3 (1778)—Massacre at Wyoming, Pa., year 1778. A force of Indians and border rangers in the service of England, numbering 600 men, fell upon the settlers of the valley of the Wyoming river in northern Pennsylvania who numbered about 3,000. The settlers made a defense with a force of 300 but were overwhelmed by an ambuscade of Indians. Two hundred and twenty-five scalps were taken by the Indians in half an hour. The British lost two whites killed and eight Indians wounded. Next

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

day the entire valley was ravaged: 1,000 houses were burned, many of the women and children were killed; the majority escaped and fled eastward to refuge in other settlements. The massacre remains in history as the worst blot on the military honor of the British in America.

July 3 (1890)—Idaho admitted into the Union, year 1890.

NAVAL BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

July 3, 1898

War against Spain was declared on April 18, 1898. The McKinley administration, feeling that war was coming, had begun the mobilization of naval forces in January, and now when the declaration of war was formally made, there was in the harbor of Key West, Florida, the most powerful fleet that the United States had ever produced and assembled. Captain William T. Sampson, an officer who had led the ship mechanism and ordnance improvement of the navy for fifteen years, was promoted to rear admiral and placed in command of this fleet.

At the same time, the Spanish admiralty was keenly active. Spain possessed some of the newest and finest warships in the world. In expectation of war, the Spanish government sent to the Cape Verde Islands a fleet composed of four armored cruisers and three destroyers. Of these, the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, the *Viscaya*, and the *Almirante Oquendo* were sister ships of 6,890 tons each. They were of the latest type, each with armor 12 inches thick, and each carried two 11-inch guns in turrets and ten 5.5-inch rifles in broadsides, besides smaller rapid fire guns. They had been tested for speed and had shown 20 knots (about 22½ miles) an hour. By reason of their potential swiftness, these ships were regarded with grave anxiety by the American authorities. They could easily run away from the American battleships, and there were but two armored cruisers in the American fleet, the *New York* and the *Brooklyn*, that matched them in speed, armor and guns. The fourth cruiser of the Spanish fleet was the

JULY

Christobal Colon of 6,840 tons, with 6 inches of armor, and a battery of ten 6-inch guns and six 4.7-inch guns. Though not as powerful in armament as the other three ships, she was the newest and swiftest of the Spanish Navy. Also there were the three destroyers, newest type, the *Pluton* and *Terror* of 400 tons and the *Furor* of 370 tons. This fleet was commanded by Admiral P. Cervera on board the *Infanta Maria Teresa*.

By reason of its high speed and armament, this Spanish fleet might select its own battle conditions and deliver a heavy blow upon the United States coast or fleet before forces could be concentrated to successfully grapple with it. After war was declared, the power, ferociousness and mystery of this fleet were constantly impressed upon the American public by the newspapers, and with much exaggeration, so that the whole country was on the tiptoe of nervous excitement, having no knowledge of where the first blow would be struck by the Spanish.

Meanwhile, the Americans had established a complete blockade of the Island of Cuba to prevent communications between the Spanish forces in the Island and the government authorities of Spain.

On April 30, Admiral Cervera's fleet steamed from the Cape Verde Islands, bound westward. For three weeks the United States waited in tense anxiety, not knowing where the mysterious enemy would first strike, whether at Boston, New York, the Chesapeake, Key West, or at the lone U. S. S. *Oregon* which was out upon the South Atlantic rushing northward, in the trip from San Francisco to Key West.

On May 11, Cervera's squadron was sighted off the Island of Martinique in the West Indies. The American warships at once steamed from Key West in search of battle.

At this time, Santiago, the second city of Cuba, on the south coast of the Island, situated on a fine harbor,

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

was occupied by a Spanish force of 12,000 men under General Toral. It was strongly fortified. An army of about 5,000 Cuban insurgents under General Garcia, fighting against Spain, lay outside the city, technically besieging it, but of course unable to capture it. Of all possible movements, it was least expected that Cervera's fleet would go to Santiago and allow itself to be "bottled up." Yet, to the astonishment of the Americans, that is just what the Spanish admiral did. On May 19th, the Spanish fleet dropped anchor in Santiago harbor.

It was not until May 29 that a portion of the American fleet, under Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, arrived off Santiago and discovered the Spanish ships inside the harbor. At once the whole American fleet was sent to blockade Santiago harbor with Admiral Sampson in command. He had twelve ships in his fleet, as follows:

Iowa, 1st class battleship; 11,340 tons; commander, Capt. Robley D. Evans.

Massachusetts, 1st class battleship; 10,288 tons; commander, Capt. John Francis Higginson.

Indiana, 1st class battleship; 10,288 tons; commander, Capt. Henry C. Taylor.

Oregon, 1st class battleship; 10,288 tons; commander, Capt. Charles Edgar Clark.

Texas, 2nd class battleship; 6,315 tons; commander, Capt. John Woodward Philip.

New York, armored cruiser; 8,200 tons flagship; commanders, Admiral W. T. Sampson, Capt. French E. Chadwick.

Brooklyn, armored cruiser; 9,214 tons; commanders, Commodore Winfield S. Schley (second in command of fleet), Capt. Francis A. Cook.

Gloucester, converted yacht; 786 tons; commander, Lieut. Richard Wainwright.

Vixen, converted yacht; 806 tons; commander, Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr.

JULY

Hist, converted yacht; 472 tons; commander, Lieut. Lucien Young.

Ericsson, torpedo boat; 120 tons; commander, Lieut. Nathaniel R. Usher.

Suwanee, converted yacht; commander, Lieut. Com. Daniel Delehanty.

(The *Massachusetts* and *Suwanee* did not take part in the battle of July 3.)

These ships were placed in line, forming an arc, to completely close the mouth of the harbor, at a distance of six miles by day and four miles by night. For a whole month, night and day, they kept ceaseless watch, waiting for the moment when the Spanish ships would have to come out or surrender at anchor.

Meanwhile, an American land force of 16,000 men under General Shafter was transported from Florida and landed near Santiago, to aid in the capture of the Spanish fleet and the city of Santiago. It disembarked on June 22-24. On July 1, Shafter's army assaulted and carried the outlying Spanish earthworks and other fortifications at El Caney and San Juan. The fighting was desperate, and though the Americans were victorious, Shafter seemed to think his army was in great peril. General Shafter himself was ill. He sent word to Admiral Sampson—"I urge you to make effort immediately to force the entrance to avoid future losses among my men." Strange to say, at this very moment, the Spanish officers were in council planning to escape out of the harbor with the Spanish fleet. It was, indeed, an extraordinary situation, the Spanish believing that 50,000 Americans were outside Santiago and fearing the capture of the city and the Spanish ships by Shafter's army, while Shafter was in fear that his army would be destroyed unless Sampson went into the harbor and fought the Spanish ships. The American army had been sent to Santiago primarily to assist the navy in capturing Cervera's ships, but here was the army's general asking the navy admiral to save him

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

from destruction! So a council of war was necessary between the army and navy commanders.

Sunday morning, July 3, 1898, a soft tropical day, the battleship *Massachusetts* and the little *Suwanee* left the line to go to Guantanamo for coal. It was the custom to send away the ships in turn for coal. Later, at nine o'clock, Admiral Sampson in the *New York* steamed away to hold his conference with General Shafter. The *New York* was accompanied by the *Ericsson*. Every captain in the fleet had exact orders telling him what to do if the Spanish ships came out while Sampson was absent. Now came the climax in this amazing campaign of cross purposes. Cervera knew nothing of Sampson's plan to confer with Shafter, and Sampson knew nothing of Cervera's plan to dash out of the harbor on this Sunday morning. But it so happened that Sampson left the line at almost the same minute that Cervera left his anchorage in the harbor. When the *New York* had steamed but half a dozen miles to the eastward, the first of the Spanish ships was seen coming out. Instantly, the *New York* was turned back and the signal was hoisted—"Close in towards the harbor and attack vessels," and the *New York* raced back to engage in the battle. She was too late.

It was Cervera's plan to rush straight at the *Brooklyn*, the fastest ship in the American line, sink her if possible, and then run away to the westward. Out came the Spanish ships under full steam, Cervera in the *Infanta Maria Teresa* leading. They turned westward at the mouth of the harbor. The *Brooklyn* was in the best position to head them off. But Schley believed it best to keep away for a time and he made a loop to seaward, losing some distance, but still keeping a good position to beat them in the race down the coast. The leading Spanish ship did not get within three-quarters of a mile of the *Brooklyn*. The *Iowa* kept nearer to the flying Spaniards and poured in a terrible fire. All the other

JULY

ships followed, firing with astonishing effect. In half an hour the *Infanta Maria Teresa* and the *Almirante Oquendo* were in flames and headed for the shore. At a quarter past 10 o'clock the *Teresa* was a burning wreck upon the beach, six miles from the mouth of the harbor. The *Oquendo* was also a riddled wreck, beached half a mile further west.

Now the *Viscaya* and the *Christobal Colon* passed through a gap in the American line at the west and seemed like to escape. But the *Brooklyn*, *Texas* and *Oregon* kept on in chase, and at a quarter past 11 o'clock the *Viscaya* went ashore and was wrecked, twenty miles west of Morro at the mouth of the harbor.

The *Christobal Colon* remained uninjured, the fastest of the Spanish fleet. She had hugged the shore inside of her consorts. She was six miles away from her pursuers and ahead of them. Then came the most dramatic race in the history of the United States Navy. The *Brooklyn* and *Oregon*, their guns silent, steamed under terrific pressure. Slowly they gained. After an hour and a half of this terrible race, the *Oregon* opened fire again; and the 13-inch shell dropped in the sea beyond the *Colon*. But a few minutes more and the exact range would be found and the fleeing Spaniard would be torn to pieces. The 8-inch shells of the *Brooklyn* dropped around the *Colon*. The Spanish captain, hopeless, before his ship was fairly hit, hauled down his flag, turned his ship northward toward land, ran full upon a ledge of rocks and hung there helpless, some fifty miles west of Santiago. Thus ended the battle.

The Spanish destroyers *Furor* and *Pluton*, early in the fight, coming out of the harbor last, had been pounced upon by the *Gloucester*, and after one of the most brilliant engagements in American naval history, lasting only twenty minutes, the *Furor* was beached and the *Pluton* sunk.

The story is told that when the *Viscaya* went ashore, a burning and riddled wreck, the men of the *Texas* set

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

up a cheer, but instantly Captain Philip—known and loved in all the Navy Service as a chivalrous Christian gentleman—raised his hand and cried out to them, “Don’t cheer, boys! The poor devils are dying!” and a solemn hush fell upon all that ship’s company.

The whole time of the battle was 3 hours and 50 minutes.

Admiral Sampson reported to the Navy Department at Washington—“Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the *Brooklyn*.” The total Spanish loss was 350 killed, 160 wounded, and 1774 prisoners.

In all the history of the world, no such disparity in losses by naval combatant forces was ever recorded in any other battle. The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago was a mortal blow to Spain’s power in the Western Continent. On July 26 the Spanish government asked for terms of peace. On Aug. 12, Spain accepted the American proposals. The treaty of peace was signed on Dec. 10, 1898.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

July 4, 1776

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, in the second Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:

“Resolved, That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and of right ought to be, totally dissolved.”

After a debate lasting several days, this resolution was laid on the table, and a committee of five was elected to get up a formal declaration which would be submitted to the Congress when the Lee resolution would again be taken up. The five were, in the order of their election, Thomas Jefferson, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston, Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

JULY

Thomas Jefferson was then a little past thirty-three years of age. His ability as a thinker and writer was well-known. The committee met immediately after appointment. Jefferson suggested that Adams should draw up the Declaration. Adams objected, saying: "You can write ten times better than I can." The others agreed that Jefferson ought to make the first draft, and he consented.

At some time in the following three weeks, Jefferson wrote the paper. We are led to believe he did it at one sitting, or one day, or night.

Many years later he remarked: "Whether I had gathered my ideas from reading or reflection, I do not know. I only know that I turned to neither book nor pamphlet while writing it." The original draft in Jefferson's handwriting is preserved at Washington. It is written upon four large sheets—about foolscap size.

The committee made a few insignificant changes and adopted it on June 28, 1776. On that day it was reported to Congress. It was laid over. On the following Monday, July 1, the Lee resolution was taken up and debated further. Next day, July 2, it was voted on and passed, three delegates voting against it; these three were Humphries and Willing of Pennsylvania and Read of Delaware. This was actually the first declaration of independence. John Adams, writing next day to his wife, said: "The second day of July, 1776, will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival." No doubt other leaders of the Congress regarded the adoption of the Lee resolution as of greater importance than the formal declaration which Jefferson had drawn up. However, the people judged otherwise.

Immediately after the passage of the Lee resolution, the declaration reported by the Jefferson committee was taken up. There were many objections to specific parts of it, and some important passages were stricken out. Georgia and South Carolina opposed the part reprobating

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

slavery, and it was crossed out. Others objected to the censure of the people of England; they wanted to confine the censure to the King of England, and this was done. It is said that Jefferson was wrathful with impatience at seeing his paper so mutilated, and Franklin comforted him, saying: "I have made it a rule to avoid becoming the draftsman of papers to be reviewed by a public body." Had the debate been at a different season of the year, the Declaration of Independence might have been materially different. Jefferson afterwards wrote:

"But the weather was oppressively warm and the room occupied by the deputies was hard by a stable, whence hungry flies swarmed thick and fierce, alighting on the legs of the delegates and biting hard through their silk stockings."

Fortunately for the world, the hot weather and the uncomfortable room where Congress was in session had a strong tendency to stop the flow of oratory, particularly from the smaller minded politicians, of whom there were several that might have gone on indefinitely objecting. And so, on July 4, 1776, the immortal Declaration was finally passed with comparatively few changes from the original draft.

The vote was unanimous; New York did not vote officially, because there was some question as to whether the delegates from that State had been legally elected, but the New York delegation present signified their approval as individuals.

The title adopted, was, as Jefferson had written it: "Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress Assembled."

There is little, if any, solid historical evidence to prove the widespread popular belief that the people of Philadelphia gave vent to spasms of joy immediately after the adoption of the Declaration. A few copies of the Declaration were written out that day and sent to the several State assemblies then in session, but the gen-

JULY

eral public, even of Philadelphia, had to wait until July 6, when the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* printed the paper in full. It was after this that the joyous celebration took place throughout the colonies.

The most widespread error in the popular mind, and perhaps the most inexcusable, is the belief that the delegates, immediately after adopting the Declaration, went forward to the desk of the president of the Congress and wrote their names then and there, signing it. The simple facts are as follows:

The first "fair copy" made by Mr. Jefferson after the original rough draft had been adopted by the committee, was the copy used in the debate. It was, of course, mutilated in the debate. The secretaries and assistants made several copies of the Declaration as it was finally adopted, and these may have been signed by the president and secretary of the Congress. It is likely that they were signed by these two officials, but there is no certainty of such signing, nor any other signing. On July 15, Congress ordered that the document be "fairly engrossed on parchment, with the title and style of 'The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America,' and that the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress." It was on August 2, nearly a month after the adoption of the Declaration, that most of the members wrote their signatures upon the parchment.

The act of signing was evidently not regarded as very important, at that time; it does not appear that the members knew that this one act of signing was to make even the most silent of them famous for all time. Seven who were members on that Fourth of July and voted for the Declaration did not sign at all. These seven were Clinton, Alsop, R. Livingston, Wisner, Willing, Humphries and Rogers. Between July 4th and August 2nd, several new members had been elected. The following seven, who signed, were not members on July 4th,

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

and, of course, did not vote for the Declaration: Thornton, Williams, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross.

The present day British liberal point of view is perhaps best expressed in a comparatively late history entitled "The American Revolution," by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, a British writer and thinker of high standing. Indirectly he classes the Declaration with certain great literary productions of a certain sort. He writes:

"The wiser world has recognized that there are certain productions which stand in a class apart. To that class belong Elizabeth's speech at Tilbury, and the Declaration of William of Orange, and President Lincoln's discourse in the Cemetery at Gettysburg. The excellence of such pieces is to be judged, not by the ordinary rules of criticism, but by the character and extent of the response they evoked from the nation to which they were addressed. The people (said Samuel Adams) seemed to recognize the resolution of Congress as if it were a decree promulgated from heaven. The Declaration of Independence went straight to their hearts, because they found it their own conceptions, put into words which few or none of them were capable of writing. Jefferson had 'poured the soul of the continent' into his manifesto; and therefore (as a Congressman, who had signed it, joyfully exclaimed) 'produced a glorious effect and made the colonies all alive.'"

July 4 (1789)—First protective tariff act passed by Congress, year 1789. Specific duties were placed on spirits and fermented liquors, tea, coffee, sugar and a few other articles. Ad-valorem duties averaging $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were placed on the other imports. This tariff was constructed largely by James Madison.

July 4 (1804)—Nathaniel Hawthorne, author, born at Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804; died at Plymouth, N. H., May 18, 1864; was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery at Concord, Mass. One of the rarest, subtlest, strongest and kindest literary geniuses of the Western Continent,

JULY

and recognized throughout the world as America's greatest romance writer. His best known works are: "Twice Told Tales" (1837), "Mosses From an Old Manse" (1846), "The Scarlet Letter" (1850), "The House of the Seven Gables" (1851) and "The Marble Faun" (1860). He was the companion of President Franklin Pierce, and while on a journey with the President, stopping over night, at an inn, he died in his sleep.

July 4 (1826)—Stephen Collins Foster, song composer, born at Pittsburgh, Pa., year 1826; died at New York, Jan. 13, 1864. His most famous songs are "Old Folks at Home" (1850), "Old Kentucky Home" (1855), "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground" (1856), and "Old Black Joe" (1861). He wrote altogether about 125 songs, both words and music. He died poor.

July 4 (1836)—United States Patent Bureau established, year 1836. The institution was directly due to Senator John Ruggles of Massachusetts. He was called "the father of the patent office."

July 4 (1863)—Vicksburg, Miss., surrendered, year 1863. General Grant (Union, 71,000 men) vs. Gen. J. C. Pemberton (Confederate, 30,000 men). The entire Confederate force was surrendered and paroled, after a siege which began in completeness, on May 19 and lasted forty-five days. During the siege and the preliminary battles of Port Gibson (May 1—4), Champion's Hills (May 16) and Big Black River (May 17), the Union loss was officially reported as 9,855 men, of whom 1,223 were killed. The total Confederate loss in the same time was about 8,000 killed and wounded and 35,000 taken prisoners. The surrender of Vicksburg gave to the Union cause complete control of the Mississippi River. Delivered on the day after the battle of Gettysburg, it was a mortal blow to the Confederacy. This victory, largely planned and executed by General Grant, immediately made him the foremost Union commander.

July 5 (1801)—David Glasgow Farragut, first admiral

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

of the United States Navy, born at Campbell's Station, Tenn., year 1801; died at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1870; was buried in Woodlawn cemetery, New York. He was the chief officer of the Federal navy in the Civil War. His most conspicuous single service was the planning and executing the destruction of the Confederate fleet at the battle of Mobile Bay (Aug. 5, 1864).

July 5 (1810)—Phineas Taylor Barnum, founder of the modern travelling menagerie and circus, born at Bethel, Conn., year 1810; died at Bridgeport, Conn., April 7, 1891. He brought Jenny Lind, the great Swedish prima donna to America in 1850.

July 6 (1747)—John Paul Jones, naval officer, born at Kirkbean, Scotland, 1747; died at Paris, France, July 18, 1792. The most famous naval commander of the American Revolution. (See Sept. 23, battle of *Bonhomme Richard* and *Serapis*.) In 1788 he retired from the American service and was made a rear admiral in the Russian navy. He served one campaign against the Turks, and died soon after. British writers for a century called him a "pirate" and an "adventurer" but he retains the respect and admiration of professional military and naval men the world over. The coffin containing the body was discovered in the old St. Louis Cemetery at Paris by U. S. Ambassador Porter on April 14, 1905, where it had lain since his death in 1792. The remains were brought from France to the United States in the U. S. S. *Brooklyn* and temporarily placed in a brick mausoleum on the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., on July 26, 1905. On April 24, 1906, with solemn ceremonial, participated in by the President and naval representatives of the United States and France and thousands of citizens from all parts of the country, the metallic coffin was placed in a crypt in Bancroft Hall of the Naval Academy, there to lie until the completion of the chapel in which it would rest—so it was intended, throughout future ages of the Republic.

JULY

July 6 (1854)—The present Republican party was founded, year 1854. A mass convention of Whigs and "Free Soilers," the call for which was signed by more than 10,000 voters of Michigan, met at Jackson in that State, organized a new political party with the title "Republican Party" and adopted an anti-slavery platform. Two years later the party held its first national convention and nominated John C. Fremont for President. He was defeated by James Buchanan.

July 6 (1898)—Joint resolution of Senate and House of Representatives providing for the annexation of Hawaii, passed, year 1898.

July 7 (1865)—Mary E. Surratt and three others, convicted of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln were hanged at Washington, year 1865. (See assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865.)

July 7 (1894)—Conflict between Illinois militia and striking railway workmen, the climax of a great railway strike; one killed and twenty-nine wounded, year 1894.

July 8 (1775)—Second Continental Congress adopted the second petition to the King, year 1775. (See May 10.)

July 8 (1894)—President Cleveland declared martial law in Chicago, despite the protest of Governor Altgeld of Illinois, who asserted that the State of Illinois was competent to deal with the strike disorders in Chicago and that the interference of the Federal government was unconstitutional, year 1894. Federal troops were posted in Chicago and U. S. army officers were ordered to safeguard the trains carrying U. S. mail. This was the first contest of this kind between Federal and State authority. (See Birthday of Andrew Jackson, March 15, and "Nullification," Nov. 19.)

July 9 (1755)—Battle of the Monongahela (or Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh), commonly known as Braddock's Defeat, year 1755. Maj.-Gen. Edward Braddock, commander-in-chief of the British forces in America in the French and Indian War, having a force of 1,200

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

British regulars and 1,000 colonial militia, was disastrously defeated by a force of 200 French and 600 Indians who took position in a wood and fired with deadly effect upon the advancing army of Braddock. Braddock fell mortally wounded, and fifty of his officers and 700 soldiers were killed. The others retreated in panic. George Washington was serving as an aide to Braddock with the rank of militia-colonel. He had strongly advised Braddock to adopt the French and Indian tactics and fire from hidden and sheltered positions as they did, but Braddock treated the advice with contempt, and advanced as if he were upon an open plain in Flanders. It was entirely owing to Washington that the panic-stricken force was saved from utter destruction. This battle marked Washington as a military leader, and directly led to his appointment as commander-in-chief in the Revolution, twenty-one years later.

July 9 (1916)—The German submarine *Deutschland* with a cargo of merchandise, arrived in Chesapeake Bay, after a voyage of sixteen days from the island of Heligoland near the coast of Germany, year 1916. This was the first submarine to make the voyage from Europe to America in time of war through an enemy fleet, and the first merchant submarine in history to cross the Atlantic. The boat was 315 ft. long and 31 feet beam. She proceeded to Baltimore, where her cargo was unloaded. On Aug. 1 she left Baltimore on her return trip laden with a valuable cargo of rubber and metal, and again passed safely through the blockading fleets of England and France, arriving at the mouth of the Weser River, Germany, on Aug. 23.

July 10 (1821)—Flag of Spain was furled and the flag of United States hoisted in its place at St. Augustine, Fla., year 1821. The purchase of Florida had been made more than two years prior. (See Oct. 20.)

July 10 (1890)—Wyoming admitted into the Union, year 1890. Its constitution provided that women should

JULY

vote and hold offices equally privileged with men. It was the first state to grant women suffrage as a constitutional right.

July 10 (1896)—William Jennings Bryan at the National Convention of the Democratic Party at Chicago, in 1896, in the course of debate on a plank of the proposed party platform dealing with the "Silver Question," delivered a speech in which he uttered these sentences: "You shall not crush down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns! You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!" Bryan had not been an open candidate for the nomination for President, but this speech so impressed the convention (numbering about 1,000 delegates) that he was nominated. (See March 19.)

July 11 (1767)—John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, born at Braintree, Mass., (the son of John Adams, second President of the United States), year 1767; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1848. Nominated for President by a group of Democratic-Republicans (not a regular party) in 1824. The election resulted in the following count of electoral votes (24 States): Andrew Jackson 99; J. Q. Adams 84; William C. Crawford 41; Henry Clay 37. No candidate having received a majority, the election was decided by the House of Representatives and Adams was chosen on the first ballot. He was inaugurated March 4, 1825, and served four years. He was a scholarly man and a brilliant orator. In his later life he came to be known as the "Old Man Eloquent." During his administration, the first railroads were begun.

July 11 (1804)—Duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr in the early morning, upon the heights above the Hudson River at Weehawken, N. J., a spot across the river from the western end of 42nd Street, New York (Manhattan), year 1804. Hamilton fell mortally wounded. (See Jan. 11 and Feb. 6.)

July 12 (1812)—Gen. William Hull, commanding an

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

army of the United States, began the invasion of Canada at Sandwich, near Detroit, year 1812. The expedition was a sorry failure. (See Battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10.)

July 13 (1787)—Congress passed the first act providing for the government of territory outside the original thirteen colonies, year 1787. This act was entitled "An ordinance for the government of the Western territory." Under it, the Northwest Territory was organized.

July 13 (1863)—Civil War Draft Riots in New York City commenced, year 1863. The rioting lasted day and night during four days. About 1,000 persons were killed and millions worth of property destroyed. A part of the populace, led by men who opposed the administration of President Lincoln and sympathized with the Confederacy, organized a violent opposition to the law of conscription or "draft" which compelled all men citizens, chosen by lot from the whole list of eligible citizens, to serve as soldiers in the Union armies, unless regularly excused. It was provided that any man chosen might pay \$300 for a substitute, and thus avoid the service. Of course, poor men could not hire a substitute, and this was the prime cause of the riots. The opposition to the law failed and the Union armies (and also the Confederate armies) were recruited almost wholly by conscription during the last twenty months of the Civil War.

July 13 (1866)—Steamship *Great Eastern* steamed from Valentia, Ireland, with the first successful Atlantic cable on board (it weighed 4,000 tons), year 1866. Leaving the European end at Valentia, she steamed westward, the cable being constantly uncoiled and dropped to the bottom of the Atlantic, and on July 27, after fourteen days, she safely entered the harbor of Heart's Content, Newfoundland, where the American end was secured. The length of this cable is 2,300 miles. The success of the project was largely due to Cyrus W. Field of New York.

JULY

July 14 (1853)—First international industrial exposition or "world's fair" in America opened in Crystal Palace, New York (on the site now called Bryant Park at Sixth Avenue and 42nd St.), year 1853. It was formally opened by President Franklin Pierce.

July 15 (1870)—Act of Congress passed readmitting Georgia, the last of the eleven States of the Confederacy, into the Union. This Act completed what is known as "Reconstruction."

July 15 (1870)—Act of Congress reducing the United States Army to a peace footing—25,000 men. This was the final act bearing upon the militarism of the Civil War.

July 15 (1918)—Battle of Château-Thierry, France, year 1918. A German force, on this date, in the last great German offensive of the war, crossed the Marne river at and near this town, fifty miles E. by N. of Paris, thrusting toward Paris. A short distance south of the Marne they were met and stopped by an American force, largely of the U. S. Marine Corps, and were thrown back across the river. Château-Thierry marks the high tide of German success. Thereafter the German cause receded until the end.

July 16 (1779)—Capture of Stony Point (N. Y.), year 1779. The British had fortified this high hill which juts into the Hudson River below West Point. Washington planned to take it by surprise and he selected Gen. Anthony Wayne and 1,200 picked men for the enterprise. The British garrison numbered about 600. To insure silence, the Americans carried no gunpowder, but only bayonets fixed on their muskets for arms. At twenty minutes past midnight, the American force advanced swiftly and silently against two sides of the hill. The British garrison was aroused and poured musketry and grape shot into the darkness, but to no avail. In a few minutes the Americans had stormed into the fort and overwhelmed the garrison. The British loss was 543 made prisoners and 60 killed and wounded. The affair

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

is regarded by historians as the most brilliant military action of the Revolutionary War.

July 17 (1790)—Act of Congress establishing the District of Columbia as the seat of government of the United States signed by President Washington, year 1790.

July 17 (1898)—Spanish army of 24,000 men commanded by General Toral, occupying the city of Santiago, Cuba, and outlying districts, was formally surrendered to General Shafter who commanded the American army that besieged Santiago, year 1898. The American advance on Santiago began on July 1 with the battles of El Caney and San Juan.

July 18 (1864)—Horace Greeley received a letter (year 1864) from George N. Sanders of Kentucky, written from Canada, stating that he, Sanders, together with Clement C. Clay of Alabama and James P. Holcombe of Virginia, as representatives of the Confederate States of America, would go to Washington (from Canada) if they would be accorded protection, and open negotiations for the purpose of ending the Civil War. Greeley consulted President Lincoln, and the President requested him to go to Niagara Falls and personally meet the Confederate mediators. Greeley did so, but the conference came to nothing, for Sanders and his associates did not have full credentials from the Confederate government. The war continued nine months longer. This was one of the important incidents of the Civil War. Greeley in a letter to President Lincoln, during this episode, wrote: "I know that nine-tenths of the American people, North and South, are anxious for peace—peace on almost any terms—and are utterly sick of human slaughter and devastation." Greeley, who was the leader of the radical anti-slavery element of the North, had proposed to settle the slavery question by paying the slave States \$400,000,000 for their slaves, who were to be liberated in that way.

July 19 (1848)—First Woman's Rights convention in the United States met at Seneca Falls, N. Y., year 1848.

JULY

It lasted two days. Lucretia Mott, a Quaker leader, was the leading spirit, seconded by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a woman extraordinarily gifted as an orator. This date is properly the great anniversary of Women's Suffrage in America. The movement was formally initiated as a national question at this convention.

July 20 (1847)—"The Bivouac of the Dead," poem, was first read by its author, Col. Theodore O'Hara of Danville, Ky., at Frankfort, Ky., year 1847. The occasion was the burial of the remains of Kentucky soldiers who fell upon the battlefield of Buena Vista, Mexico, in February 1847, that had been taken up and brought home to the cemetery in the capital of their native State.

July 20 (1861)—Congress of the Confederate States of America met at Richmond, Va., the new capital, having removed from Montgomery, Ala., year 1861. Howell Cobb was president of the congress.

BATTLE OF BULL RUN

July 21, 1861

In July, 1861, three months after the beginning of the Civil War, a Confederate army of 22,000 men under Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard was encamped along the southwest bank of Bull Run, near its source, a little river which rises thirty-five miles west of Washington, in Virginia, and empties into the Potomac below Washington. This army was holding Manasses, an important railway junction. Another Confederate army of 11,000 men under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was farther west, over the mountains in the Shenandoah Valley at Winchester, about fifty miles away. Railway trains could carry this latter army almost the entire distance to Manasses.

Opposing Johnston's army at Winchester was a Union army of 14,000 men under General Robert Patterson, which would have to march the distance to Manasses if it became necessary to concentrate the Union forces at Manasses, for the Confederates held the railroad. As it

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

turned out later, Johnston's Confederates were able to quickly join their comrades before the battle near Manasses, while Patterson's men did not go to the aid of the Union forces at Bull Run. The event of the battle was largely due to this fact.

At Washington was assembled a Union army of 55,000 men under Gen. Irwin McDowell. In numbers it was the greatest army ever organized in America up to that time. But in fact, it was badly organized, badly supplied, and the men were mostly militia of little training, and lacking the hardy readiness of the volunteers of earlier years. Notwithstanding, the civilian popular leaders of the North, notably Horace Greeley, demanded that this army go out and fight at once and put down the Rebellion. They believed the war could be ended within four months after the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

At last Lincoln yielded, and ordered McDowell to start an offensive. On July 16, McDowell began his march to Manasses, a distance of thirty miles, with 35,000 men. His soldiers carried three-days rations in their knapsacks. They marched under a hot sun over dusty roads. Most of the men wore their ordinary civilian shoes in which they had left home, and many of the officers wore fashionable calfskin boots, nice looking in parades through city streets, but useless in war. The War Department had no equipment of proper marching shoes. As a result, McDowell's entire army was footsore at the end of the first day's march, and a large number were actually lame. Nevertheless the march was resumed next morning and at nightfall the army arrived near Manasses and took position, out of cannon range, facing the Confederates who were on the opposite side of Bull Run. Here they rested.

Meanwhile, Johnston was outwitting Patterson. On July 18, Johnston quietly left Winchester with 8,000 men, took train and joined Beauregard on Saturday, July 20. As a mask, 3,000 Confederates remained at Winchester, holding Patterson's army. The 3,000 followed Johnston a

JULY

day later. But Patterson's Union army did not march after them. Johnston assumed command of the united Confederate army.

Through coincident misconceptions, McDowell planned to whip Beauregard before Johnston arrived, and at the same time Johnston and Beauregard schemed to strike McDowell's left wing and whip him before Patterson could arrive—for the Confederates supposed that Patterson, of course, would hurry and join McDowell. And both sides prepared to attack early in the morning of Sunday, July 21. Each army numbered about 30,000 effective men.

There was but one bridge over Bull Run—a stone bridge on the Warrington turnpike. In the six miles of Confederate front there were half a dozen fords through which soldiers might wade through the river.

McDowell, using fine strategy, planned a feint attack at the stone bridge, while the flower of his army, 12,000 men under Generals Hunter and Heintzelman, left at midnight of Saturday and marched circuitously far up Bull Run, to cross at an unguarded ford and then sweep down on the Confederate left flank. At the same time, Johnston had a strong body ready to cross and attack McDowell's left flank at a point eight miles from where Hunter and Heintzelman would cross.

McDowell got the start. His troops crossed Bull Run in the early morning, before Johnston's men began their movement. The Confederate commanders were intent on their own movement, with eyes fixed eastward, when they were startled by the booming of cannon far to the northwest and in their rear. Instantly they changed plan and ordered their brigades to face northward to meet the enemy that had surprised them.

On came the 12,000 Federals under Hunter. Like chaff the Confederate left was swept away. The Federals seemed likely to crumble up the whole Confederate line. But just then a man rose up among the Confederates to save their army and immortalize his name—Gen. Thomas

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

J. Jackson. His brigade of five regiments, 3,000 men, was from the mountains of Virginia, most of them of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Jackson had been ordered to the Warrington stone bridge in anticipation of a strong Federal attempt to cross there. He heard the battle sounds on his left. Without waiting for orders he turned his men toward the new battle and swiftly they pressed up the hill—the famous Henry Hill, and at the top, on a plateau, Jackson formed his men to meet the Federal advance which was on the high ground over across a valley and coming to seize that hill which was the strongest position of the battlefield. His men settled down low and silent to await the Federal charge. At this moment, another Confederate officer, General Bee, whose brigade was broken and fleeing, stood and watched with admiration that line of 3,000 men. Then he turned and galloped to the disorderly mass of his own companies and shouted, "Look! There is Jackson standing like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians." From that moment the stern, silent commander of those Virginians, perhaps the most perfect soldier of America, was known as "Stonewall" Jackson.

The triumphant Federals advanced adown the slope to the valley, and stopped. Above them upon the Henry Hill they saw that gray line of Jackson's men. It was the hour of noon and they had been marching and fighting twelve hours. They were tired. Their officers were confident of victory. Indeed, the news had already been sent to Washington that a great Union victory had been won. So they decided to rest. They lay down, there in the valley, and rested two and a half hours. Maybe that was a mistake, for Johnston, during that two hours and a half strove desperately to retrieve the battle. Brigades were moved up to the right and left of Jackson. Every minute the new Confederate position grew stronger.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Federal advance was resumed. They charged up the hill. No fiercer struggle than this one at the Henry Hill is recorded in the history of the Civil War. "Stonewall" Jackson ordered:

JULY

"Reserve your fire till they come within fifty yards, then fire and give them the bayonet, and when you charge, yell like furies."

Then for the first time in that war was heard the "rebel yell," when 1,900 of Jackson's men sprang forward with bayonets. Backward down the hill went the Federal brigade. But again they stormed up, again and again. And then, when the battle was still in the balance, the rest of Johnston's army from Winchester came upon the field—3,000 men. Suddenly General Early's brigade of Confederates, fresh and strong, burst out of the woods in the rear of the Federal right, a dire surprise to the exhausted Union men. Instantly panic began with the cry, "Johnston's army has come. We are beaten!" With fearful swiftness the cry rolled through the Union masses. Thus the battle suddenly ended.

Backward by road and wood path, across fields and ditches, the Federals retreated, each minute terror and disorganization smashing the army that had so nearly won a victory. Many ran at full speed; others staggered desperately; all went over Bull Run in rout and all that night thousands kept on retreating in terror, though no enemy pursued. Back they fled to the intrenchments at Arlington and Alexandria.

The name Bull Run marks the most disastrous defeat the military forces of the United States ever suffered.

The Union loss was 481 men killed, 1,011 wounded and 1,460 prisoners.

The Confederates reported a loss of 387 killed and 1,582 wounded.

As the story of Bull Run is told, even to-day in cities and towns of the South, they say truly, "It was 'Stone-wall' Jackson's fight!"

July 22 (1890)—Patent for color photography granted to Frederick E. Ives (born at Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 17, 1856), the inventor, year 1890.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

July 23 (1885)—U. S. Grant died at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., year 1885. (See Birthday of U. S. Grant, April 27.)

July 24 (1847)—Brigham Young, leading a company of Mormons numbering 143 men, two women and two children, entered Great Salt Lake valley and founded Utah at Salt Lake City, year 1847. The anniversary is celebrated in Utah as "Pioneer's Day," a legal holiday.

July 24 (1896)—First national convention of the People's Party ("Populists") at St. Louis, Mo., year 1896. William J. Bryan was nominated for President and Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for Vice-President.

July 25 (1814)—Battle of Lundy's Lane (near Niagara Falls on the Canadian side), year 1814. Gen. Jacob Brown (American, 3,000 men) vs. Gen. Sir George Gordon Drummond (British, 4,500 men). A drawn battle; victory was claimed by both sides. The advantage later went to the British who took possession of the battlefield. American loss 852 killed, wounded and missing. British loss, 878. Excepting the Battle of New Orleans, this was the bloodiest battle of the War of 1812.

July 25 (1891)—Smokeless powder first used by the War Department of the United States, year 1891. The occasion was an experiment at the gun proving grounds of Sandy Hook, N. J.

July 26 (1758)—Louisburg, a French fortress upon the Island of Cape Breton, Can., captured by a land force of 12,000 men (New England militia and British regulars) and a fleet of forty ships, after a siege of fifty days, year 1758 (French and Indian War). The French garrison lost 1,500 men, killed and wounded and 5,000 were made prisoners. The British commander was General Sir Jeffrey Amherst aided by Gen. James Wolfe. The capture of this fortress gave to England all the region of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and it has since remained in her possession. After the capture of the fortress, 6,000

JULY

French settlers, called "Acadians," were forcibly taken from their homes and transported to the various English colonies, along the entire Atlantic coast and their lands given to English settlers. This dispersal of these people was the theme of Longfellow's poem "Evangeline."

July 26 (1759)—Ticonderoga, N. Y., a strong French fortress, abandoned to the British, year 1759.

July 27 (1915)—First direct wireless telegraph communication between the United States and Japan established, year 1915.

July 28 (1862)—First official railway mail car trial, year 1862. The scheme was invented by William A. Davis, postmaster of St. Joseph, Mo. The first mail car was improvised out of an ordinary baggage coach; pigeon holes and baggage pouches were arranged in it. The run was from Hannibal, Mo., to St. Joseph on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Ry. It was an immediate success and the idea was at once adopted for all trunk railroads. Montgomery Blair of Missouri was at that time postmaster general in President Lincoln's cabinet.

July 29 (1868)—Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution proclaimed by President Johnson, year 1868. It is known as the "Reconstruction Amendment." It had been ratified by twenty-three Northern States. It was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and ten Confederate States. California did not take any action. Subsequently, under pressure by the "reconstruction" State administrations, the ten Southern States ratified, thus giving more than the required three-fourths in favor of the amendment.

July 30 (1619)—Twenty-two "burgesses" elected from the settlements of Virginia, met in the church at Jamestown, Va., and drew up a code of laws for the colony of Virginia, year 1619. This was the first colonial legislative assembly in America.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

July 31 (1667)—Treaty of Breda, Holland, signed by representatives of England, France, Holland and Denmark, year 1667. Acadia (Nova Scotia) was given to France, and New York and New Jersey were confirmed to England.

AUGUST

August 1 (1790)—First National census was begun, year 1790.

Aug. 1 (1873)—First cable street car in the world operated at San Francisco, year 1873. The inventor of the cable system was Andrew Hallidie. The system was introduced in Chicago in 1881, New York and Philadelphia in 1883, London in 1884.

Aug. 1 (1876)—Colorado was admitted into the Union, year 1876.

Aug. 2 (1858)—The Lecompton Constitution—so named from a town in Kansas where the pro-slavery party met in 1857 and drew up the document, was rejected by the people of Kansas at a special election, year 1858. This constitution contained a clause which provided that "the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with." The verdict of the people at this election was ignored by President Buchanan and the Democratic majority in Congress, who so hastened the outbreak of the Civil War.

Aug. 3 (1492)—Christopher Columbus sailed from Palos, Spain, on his first voyage to America, year 1492. (See Discovery of America, Oct. 12.)

Aug. 4 (1759)—Crown Point, N. Y., strong French fortress, abandoned to British under Gen. Amherst, year 1759.

Aug. 4 (1781)—Isaac Hayne hanged by order of the British commandant Lord Rawdon at Charleston, S. C., year 1781. He was a prominent citizen of South Carolina. He had served in the American army at the siege of Charleston in May 1780 and was taken prisoner by the British. He signed a paper declaring that he would not again take up arms against Great Britain, stipulating that he should not be called to bear arms in support of Great Britain in the war. Later, he was summoned to

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Charleston to join the British army. Instead, he joined the American army, believing that his parole agreement had been violated by the British. Thereupon the British made extraordinary efforts to capture him and did so. He was condemned and executed without even a formal show of trial. The incident aroused fierce indignation among the Americans of the South and directly contributed to the ultimate defeat of the British in the Carolinas, later in that year, 1781.

Aug. 5 (1864)—Battle of Mobile Bay, year 1864. Admiral Farragut in command of the Union fleet of twenty-one wooden vessels and four ironclads (monitors), attacked the two strong forts Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines that guarded the entrance to Mobile Bay, ran through the channel which had been planted with torpedo mines, and engaged and destroyed the Confederate naval force of four ships inside. The battle was one of the most romantic in American history. Farragut had himself lashed to the shrouds (rigging) of his flagship *Hartford*, exposed to a storm of iron from the forts. The U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, directly in front of the *Hartford*, stopped. Farragut signalled, "What's the matter?" The answer came, "Tell the admiral there is a heavy line of torpedoes ahead." Farragut shouted, "D—n the torpedoes! D—n the torpedoes! Go ahead, Captain Drayton! Four Bells!" and the *Hartford*, taking the lead, steamed at full speed ahead over the torpedoes, which did not harm her. The chief Confederate vessel was the iron clad ram *Tennessee*, commanded by Admiral Frank Buchanan. This ship boldly went forward and attacked the Union fleet aided only by three small gunboats. At one time, the *Tennessee* was alone surrounded by seven Union ships, three of them ramming her, yet she continued the battle, until utterly disabled, when she surrendered. The defense of this vessel by the Confederates was one of the most glorious in the history of American wars. The first gun in the battle was fired at 6:47 a. m.

AUGUST

The Confederate flagship *Tennessee* surrendered at 10 a. m. The Union loss was 52 killed and 170 wounded. The Confederate loss was 12 killed, 20 wounded and 280 taken prisoners.

Aug. 6 (1777)—Battle of Oriskany, the strangest and bloodiest battle of the Revolutionary War. A force of British, Canadians and Indians under Colonel St. Leger laid siege to Fort Stanwix (near what is now Rome, N. Y.) on Aug. 3, 1777. Eight hundred American settlers under Gen. Nicholas Herkimer marched to relieve the fort. St. Leger sent a strong detachment of British regulars and Mohawk Indians to cut them off. The British force prepared an ambush at Oriskany, near what is now Utica, and Herkimer's men marched into it. The Indians suddenly burst upon the Americans. Man to man they fought in the woods, a veritable butchery. An August thunder storm broke above the battle. The sky was black as night, lightning ripped sky and forest, rain fell in torrents and wet the muskets and powder, yet the battle mad humans did not cease, but closed together with knives, bayonets, hatchets and clubs in the climax of this infernal fight, until the Indians, disheartened by the great numbers of their own dead, fled in all directions. The Tories immediately retreated and rejoined St. Leger's main body. Herkimer's force had lost an appalling number and was in no condition to pursue. It is estimated that 500 men fell in this battle, more than a quarter of the total engaged, and it lasted but two hours. General Herkimer was wounded and died a few days later. (See Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777.)

Aug. 6 (1812)—Surrender of Detroit by Gen. William Hull (American, 800 men) to Gen. Sir Isaac Brock (British, 730 whites and 600 Indians), year 1812. Gen. Hull after his release by the British, eight months later, was courtmartialled by the American military authorities, found guilty of cowardice and neglect of duty and sentenced to be shot. President Madison moderated the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

sentence and Hull was allowed to go free, being dismissed from the army. After many years, he was partially exonerated. It is now believed by fair minded historians that a great injustice was done him, and that Detroit was surrendered because of misunderstandings for which he was not entirely to blame.

Aug. 7 (1742)—Gen. Nathanael Greene, American soldier of the Revolution, born at Patowomut, Rhode Island, year 1742; died at or near Savannah, Ga., in 1786. His burial place was unknown for a century, and then was discovered at Savannah, where his tomb is now a shrine of American history. His father was a Quaker preacher. He is generally regarded as the ablest military officer of the Revolution under Washington. (See Yorktown, Oct. 19.)

Aug. 7 (1789)—U. S. Department of War and Department of the Navy organized by Congress, year 1789.

Aug. 7 (1791)—George Hammond, first minister of Great Britain to the United States, was appointed, year 1791.

Aug. 7 (1912)—First national convention of the Progressive Party, at Chicago, nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President and Hiram Johnson of California for Vice-President.

Aug. 8 (1829)—First Locomotive run in the United States, year 1829. It was named "The Stourbridge Lion" and was one of four built in England and shipped to America for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Ry. Co. The trial was at Honesdale, Pa. The rails were made of timber. Horatio Allen, civil engineer, alone in the locomotive, ran it three miles through the Pennsylvania woods.

Aug. 8 (1846)—"Wilmot Proviso" adopted by the House of Representatives at Washington, year 1846. While the war with Mexico was waging, it was proposed in Congress that President Polk be authorized to expend

AUGUST

\$3,000,000 for the purchase of territory from Mexico, thereby ending the war. While this bill was pending, David Wilmot, a congressman from Pennsylvania, moved the following amendment to the Mexican purchase bill: "That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory." This amendment became known as the "Wilmot Proviso." It failed to pass the Senate. It aroused the country and, in 1848, became the basic plank in the platform of the newly organized Free Soil Party. The Republican party, at its first national convention in 1856, also adopted the Wilmot principle.

Aug. 8 (1854)—Horace Smith and Daniel B. Wesson under the firm name of Smith & Wesson, patented the breech-loading metallic cartridge and center fire, year 1854. At first the metallic cartridge was used only in pistols and the Civil War (1861-1865) was fought on both sides almost entirely with muzzle-loading rifles and paper cartridges.

Aug. 9 (1642)—First commencement of Harvard College, year 1642. A class of nine was graduated. Henry Dunster was the first president. The General Court of Massachusetts in December, 1636, took the first steps toward founding a school or college for the colony. In 1637 it was decided to locate the institution at Newtown (Cambridge). In 1638, Rev. John Harvard, a non-conformist minister, had lately arrived in Massachusetts. His health failing and feeling death approaching, he bequeathed half his estate—about \$3,700—to the erection of a college building, and his library of 320 volumes to be placed in it. He died Sept. 26, 1638. Immediately, from his bequest, the college building was begun and the first class entered in December of the same year. Also that same year, the General Court organized the institution and named it "Harvard College."

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Aug. 10 (1821)—Missouri was admitted into the Union, year 1821.

Aug. 10 (1846)—Smithsonian Institution at Washington, founded, year 1846. The founder was James Smithson, an Englishman, who bequeathed his property amounting to \$575,000 in the event of his nephew dying childless, to the United States "for the purpose of founding an institution at Washington to be called the Smithsonian institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The bequest was accepted by Congress in 1836. The property was secured, after a suit in chancery, in 1838.

Aug. 10 (1861)—Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., year 1861. Most important battle of the Civil War in Missouri. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon (Union, 5,000 men) vs. Gen. Sterling Price and Gen. Ben McCulloch (Confederate, 10,000 men). A drawn battle. The Union force later retreated. Gen. Lyon was killed. Union loss, 223 killed, 1,011 wounded, 1,460 missing—total 2,694. Confederate loss estimated at 1,800.

Aug. 11 (1833)—Robert Green Ingersoll, lawyer, orator and lecturer, born at Dresden, N. Y., year 1833; died at New York, July 21, 1899. He is best known as a religious agnostic. His first lecture, "Some Mistakes of Moses," a criticism of the Old Testament, aroused immense interest throughout the country in the decade 1880-1890.

Aug. 12 (1676)—Death of "King" Philip, chief of the Indian tribe of Wampanoags, and end of the first great war of a confederacy of Indians against the white settlers of New England. He was shot by a renegade Indian of his own tribe at Mount Hope, R. I., year 1676. He was the most conspicuous Indian in the history of New England.

Aug. 12 (1851)—Patents granted on the same day to two inventors of sewing machines, Isaac M. Singer

AUGUST

and Allen Benjamin Wilson, year 1851. These machines are known as the "Singer" and the "Wheeler & Wilson."

Aug. 12 (1892)—First patent for wireless telephone, issued to the inventor, Reginald A. Fessenden, year 1892.

Aug. 12 (1898)—Hawaii formally annexed to the United States, year 1898.

Aug. 12 (1898)—Protocol signed ending hostilities between the United States and Spain, year 1898.

Aug. 13 (1890)—The People's Party (Populists) held its first State convention, in Kansas, 1890.

Aug. 13 (1898)—City of Manila, Philippine Islands, surrendered by the Spanish captain general to the American army commanded by Gen. Wesley M. Merritt after an assault by the land force and a bombardment by the American fleet under Admiral Dewey, year 1898. The American land force numbered 8,500 men. The Spanish garrison numbered 13,000. This was the last military action of the Spanish War. On Aug. 16, General Merritt received a cablegram from President McKinley announcing the cessation of hostilities.

Aug. 14 (1900)—An international army of 30,000 men composed of divisions from the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan, after a march of 100 miles from Tientsin entered Peking, the capital of China and saved the lives of 800 foreigners (Europeans, Americans and Japanese) and 2,200 Chinese converts to Christianity who had been besieged for forty-five days by a Chinese army of "Boxer" rebels, year 1900. The American division numbered 6,000 men, under Gen. Adna R. Chaffee. The "Boxers" were a Chinese secret society organized to exterminate all foreigners in China and abolish all foreign influence in Chinese territory. The expedition resulted in the crushing of the Boxer movement. China was forced to open the door to all civilized nations upon practically the same conditions that then obtained among the nations of Europe and America.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Aug. 15 (1893)—Bering Sea controversy with Great Britain was ended by the court of arbitration which met at Paris, France, year 1893. The dispute began in 1886, when Canadian seal hunters in their ships intercepted the seals as they made their annual migration to their breeding grounds on the Pribylov Islands, Alaska. This practice grew, and the killing of the seals for their furs was so ruthlessly carried on that the extinction of the species was threatened. Finally, after much diplomatic correspondence the two governments each selected commissioners of arbitration. John W. Foster argued the case for the United States. The court denied that the United States had a right to close the sea against other nations, but it adopted regulations forbidding the killing of seals within fifty miles of the Pribylov Islands, and forbade killing of seals in all the outside sea during the annual period, May 1 to July 31. The incident is chiefly significant because it illustrates the first important triumph of the principle of arbitration of national disputes.

Aug. 15 (1914)—Panama Canal opened, year 1914. Two days prior to this, on Aug. 13, the steamship *Christobal*, commanded by Captain Skillings, in the service of the U. S. government, passed through the canal, in both directions, on a testing trip. This was the first actual passage of a large steamship. On Aug. 15 the canal was opened to the world. The first passage after the declared opening was made by the steamship *Ancon* of the Panama Railroad service. On board were Col. George W. Goethals, the governor of the Canal Zone, President Belisario Porras of the Republic of Panama, and other officials. The *Ancon* was commanded by Capt. G. E. Sukeforth. The time of the passage, from Christobal at the Atlantic end to Balboa at the Pacific end, was nine hours. The cost of the canal proper, exclusive of fortifications, civil government and payments to the Republic of Panama, was approximately \$357,000,000. The work

AUGUST

was begun in May, 1905, and continued incessantly nine years. (See April 3.)

Aug. 16 (1777)—Battle of Bennington, Vt., year 1777. (See Saratoga, Oct. 7.)

Aug. 16 (1780)—Battle of Camden, S. C., year 1780. Overwhelming British victory over Americans. Lord Cornwallis (British, 2,100 men) vs. Gen. Horatio Gates (American, 3,000 men). British loss, 500 in killed and wounded; American loss in killed and wounded is not known. The American army was practically destroyed as an organization, only about 100 continentals, retreating in military order, being left of the 3,000. The rest, those not killed nor badly wounded, fled in all directions and hid in swamps and underwood. General Gates rode three days and nights, 200 miles, almost alone, to Hillsborough, N. C. He had been the rival and enemy of Washington, and the commander of the Americans at Saratoga. This disaster branded him for all time as an incompetent military commander. (See Saratoga, Oct. 7.)

THE CLERMONT, FIRST SUCCESSFUL STEAM- BOAT IN THE WORLD, SAILED ON HER FIRST TRIP

Aug. 17, 1807

History and the common impulse of intelligent people throughout the world, credit the first successful steamboat to Robert Fulton. He was born on a farm at Little Britain, Lancaster County, Pa., in 1765. His parents were middle class people, with small income. It is said that the country schoolmaster, a Quaker, despaired of the boy Fulton, who seemed to care little for books but found problems for himself that the master knew nothing of, nor did any books propound nor solve them. The country folk called him a "wool gatherer" meaning a dreamer.

As a small boy he experimented strangely with metals and chemicals especially quicksilver. He early

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

displayed a talent for drawing. At fourteen years he painted signs for the village shops. Also he developed his bent for mechanical drawing. At Lancaster, Pa., near his home, lived William Henry, who, in 1763, constructed a machine for propelling boats by steam, which was tried on Conestoga Creek, a small stream that flows by Lancaster. Here came frequently John Fitch, another pioneer in steamboat invention, to visit Henry. Together they talked of the coming steamboat, and together they experimented on Conestoga Creek. The boy Fulton witnessed one of these experiments, and his imagination was set on fire. Thereafter, the great purpose glowed in him. It has been said truly that William Henry built the first steamboat, John Fitch improved on it, and Robert Fulton improved on both, carrying forward their ideas and merging them with his own, thus bringing forth the practical steamboat, in place of the crude inventions of the other two that had failed in practice.

Fulton did not spring forth a full fledged inventor as a boy. At the age of seventeen he left Lancaster and went to Philadelphia to seek his fortune as a painter of portraits and miniatures. He had a tendency to the "decline" as tuberculosis was commonly called. To improve his health he went on a voyage to England at the age of twenty. In London, he applied himself to art, as his profession, and gained recognition. Perhaps, if he had given his whole soul to it, he would now be known as a great painter. But the steamboat never ceased to call him. He gave but half his time or less, to his art. The balance was filled with modelling and experimenting in steam navigation. He published, in 1796, "A Treatise on Canal Navigation by Robert Fulton, Civil Engineer." Thereafter, his life opened largely and the subsequent ten years hold one of the most romantic stories of struggle in all biographical literature.

Robert R. Livingston of New York was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France in 1801. He had been

AUGUST

interested in the problem of steam navigation for many years. He met Fulton in Paris and the two formed a partnership. In 1802 Fulton designed and built a steamboat on the river Seine and offered to sell it to the French government. Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul and practically dictator of France, ordered his scientific advisers to examine and test the new contrivance. They were what is called "old fogeys" and reported against Fulton, though the test was pronounced successful by other competent French engineers. Napoleon dismissed Fulton and his steamboat. Years afterwards, when Napoleon was a prisoner at St. Helena he saw a steamship for the first time. Then he remembered Robert Fulton and realized the enormity of the mistake made by his advisers. Had he accepted Fulton's project, he might have conquered England.

Fulton and Livingston, after the French refusal, immediately began upon the project of building a boat to run between New York and Albany on the Hudson River.

On August 6, 1803, Fulton asked Boulton H. Watt of Birmingham, England, to build him an engine and ship it to New York. But the British government officials, fearing that Napoleon was behind the scheme, refused permission to let the engine be exported. The matter was held up more than two years, until they were convinced that their great enemy, Bonaparte, had nothing to do with it.

In September 1806, Fulton returned to America, after an absence of twenty years, and at once began the building of his boat at New York in the ship yard of Charles Brownne, at Corlear Hook on the East River, a short distance from the Battery. When the keel was laid, he decided to name her *Clermont*, which was the name of Chancellor Livingston's country home on the Hudson. Fulton himself described the *Clermont* as follows:

"My first steamboat on the Hudson's River was 150

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

feet long, 13 feet wide, drawing 2 feet of water, bow and stern 10 degrees; she displaced 36.4 cubic feet, equal 100 tons of water; her bow presented 26 feet, to the water, plus and minus the resistance of 1-foot running 4 miles an hour."

This was a curiously technical description. In fact, the *Clermont* was a little craft, of less displacement than the *Mayflower* of the Pilgrims. The cost of construction and machinery was about \$10,000.

The scheme was the talk of the town, for Livingston was one of the leaders of what was then patrician society. The public generally condemned the project as foolish and the sailor labor interests were bitterly opposed to it and even incited violence to destroy the boat before she was launched.

A month before the boat was completed the funds were exhausted. There was imperative need of \$1,000. Fulton went about the city pleading with his friends and with financiers to let him have the money. Finally one capitalist agreed to let him have \$100 on condition that he get others to subscribe the balance of \$900. He did find others, but all the subscribers made him promise that he would keep their names secret, as they feared that all men of substance and brains would scornfully laugh at them for being fools to engage in such a hare-brained scheme!

At length the boat was ready and was brought like a canal boat around into the Hudson River, to a wharf near the foot of West 10th Street, in what was then called Greenwich Village.

On Monday, August 17, 1807, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the lines were cast off and Fulton gave the signal to his Scotch engineer. The boat moved a short distance and stopped. She became immovable. A great crowd had gathered beside the river, most of them deriding Fulton and his boat. When the boat stopped, they said with satisfied contempt, "I told you so." On board

AUGUST

were forty of the relatives and intimate friends of Fulton and Livingston and even these despaired. But Fulton addressed them, asking that they suspend judgment for half an hour while he examined the machinery. He found that a part of the engine had been wrongly adjusted. He quickly corrected it, and again gave the word to the engineer. This time the paddle wheels moved and continued to turn. The boat went on. The crowd on the river bank changed its mind and set up a tremendous cheering. And so the *Clermont* sailed, or rather steamed. Up the Hudson she went at a speed of four and a half miles an hour, her creaking machinery and belching smokestack spreading consternation and even superstitious fear among the people of all the Hudson valley, for the news traveled more swiftly than the boat and the people rushed to the river banks and distant hill tops to see the wonderful new craft. One man ran home and told his wife that he had seen "the Devil on his way to Albany in a saw mill."

The *Clermont* arrived at Albany after thirty-two hours running time, for the distance of 150 miles. She returned to New York arriving on the following Friday, August 21st. Thus was steamboat navigation established for all the world, and the 17th of August was made one of the most important of American anniversaries.

Aug. 17 (1858)—First Atlantic cable message sent from America to Europe, year 1858. The message was sent from Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, to Valentia, Ireland. The words were: "Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good-will towards men." This first cable continued to work for a short time; 129 messages (average 11 words each) were sent from England to America, and 271 from America to England. After eighteen days, on Sept. 4th, signals became unintelligible. The enterprise was a failure. Eight years later a successful cable was laid. (See July 13.)

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Aug. 18 (1587)—Virginia Dare born, at Roanoke Island, N. C., year 1587, the first child of English parents born in America. Her father was William Dare. Her mother was Eleanor, the daughter of John White, the English governor of the second agricultural colony sent by Sir Walter Raleigh to the Carolinas. Gov. White sailed back to England for supplies, leaving at Roanoke eighty-nine men, seventeen women and two children—including Virginia Dare and her parents. When White returned, two years later, the entire American colony had disappeared. It is supposed that they amalgamated with the Indians of the Hatteras tribe.

Aug. 19 (1692)—Five women were hanged at Salem, Mass., convicted by a special court of the crime of "Witchcraft," year 1692. During the delusion of witchcraft among the people of Massachusetts in the year 1692, especially in Salem, nineteen persons were hanged, one was "pressed" to death—a horrible punishment—150 were imprisoned, and 200 others were denounced to the court but not arrested. The phobia lasted throughout the spring and summer of that year, and then there was a return to common sense and punishment for the alleged crime of witchcraft stopped.

Aug. 19 (1812)—Battle between U. S. S. *Constitution* (55 guns, 468 men, commanded by Captain Isaac Hull) and His [British] Majesty's Ship *Guerriere* (49 guns, 263 men, commanded by Captain James Richard Dacres) in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Nova Scotia, year 1812. The battle lasted 40 minutes. The *Guerriere*, dismasted and a total wreck, surrendered. Two days later she was blown up. The American loss was 7 killed and 14 wounded; British loss 15 killed, 78 wounded and 170 taken prisoners. This was the first battle between American and British frigates in the War of 1812. The result thrilled the United States and the news of the victory was received in Europe as a sensational event. The *Constitution* ranks as the most famous

AUGUST

ship of the United States Navy during all its history. (See Naval Battle of Santiago—the *Oregon*.) She was one of two sister ships (*Constitution* and *United States*), sailing frigates of 1,576 tons, launched in September, 1797. Her original cost was \$302,719; she was built at Boston. In 1830, the Navy Department condemned the ship and ordered that she be sold in whole or broken up and her timbers disposed of. Oliver Wendell Holmes then wrote a poem of three stanzas, entitled, "Old Ironsides," a protest, which aroused the whole nation. The first stanza reads:

"Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky.
Beneath it rang the battle-shout,
And burst the cannon's roar;
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more."

The old ship was saved. She was again commissioned as a school ship. When the construction of the new steel navy was begun, in the 80's, the *Constitution* was sent to Boston, near her birth place, and there she lies now, one of the precious possessions of the American people.

Aug. 19 (1847)—Battle of Contreras, Mex., year 1847. Lasted throughout night and part of next early morning. American victory. Gen. Scott (American, 3,000 men) vs. Gen. Valencia (Mexican, 4,000 men). American loss—100 killed and wounded. Mexican loss—700 killed and wounded and 813 prisoners.

Aug. 20 (1833)—Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, born at North Bend, O., year 1833; died at Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 13, 1901. Was nominated for President by the Republican Party in 1888 and elected. Electoral vote (38 States): Harrison, 233; Cleveland, 182. Inaugurated on March 4, 1889; served

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

four years. The chief events of his administration were the arbitration of the Bering Sea difficulties with England, the first Pan-American Congress (at Washington, 1892), the opening of Oklahoma for settlement (1889), and the Homestead (Pa.) labor troubles (1892).

Aug. 20 (1847)—Battle of Churubusco, Mex., year 1847. American victory. General Scott (American, 8,000 men) vs. General Santa Anna (Mexican, 20,000 men estimated by Americans). American loss, 100 killed and 800 wounded. Mexican loss, 4,000 killed and wounded and 3,000 taken prisoners.

Aug. 21 (1856)—Charter Oak, at Hartford, Conn., blown down in a wind storm, year 1856. It was more than 200 years old at its death. It was 25 feet in circumference at its base. In 1687, King James II. sent Andros, his governor, to America with orders to take away the charters of the several colonies. The charter of Connecticut, the most liberal of all the colonial charters, was secreted in a cavity of the oak tree at Hartford for more than a year, from 1687 to 1688, when King James was dethroned, and thus the charter was saved.

WINNING OF THE "SQUADRON CUP," NOW CALLED THE "AMERICA CUP," BY THE YACHT "AMERICA" IN THE WATERS AROUND THE ISLE OF WIGHT, ENGLAND

Aug. 22, 1851

The first of the modern international industrial exhibitions or "world's fairs" was held in Hyde Park, London, in 1851. As England was called "the mistress of the seas," naturally it was planned to give the shipping industry a prominent place at the great exhibition. Yacht racing was to be an auxiliary feature.

In those days, "pilot boats" had grown to be an important part of shipping in England and her colonies, and in America. Especially at New York, the pilot boat had

AUGUST

been developed into a striking sail craft, sturdy and swift. These boats carried the pilots who steered ships in and out of New York harbor. They cruised outside of New York in the transatlantic shipping track, with their companies of pilots, who, in the open sea, were taken on and off the ships bound in and out from New York. They carried usually but three sails—jib, foresail and mainsail on two masts. Sometimes they carried a gaff topsail. They combined the two essential qualities of strength and speed, and though small in size, they cruised in the ocean summer and winter, often remaining at sea for an unbroken period of twenty-five days.

The officials of the British exposition suggested to New York yachtsmen that a pilot boat be sent to England to compete in the yacht contests. The Americans, under the leadership of Commodore John C. Stevens, accepted and, in the spring of 1851, a new pilot boat designed by George Steers, was built at the shipyard of William H. Brown, New York, and launched on May 3, 1851. Her measurements were as follows: Length over all, 101 ft. 9 in.; length load water line, 90 ft. 3 in.; breadth extreme, 23 ft.; draft extreme, 11 ft. The foremast was 79 ft. 6 in. long, the mainmast 81 ft., and the bowsprit 31 ft.; the main boom was 58 ft. She was rated 170 tons by measurement. Her cost was \$30,000. She was named *America*.

On June 21, 1851, the *America* sailed for Havre, France, with a crew of ten including captain and mate. The designer George Steers, his brother and his nephew were passengers. After a voyage of twenty-one days, she arrived at Havre in good shape. Commodore Stevens and other members of the syndicate that had built her, awaited her at Havre. After three weeks she sailed across the English channel and dropped anchor among the fleet of English yachts in the Solent—the strait that divides the Isle of Wight from the mainland of England. Then, as now, the waters about the Isle of

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Wight, famous for beauty and variety of wind and wave, included the favorite sailing courses for British yachtsmen.

Several months before, at the time of the launching of the *America* the Royal Yacht Squadron of England had announced a contest for the date August 22, 1851, open to yachts of all nations, the prize to be a cup costing 100 guineas, to be given to the yacht first across the finish line, with no allowance for rig, and no restrictions. It was in fact a free-for-all. It was not intended to be the chief event of the season, for there was the annual race for the "Queen's Cup" which was regarded generally as the "Derby" of yachting. Besides, when the contest was announced its promoters had no thought of the *America*, nor did the owners of the American yacht know anything about it when their yacht was launched. But when the *America* arrived at the Isle of Wight, Stevens decided to enter this contest for what was called colloquially "the Squadron Cup." Immediately, this contest became the chief event of the season.

The course was approximately a circle of 62 statute miles. The yachts were to start eastward at a point north of Cowes, and sail completely around the Isle of Wight.

Fourteen British yachts and one American were entered for the race. They ranged in size from a three-masted schooner of 392 tons to a cutter of 47 tons. There were seven schooners, three of them larger than the *America* and three about equal in size. The remaining eight were cutters, one of which was larger than the *America*, and the others very much smaller.

August 22, 1851, fell on Friday—an unlucky day, so British and American sailors have believed for centuries. However, it does not appear that Commodore Stevens had any fear of ill luck when the *America* took her place in line on that Friday morning, nor, for that matter did the British yachtsmen, so far as is known. But the out-

AUGUST

come surely did give new life to the old superstition in England.

The starting gun was fired at 9:55 a. m. A good breeze was blowing. Seven miles from the start, *America* was fifth. Half way of the course, *America* led by a mile with *Aurora*, the smallest of the cutters, second.

At the Needles, the extreme west point of the Island, *America* led *Aurora* by half a dozen miles; the others were strung out miles behind. At this point, the wind almost died and the race became nearly a "drifting" match through the Solent to the finish. The *America* crossed the finish line first at 8:34 in the evening while a band played "Yankee Doodle." The *Aurora* was second at 8:58 p. m. The third and fourth finished about an hour later and the fifth at 1:20 a. m. next morning. The records for the others were not given.

A great number of vessels, including steamers with spectators, had followed the race and were waiting at the finish to acclaim the winner. The royal steam yacht *Victoria and Albert* came out to meet the contests. Queen Victoria was on board and saw the Yankee victory.

As a matter of fact, the *America* was hard pressed at the end of the race. Had *Aurora* been given the time allowance as regularly provided by the rules, *America* would have won by less than two minutes. However, the conditions definitely waived all time allowance and so it stands that *America* won by 24 minutes over her nearest rival. The British, true to their splendid traditions as sportsmen, gave full measure of glory to Commodore Stevens and his associates. The Squadron Cup was delivered to the winners, and has ever since remained in possession of the New York Yacht Club. It has been called the "America Cup" ever since the *America* won it.

Beginning with the year 1870, when the first of the matches for the "America Cup" was sailed in American

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

waters, down to the year 1914 when Sir Thomas Lipton challenged for the fourth time, twelve matches were sailed. Of the challenging yachts six represented English Yacht Clubs, three Irish, two Canadian, and one Scotch. The races were all sailed over the course of the New York Yacht Club in New York Harbor and New York Lower Bay. All were won by the American defenders.

Aug. 23 (1785)—Oliver Hazard Perry, naval officer, born at South Kingston, R. I., year 1785; died at Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies, Aug. 23, 1819. His remains were brought to Newport, R. I., where they now lie beneath a monument. (See Sept. 10, Battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10.)

Aug. 23 (1890)—U. S. S. *Baltimore* sailed from New York for Sweden, carrying the remains of Capt. John Ericsson, the great inventor, to their last resting place in his native land, year 1890. He had died March 8, 1889. His greatest service to the United States was the invention and construction of the ship *Monitor* which saved the navy of the United States. (See March 9.)

Aug. 23 (1893)—The United States Senate ruled that when a State legislature has the opportunity to elect a U. S. Senator and fails to do so, an appointment by the governor is void, year 1893. The question arose when the legislatures of Wyoming, Montana and Washington, deadlocked over political differences, adjourned their sessions of the preceding winter without electing each a U. S. Senator for the six years' term beginning March 4, 1893. The governors of these States thereupon each appointed a man to serve, but the U. S. Senate would not admit them. Thus there were three vacancies in the Senate during the session of 1893-1894.

Aug. 24 (1818)—Foundation of the Central structure of the present Capitol at Washington was finished, year 1818. The old Capitol had only the two wings connected by a covered wooden bridge. The bridge was

AUGUST

destroyed and both wings badly damaged by the British who set fire to the buildings in 1814. Congress, in 1817, voted to restore the wings and build the new central structure. This central structure with its dome, was completed in 1829. The two great marble extension wings, in which the Senate and House of Representatives meet were begun in 1851 and completed for occupation in 1859. The old dome, made of wood and brick, was torn away in 1855 and the present dome was completed in 1864. The great statue of the Goddess of Freedom, which rests upon the dome, was designed by Thomas Crawford, father of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, in 1855. The architect of the first two separate buildings which constituted the old Capitol was Benjamin H. Latrobe of Richmond, Va. The architect of the original central structure and dome was Charles Bulfinch of Boston, who also supervised the restoration of the old wings after the fire of the War of 1812. T. U. Walter of Philadelphia designed the marble extensions and the present dome. The total cost of the present Capitol, including the approaches and terraces, was approximately \$16,000,000. The majority of architectural authorities in America and Europe have pronounced it the greatest and noblest building in the whole world.

Aug. 25 (1862)—Secretary of War Stanton, of President Lincoln's cabinet, ordered the military governor of the coast islands of South Carolina to enlist 5,000 volunteers of "African descent" to serve in the Union armies during the Civil War, year 1862. Prior to this, during the first sixteen months of the War, the Union leaders enlisted no negro soldiers.

Aug. 26 (1791)—First patents for steamboats issued simultaneously to Nathan Read, James Rumsey, John Fitch and John Stevens, year 1791. (See voyage of the *Clermont* Aug. 17, 1807.)

Aug. 26 (1843)—Thurber typewriter, the first practical (except as to speed) typewriter invented in America,

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

patented by Charles Thurber of Worcester, Mass., year 1843.

Aug. 27 (1776)—Battle of Long Island, year 1776. British victory. Gen. Sir William Howe (British, 20,000 men) vs. General Washington, (American, 8,000 men). British loss, 63 killed, 271 wounded and 22 taken prisoners; American loss, 300 killed and wounded and 700 taken prisoners. The battle was fought on the ground that is now included in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The British had come with an army and a large fleet to capture New York. The Americans were crude militia and the defense was nearly hopeless against the overwhelming British and Hessian force of trained men. In the early morning of Aug. 29, two days later, under cover of a fog, Washington effected a masterly retreat from Long Island with his entire army, crossing the East River and marching through northern Manhattan (through what is now Central Park and upper Broadway, New York) to the heights beside the Harlem River, now known as Washington Heights. This retreat was momentous in saving the American cause. The British occupied New York and kept it until the end of the war.

Aug. 28 (1565)—Pedro Menendez, Spanish explorer, discovered a bay and river in Florida which he named St. Augustine, because the day was St. Augustine's Day in the Catholic church calendar, year 1565.

Aug. 28 (1859)—Petroleum was discovered at Watson's Flats, Pa., near the headwaters of the Allegheny River in Northwestern Pennsylvania, by Edwin L. Drake, who bored the first oil well, year 1859. Before the end of the year, the firm Bowditch & Drake bored through the rock at Titusville, Pa., struck oil at a depth of 70 ft. and pumped 1,000 gallons a day from the well. This was the beginning of the petroleum industry.

Aug. 29 (1809)—Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet, essayist and physician, born at Cambridge, Mass., year 1809; died at Boston, Oct. 7, 1894. His best known work

AUGUST

is "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," in which is included many of his poems. His best known poems are "The Chambered Nautilus" and "The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay." He wrote a number of works on medicine; also two novels, "Elsie Venner" and "The Guardian Angel."

Aug. 29 (1916)—Act of Congress approved: "An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917." It contained the following provision: "The President, in time of war, is empowered, through the Secretary of War, to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation, or any part thereof, and to utilize the same, to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of other than war traffic thereon, for the transfer or transportation of troops, war material and equipment, and for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful if desirable." (See Dec. 8, 1917, the taking over the railroads by the government.)

Aug. 30 (1890)—Congress passed an act providing for the inspection, by the Department of Agriculture, of salted pork and bacon for export, and of imported cattle and foods and drinks, and authorized the President to enforce retaliation against foreign nations that discriminated against the United States, year 1890. At that time, there was an outcry in Europe against American meat, particularly against hogs infected with trichinosis. Several of the European nations prohibited the importation of American pork. Within a year after the passage of the act, these nations removed the restrictions. This was the beginning of effective national pure food legislation by Congress.

Aug. 30 (1890)—Congress enacted a law providing for the endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanics' arts, year 1890. The money was to come from the sale of public lands. Each State and Territory was to receive \$15,000 the first year, and this sum was to be

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

increased annually until \$25,000 was reached; this last named sum is now the permanent annual donation by the national government.

Aug. 31 (1864)—Gen. George B. McClellan nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and George H. Pendleton nominated for Vice-President, year 1864. McClellan had been regarded as a martyr by a large element in the North opposed to President Lincoln and sympathetic toward the Southern States. The convention adopted a platform declaring that the Civil War was a failure and demanded that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." In the election which followed, twenty-five states participated. The popular vote was: Lincoln, 2,216,067; McClellan, 1,808,725. Lincoln's plurality, 407,342. Lincoln received 212 electoral votes and McClellan 21. In New York, Lincoln had a plurality of only 6,700 in a total of 730,000 votes. It has been estimated that a change of less than 3 per cent. of the vote in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois would have elected McClellan and the Confederate States would have obtained a compromise, instead of being forced to an abject surrender. (See Dec. 3.)

Aug. 31 (1886)—Earthquake destroyed \$5,000,000 of property at Charleston, S. C., and many lives were lost, year 1886. The shock was felt throughout twenty States.

SEPTEMBER

September 1 (1851)—Execution of Narciso Lopez, Spanish-American soldier who organized, in the United States, a filibustering expedition to free Cuba from Spain, year 1851. He landed at Bahia Honda, Cuba, in the province of Pinar Del Rio, west of Havana, on Aug. 12, with 450 men. Next day he was attacked by a Spanish force of 1,300 and defeated them. He then retreated to the interior, expecting the Cubans to rise and join in the revolution. But they did not, and his followers were forced to scatter through the mountains. Lopez fell into the hands of the Spanish, was taken to Havana, tried for high treason and condemned to death by garrote. He was the leader of the Cuban party that favored annexation to the United States.

Sept. 2 (1789)—Department of the Treasury of the United States government organized, year 1789. Alexander Hamilton was appointed secretary.

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER

Labor Day

The inauguration of this holiday was brought about directly by the Knights of Labor, the first of the great national labor organizations of America. The Knights of Labor grew out of a secret union of garment cutters organized in Philadelphia in 1869 under the leadership of Uriah S. Stevens. In 1871 this society of garment workers was formally reorganized as Local Assembly No. 1 of the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor. A ritual, somewhat after Masonic traditions, was adopted. Secrecy was strictly enjoined. Even the name of the order was kept from outsiders. It spread from Philadelphia throughout Pennsylvania in a short time. It especially appealed to the mine workers. Its growth from 1875 to 1885 was so extraordinary as to attract the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

attention of the whole civilized world. In 1885 its membership was estimated at 500,000.

In 1881, the title of the order was formally made public and also its declaration of principles. This declaration was an exhaustive radical platform, intended to clearly point the way to a solution of the "Labor Question." As a matter of fact, this platform contains nearly every radical principle and the outline of nearly every radical policy which the "radicals" of all the dominant political parties of the United States later adopted and enacted into laws.

Undoubtedly, this labor society was the most humanitarian and idealistic of all strictly labor organizations of the Nineteenth century. It strove to amalgamate all workers, skilled and unskilled. It strove to make educators of the highly skilled for the benefit of the lowlier ones. But it was found to be subversive of the most essential principles of Trade Unionism, as such unionism then existed. Trade classes and castes found irksome the complete amalgamation with those of lower caste—so to speak. The highly skilled failed to become educators of their lowlier brethren. So a split in the Knights of Labor came at the annual convention at Richmond, Va., in 1887. Samuel Gompers and others withdrew and organized the American Federation of Labor, which recognized the nearly complete independence of each trade or union, and only bound all together for the attainment of certain ends in which all were obviously and selfishly interested. The Federation idea spread even more rapidly than the idea of the Knights, and eventually the Federation became the dominant national expression of what is called Labor Interests in the United States.

The following is an excerpt from "Labor Day, Its History and Significance," written by T. V. Powderly, formerly Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor:

SEPTEMBER

"When the General Assembly was opened on Sept. 5 [at New York City in 1882], a communication was read from the secretary of the New York Central Union, Matthew McGuire, inviting the members of the body to review the parade from the grand stand at Union Square. A recess was taken in order to comply with the request of the Central Labor Union, and the members of the Assembly witnessed the first Labor Day parade. During the time that various organizations were passing the grand stand at Union Square, Robert Price, of Lonaconing, Md., turned to General Worthy Foreman of the Knights of Labor, Richard Griffiths, and said: 'This is Labor Day in earnest, Uncle Dick.' Whether this was the first time the term had been used is not known, but the event was afterwards referred to as the 'Labor Day parade.' In 1883 the organizations of New York paraded on the first Monday in September. When, in 1884, the Central Labor Union of New York had the question of parading up for discussion, George K. Lloyd, a Knight of Labor, offered a resolution declaring the first Monday in September to be Labor Day. The resolution was adopted and steps were at once taken to have the Legislature enact a law making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Day. The agitation, begun in New York, extended to other States with most gratifying results."

The first State to make Labor Day a legal holiday was Oregon, on Feb. 21, 1887. Colorado followed on March 15, then New Jersey on April 15, New York on May 6, and Massachusetts on May 11—all in the year 1887; so this year 1887 is memorable to organized labor. All the other States have followed the lead of the first five, and the first Monday in September is practically a national holiday.

Sept. 2 (1864)—Atlanta, Ga., a vital stronghold of the Confederacy, was captured by a Union Army, after a campaign and siege lasting four months, year 1864.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

The Union force (including the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Tennessee, and the Army of the Ohio) numbered 100,000 men and was commanded by Gen. William T. Sherman. The Confederate army of 75,000 men was commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, until July 17, 1864, when he was superseded and Gen. John Bell Hood placed in command. The actual siege lasted thirty-six days. The Confederates evacuated the city on Sept. 2, retreating in good order. During the siege, the Confederates made four sorties, known as the battles of Peach Tree Creek (July 20), Atlanta (July 22), Ezra Chapel (July 28) and Jonesboro (Aug. 31). The Union loss in campaign and siege, from May 5 to Sept. 2, was 5,284 killed, 26,129 wounded and 5,786 missing—total 37,199. The Confederate loss was not reported, except 12,983 taken prisoners. Northern authorities estimate the total Confederate loss at 30,000 men.

Sept. 3 (1783)—Treaty of Versailles (France) between Great Britain and the United States, ending the American Revolution, year 1783. Actual hostilities had ceased upon the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. Early in the following spring, 1782, the British ministry sent Richard Oswald to Paris to confer with Dr. Benjamin Franklin and the other American plenipotentiaries and also with the French ministers, relative to the terms of the treaty of peace. For a whole year, the negotiations were carried on before the preliminary agreement was made. On April 19, 1783, the cessation of hostilities was formerly proclaimed, but the three governments did not finally agree until Sept. 9 of that year—nearly two years after the Yorktown surrender. The treaty was signed by David Hartley for Great Britain, and by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay (in the order of their names) for the United States. The treaty between England and France was embodied in a separate document.

Sept. 4 (1882)—First electric lighting plant started

SEPTEMBER

for commercial uses, year 1882. The dynamo was installed by Thomas A. Edison in a house at 227 Pearl Street, New York.

Sept. 4 (1886)—A band of Apache Indians, under their chief Geronimo, who had waged a fierce war for a year against the United States citizens in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, surrendered to a cavalry force under Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles, year 1886.

MEETING OF THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

September 5, 1774

The American Union actually came into existence when the delegates from eleven colonies met in a conference or "congress" at Philadelphia, on Sept. 5, 1774. Delegates from North Carolina, the twelfth colony, joined the body a few days later. Georgia did not send any delegates.

This meeting of delegates, after a time, became known as the "First Continental Congress." The word "Continental," used to identify this first congress of the British colonies in the mainland of North America south of Canada, is a popular American euphemism, dignified by more than a century of use. As an Americanism, it was and is practically unknown in the continent of Europe. It had little, if any official sanction. The word was stretched to cover other features of the American Revolution—"Continental Money," "Continental" (soldiers).

This usage of the word is derived from the General Court of Massachusetts, and not from Virginia as a number of historians and encyclopedists have asserted in error. The Massachusetts Assembly, in 1774, called a "Meeting of Committees from the Several Colonies on this Continent." North Carolina referred to the "Colonies of North America, in General Congress." Virginia called it a "General Congress of Deputies." The other

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

colonies called it variously: "General Congress," "Congress," "Congress of Deputies," "Congress of Commissioners." Only Massachusetts used the word "continent."

Of course "Continental" was an exaggeration. Canada did not join, nor were the French or Spanish colonies invited, nor Mexico, nor any part of Central America. Nevertheless, it was a very useful word. It served, in England, to distinguish the Philadelphia congress from the "provincial congress" which latter was the legislative body of Massachusetts. At first, the American army about Boston, in April and May, 1775, was called with some formality, "the Provincial Army" to distinguish it from "the Ministerial Army" commanded by the British governor, General Gage; a little later, when Washington took command, "Continental" was substituted for "Provincial."

The honor of actually fixing the word "Continental" in American history belongs to Ethan Allen, the "Robin Hood" of the Green Mountains. He commanded a body of "Green Mountain Boys" in the first important romantic expedition of the War of the Revolution. At the head of eighty-three of these adventurers, he surprised Fort Ticonderoga at daybreak on May 9, 1775. (See May 9.) Allen led the way silently into the fort, right up to the door of the quarters of the British commandant, Captain Delaplace. He struck the door and demanded the surrender of the fort. The commandant jumped out of bed and cried out in astonishment: "By whose authority do you act?"

"In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" delivered Allen grandiloquently, with a flourish of his sword. He was much given to quoting Scripture and had a gift of saying sonorous things. He relished the rolling sonorousness of "Continental." And at once the word flew through the new nation.

The total number of delegates selected for the First

SEPTEMBER

Continental Congress was fifty-seven. According to the Journal of the Proceedings of Congress, kept by the secretary, all the delegates presented themselves, except one—James Bowdoin of Massachusetts.

The Assembly of Pennsylvania offered the Pennsylvania State House at Philadelphia for the sessions of the Congress. The carpenters of Philadelphia also offered the hall of their guild. It had so happened that the carpenters of Boston, a little while prior to this time, had refused to construct barracks for the British army which was being assembled at Boston, though they were in distress for want of employment; their sturdiness had gained the warm sympathy of rich and poor in all the colonies. So it was that the delegates at Philadelphia decided to honor the mechanics of that city and also of Boston by meeting in the Carpenter's Hall. The meeting room was 54 feet square.

On the morning of the 5th of September, the delegates walked in a body to Carpenter's Hall and sat in the first meeting. Peyton Randolph of Virginia was chosen president and Charles Thompson of Philadelphia, who was not a delegate, was made secretary.

In the very first debate, Patrick Henry made a speech in which he said: "The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American!" Since that speech, Patrick Henry has been popularly credited with making the classification "American" to distinguish the people of the United States.

The list of members included the ablest men in America. It is an amazing list, because of the sheer power of mind and the transcendental quality of its ensemble. Its intellectual output was greater than that of the second Congress, which adopted the Declaration of Independence.

On Oct. 9, a little more than a month following the opening, George Washington, who was a delegate, wrote

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

in a letter: "I am satisfied that no such thing [as independence] is desired by any thinking man in all North America; on the contrary, that it is the wish of the warmest advocates for liberty that peace and tranquility, on constitutional grounds, may be restored and the horrors of civil discord prevented."

About the same time John Adams wrote in a letter: "If it is the secret hope of many, as I suspect it is, that the congress will advise to offensive measures, they will be mistaken. . . . Their [the delegates] opinions are fixed against hostilities and rupture, except they should become absolutely necessary; and this necessity they do not yet see."

Thus it appears that the moderates were in a majority, and did not entirely approve of Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry who were the radical leaders and who desired at once a final break with England.

On Oct. 8, after some opposition by the extreme conservatives the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Congress approves the opposition of the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay to the execution of the late acts of Parliament; and if the same shall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, in such case all Americans ought to support them in their opposition."

This was the most important act of the Congress; it was the first act of defiance by the united colonies.

A number of state papers were put forth by the Congress, setting forth the American position. Letters were addressed to the "People of Great Britain," "To the Inhabitants of the Several British-American Colonies," "To the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec," "To the King's Most Excellent Majesty." These papers served to demonstrate to the civilized world the wisdom and intellectual force of the American leaders, and they succeeded in winning the respect of the leading statesmen of Europe.

SEPTEMBER

The Congress adjourned on Oct. 26, after having actually met on thirty-five days. Before adjournment, the date May 10, 1775, was fixed for the next meeting.

In America the Congress became a *de facto* government, and this was because of the sheer force of intellect of its members. The delegates were without legal authority. They could not bind any colony by their action nor could they punish disobedience or disregard of their suggestions. Yet it came about that they exercised the authority of a sovereign government, believing, no doubt, that their acts would later be ratified formally by the several colonies. It may be assumed that they were conscious of the fact that the Congress included the natural leaders of America, by virtue of their intellect and popularity, and these men might well, in the absence of authorized government, assume the authority of government, not as dictators, but as pure democratic representatives.

Sept. 5 (1781)—Naval Battle of Lynnhaven Bay, the most important naval action of the Revolutionary War, year 1781. Admiral de Grasse (French, fleet of 24 ships of war) vs. Admiral Graves (English, fleet of 19 ships). Technically indecisive, but in effect a French victory which vitally influenced the outcome of the war. Admiral de Grasse, following the advice of Washington, had sailed from the West Indies, outwitted the English naval commanders, and arrived at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay on August 30 with 24 ships (some say 27 ships). He anchored in Lynnhaven Bay, a roadstead of the Virginia coast near Jamestown. Five days later Admiral Graves with his English fleet of 19 ships appeared and headed in to attack at once the French. At this time there was upon the sea a second French fleet of seven large ships under Admiral de Barras carrying from Newport the siege guns that Washington was to use against Cornwallis. The great object of the English admiral was to prevent this second fleet from entering the Chesapeake,

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

or from joining de Grasse. So Admiral Gravès sailed boldly against de Grasse to beat him before de Barras arrived. De Grasse accepted the challenge, slipped his cables and stood directly out to meet the incoming English; he knew that he was superior in force to the English. The battle began about 4 p. m., within sight of the Virginia coast, and lasted until sunset. The firing was at long range. The French lost 21 officers and 200 men killed and wounded. The English loss was 336 men killed and wounded, and three ships—the *Terrible*, 74 guns, and the *Iris* and the *Richmond*, each of 40 guns. Several other ships in both fleets were damaged. Thus it is seen that the engagement was very heavy for long range.

During the succeeding five days de Grasse manœuvred with success, drawing the English fleet away from the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and de Barras slipped in with his fleet. Then de Grasse returned to Chesapeake Bay, knowing that he had command of the American sea board for the time, and the siege of Yorktown was pressed with consummate strategy and energy. Admiral Graves was obliged to sail back to New York for repairs. Before he could return to the Chesapeake, Cornwallis had surrendered. It is one of the curiosities of American history that none of the first rank historians, excepting Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, has given proper historic value to the Battle of Lynnhaven Bay. Bancroft covers the whole affair in these few words: "The action began at four o'clock in the afternoon and continued till about sunset. The British sustained so great a loss that, after remaining five days in sight of the French, they returned to New York."

J. J. Jusserand, ambassador of France to the United States, in his book "With Americans of Past and Present Days," published in 1916, writes: "It can be truly said that no single man risked nor did more for the United States than de Grasse, the single one of the leaders to

SEPTEMBER

whom no memorial has been dedicated." It is assumed that Ambassador Jusserand referred to the French "leaders," including Lafayette.

The French, with good reason, have celebrated this battle and the resulting surrender at Yorktown as a French victory, with very little credit to the Americans—excepting Washington. (See Yorktown, Oct. 19.)

Sept. 5 (1813)—Naval battle between the U. S. S. *Enterprise* (sailing sloop of war, 16 guns, 102 men) and His British Majesty's Ship *Boxer* (sailing sloop of war, 14 guns, 100 men), off the coast of Maine, year 1813. An American victory. The *Boxer* was cut to pieces and surrendered after 40 minutes. American loss, 2 killed and 12 wounded. British loss, 4 killed, 21 wounded and 75 taken prisoners.

Sept. 5 (1905)—Treaty of Portsmouth, N. H., ending the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) signed, year 1905. The peace conference between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan which resulted in the treaty, was directly brought about by President Roosevelt. For this service, Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906.

Sept. 6 (1757)—Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette, born at Chavagnac, province of Auvergne, France, year 1757. Purchased a vessel and sailed on April 26, 1777, for America with eleven other French officers to join the American army in the Revolutionary War. Served with military success until the end of the war and contributed great influence in prevailing on France to aid the Americans. Returned to France and was one of the chief figures during the first three years of the French Revolution. Was obliged to fly from France in 1792, was imprisoned for five years by the Austrians. Was liberated by Napoleon. Returned to France in 1799 and lived on his estate during the remainder of his life. In 1824-1825 he visited the United States and was received with high-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

est honor by the nation. Congress voted him a grant of \$200,000 and a township of land. He died in Paris, May 20, 1834. His eldest son was named George Washington Lafayette.

Sept. 6 (1901)—President William McKinley was shot by an assassin at Buffalo, year 1901. (See Jan. 29.)

Sept. 7 (1630)—Boston settled by John Winthrop and a colony of Puritans who had come from England to Salem and Charlestown, Mass., a year before, year 1630.

Sept. 7 (1816)—The *Frontenac*, first steamboat on the Great Lakes, was launched at Ernestown, Canada, on Lake Ontario, year 1816. She was 170 feet length of deck, stern wheeler, of 700 tons, and cost \$75,000. She carried passengers from Kingston to Niagara during ten years.

Sept. 7 (1917)—Manufacture of whiskey from grain ceased in all the United States, under the Food Control Act of Congress adopted seven months prior.

Sept. 8 (1565)—St. Augustine, Fla., founded by Don Pedro Menendez, year 1565. It was the first permanent settlement in what is now the United States.

Sept. 8 (1781)—Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, year 1781. Last battle of the Revolutionary War excepting the siege of Yorktown. A drawn battle, but in effect, an American victory. Gen. Nathanael Greene (American, 1,600 effective men) vs. Lieut. Col. Sir John Stuart (British, 2,000 effective men). At first the Americans were successful, driving the British from the field and capturing the British camp in which the half starved American militia broke discipline and made merry, eating, drinking and plundering. But the British rallied, taking position in and around a brick house. Greene ordered a charge. The British held their position and poured a terrible fire. The Americans were driven back, losing one-third of their number. Thus the British claimed the victory. The American loss was 554 killed,

SEPTEMBER

wounded and missing. The British lost a total of 800 including prisoners. That night the British retreated toward Charleston, pursued by Greene's cavalry. They abandoned all the South except the city of Charleston, until peace was declared.

Sept. 8 (1847)—Battle of Molino Del Rey, Mexico, year 1847. A dubious American victory. General William Jenkins Worth (American, 3,500 men) vs. General Santa Anna (Mexican, 10,000 men). This was the most strongly contested battle of the Mexican War. Americans succeeded in destroying an old cannon foundry of the Mexicans, which was the object of their attack. But in the end, they were obliged to fall back. It was the only battle of the war in which the Mexicans inflicted severe loss on the Americans and it was heralded throughout Mexico as a great Mexican victory. The American loss was 116 killed and 671 wounded. The Mexican loss was 3,000 including 800 taken prisoners.

Sept. 9 (1664)—Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of New Amsterdam, signed the articles of surrender of the colony to Colonel Nichols, the English commander, year 1664. An English fleet had arrived in the bay on Aug. 30, and was ready to bombard the town. The English immediately changed the name to New York, naming the city in honor of the Duke of York (brother of King Charles II.), who was at the head of the English navy and who later became King James II.

Sept. 9 (1850)—California was admitted into the Union, year 1850.

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE

September 10, 1813

The administration of President Madison, at the beginning of the War of 1812, realized the strategic importance of controlling Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. In 1812, a small fleet was constructed on Lake Ontario and

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

a brilliant naval campaign was carried on, under Captain Isaac Chauncey, to wrest control of that lake from the British.

But the Americans had no vessels on Lake Erie while the British had three ships, a brig and two schooners carrying a total of 72 guns—an overwhelming force under the existing conditions. The surrender of Detroit (see August 6, 1812) brought home to the American government the imminence of catastrophe when the victorious veterans of Wellington, after the defeat of Napoleon in 1813, would come to America and sweep westward through Canada, over Lake Erie, and through all the Mississippi Valley. The first thing to do was to build a fleet on Lake Erie.

At this time an officer of the little United States Navy, Master Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry, twenty-seven years old, was in command of a fleet of so-called "gun boats" lying in the harbor of Newport, R. I. He was born at South Kingston, R. I., Aug. 23, 1785. In the General Navy Register, his record of rank is given thus: Midshipman, April 7, 1799; Lieutenant, Jan. 15, 1807; Commander (old style "master commandant") Aug. 28, 1812; Captain, Sept. 10, 1813.

In February, 1813, he was ordered to the Great Lakes. On March 16, he arrived at Erie—then called Presque Isle.

Here was a spacious harbor and fine anchorage for ships, except that there was a bar at the entrance, on which there was less than seven feet of water. This bar, of course, prevented the large British ships from getting into the harbor, and that was the reason why the Americans had established a small shipyard there before Perry arrived.

Already two brigs—"sister ships," afterwards named *Niagara* and *Lawrence*, were being built of white oak, black oak and pine, newly cut from the nearby forests. They were each 110 ft. over all and 29 ft. beam planned for a displacement tonnage of 480 each. Perry, by amazing

SEPTEMBER

energy and strategy, in four months completed the two vessels, brought other smaller craft from the Niagara River at Buffalo, and on August 5, 1813, took to the open lake with a fleet of ten vessels prepared to give battle to the British. The latter retired to the upper end of the lake near Detroit.

In the meantime, the American army of 1,500 men under Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was at Fort Meigs, near what is now Toledo. The British army of 2,000 men under Colonel Proctor and the Indian Chief Tecumseh was at Malden in Canada, near Detroit. Perry and Harrison conferred, late in August, and it was resolved to make a combined army and navy attack on Malden.

The British naval force was commanded by Capt. Robert Heriot Barclay, a brave officer who had fought under Nelson at Trafalgar. Capt. Barclay did not wait for the American attack, but himself took the offensive. Growing short of provisions, and his new ship the *Detroit* being ready, he felt compelled to fight at once in order to regain control of the Lake though his force was inferior to Perry's. He put out from Malden to seek the American fleet which was at anchor in Put-in-Bay, a fine harbor in Bass Island, the largest of a group about forty miles from Detroit.

At sunrise on Saturday morning, Sept. 10, the American lookout reported the British fleet fifteen miles away. At once Perry prepared for action and at 9 o'clock in the morning the American squadron got under way, the wind favoring, while the British lay to, awaiting the attack.

Immediately on leaving the harbor, Perry hoisted a special battle flag of blue muslin to the mainmast of his flagship, the *Lawrence*. The flag bore the inscription in white: "Don't give up the ship," the dying words of Captain Lawrence of the ill-fated *Chesapeake* in the famous battle with the *Shannon*. (See June 1, 1813.)

The British had six vessels, of which the *Detroit*, a ship of 490 tons, was the largest. The total tonnage of the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

fleet was 1,460. The crews numbered 440 men. They had a total of 64 guns to throw 459 pounds of metal in broadsides.

Perry had nine vessels of which the *Lawrence* and *Niagara*, rigged as brigs, were the largest, each about equal to the *Detroit*. Six of his vessels were small schooners, the largest of 112 tons and the others all less than 100 tons.

The total American ship tonnage was 1,671. The total number of effective men, 416. The fleet carried 54 guns, able to throw 936 pounds of metal in broadside.

The Americans had overestimated the strength of the British. In fact, Perry's fleet was greatly superior in weight of metal, but not so in ship units nor men, and was undoubtedly inferior in the technical qualities of the crews.

After two and a half hours sailing, the Americans reached a distance of about a mile from the British line, which was formed in the open lake within sight of West Sister Island. Perry's squadron sailed obliquely against this line, his vessels in a somewhat straggling line. His luck was with him at the beginning. He had "the weather gage," the wind abaft the port beam of his vessels. Thus he could advance against any part of the British line, but the British ships could not advance directly against the American vessels.

The first shot was fired from the British flagship, the *Detroit*, at 11:45 a. m. In ten minutes the battle became general, every vessel being engaged. The firing was at a distance ranging from 1,000 to 3,500 feet. As the *Lawrence* and *Niagara* were very much superior to the enemy in caronades—short range guns, Perry desired to quickly get in short range, and the *Lawrence* was worked close to the British line, but the *Niagara* was badly handled by her commander, Master Commandant Elliot, and was kept far away contrary to Perry's design. Thus it was that the *Lawrence* was exposed to a terrible fire from the long range guns of the largest British ships before she could bring her short guns to bear. But Perry worked his ship down to close

SEPTEMBER

range, and bearing the brunt of the fire from the British fleet, for more than two hours he fought the battle in the *Lawrence* until she was torn almost to pieces, and all the while the *Niagara* kept away firing only her long range guns. Each side concentrated its fire on the large ships of the enemy. The British on the *Lawrence*, and the Americans on the *Detroit* and *Queen Charlotte*.

The carnage on the *Lawrence* was unparalleled in naval warfare; more than four-fifths of her effective officers and men were killed or disabled by wounds. But also the *Detroit* had suffered fearfully and was almost dismantled, and the *Queen Charlotte's* commander and many of her crew had been killed. Of all the large ships on both sides, only the *Niagara* was still strong and comparatively unharmed in this direful battle. Yet, the British had the upper hand, and, if the *Lawrence* could be captured or sunk, they might gain a complete victory. So the British fire to the last was concentrated with all possible fury on the *Lawrence*.

At this moment, when Perry stood in the midst of his dead and dying upon the deck, and it seemed to his few remaining officers and men of the *Lawrence* that all was lost, he grasped with the intuition of a master strategist the desperate condition of the British fleet, notwithstanding his own ship was as a dead hulk. Swiftly he called a few men to man a small boat. He entered the boat and was rowed over the water to the *Niagara* while showers of musket balls fell harmlessly around him. He climbed the side of the *Niagara* and took command of her. He turned to look at his old flagship, and just then the flag of the *Lawrence* was hauled down in surrender to save useless mutilation of dead and dying on her decks. The British ceased firing at the *Lawrence* and gave three cheers, many of them believing they had won the battle.

And now came one of the most astonishing reversals of battle fortune in all the history of the United States. At 2:45 p. m. Perry, with a freshened breeze on his port

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

quarter, signalled all his ships to advance, and he, in the *Niagara*, bore down first to break the British line. Straight on he went and poured his broadsides, both port and starboard, into five of the British ships. The *Niagara's* fire was terribly effective. The two largest British ships ran afoul of each other and lay helpless.

In fifteen minutes after Perry began his attack in the *Niagara*, the British flagship surrendered. Immediately three others gave up. The two last tried to escape but were overhauled and captured.

And, at the last, there was a dramatic scene never to be forgotten in American history. Perry jumped into a small boat and was rowed back to the *Lawrence* which had drifted away out of the battle zone. There he stood on the quarter deck, among his dear dead comrades, and there came the British officers one by one, stepping carefully over the bodies of the slain, to deliver their swords to the American commander.

Then he wrote with pencil on the back of an old letter resting it upon the top of his cap, the immortal dispatch to General Harrison:

“We have met the enemy and they are ours;
two ships, two brigs, a schooner and a sloop.”

The American loss was 27 killed and 96 wounded, of whom three died. The British loss was 41 killed and 94 wounded. Of the crew of the *Lawrence*, 22 were killed and 61 wounded—a total of 83 out of a crew of 105 effectives.

The heroism of the British in the battle was as great as that of the Americans. They were beaten only by superior force and fortune, and the genius of Perry.

Perry's victory changed in a day the whole course of the war west of the Alleghenies. Measured by things directly dependent upon the outcome of the contest, the Battle of Lake Erie was the most important of all the naval and military events of the War of 1812.

Sept. 10 (1846)—Patent for the first sewing machine

SEPTEMBER

in the world issued to Elias Howe of Boston, year 1846. The journeymen tailors of Boston fiercely opposed the invention, fearing that it would destroy their means of livelihood.

Sept. 11 (1609)—Henry Hudson in the little ship *Half Moon* discovered and entered the river which was given his name, year 1609.

Sept. 11 (1777)—Battle of Brandywine, Pa., year 1777. British victory. General Howe (British, 17,000 men) vs. General Washington (American, 11,000 men). The battle was fought to save Philadelphia from the British. Washington had but a forlorn hope of victory. His army was badly defeated. British loss, 600 killed and wounded. American loss, 1,200 killed, wounded and taken prisoners. In this battle the British showed their best strategy and tactics of the whole war. This was the first battle in which the new Flag of the United States—the Stars and Stripes, was carried as the official standard of the American army.

BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Sept. 11, 1814

The outcome of the Battle of Lake Champlain, in the year 1814, was a vital American victory. The contestants were Master Commander (Commodore) Thomas Macdonough (American, 14 small vessels, total 2,244 tons, 86 guns, 882 men) vs. Capt. (Acting Commodore) George Downie (British, 16 small vessels, total 2,402 tons, 92 guns, 937 men).

On the western bank of Lake Champlain at Plattsburg was a British army of 11,000 men, bent southward, in a drive which had for its object the wedging apart of New England and the middle States and the capture of New York. The plan was, in essence, the same as that which had been entrusted to Burgoyne in the Revolutionary War and which had disastrously failed. To meet this advance, the Americans had a land force of 2,000 troops under Gen. Alexander Macomb, and the naval

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

force under Commodore Macdonough—a regular officer 28 years old. The British hastily constructed a fleet equal to the American, for they believed it would be impracticable to advance with their army while the Americans held control of the lake.

The American fleet was anchored in Cumberland Bay at Plattsburg when the British fleet sailed in and began the attack on the morning of Sept. 11, the day being Sunday. There followed a fierce battle lasting two and one half hours. The British commander was killed and the British fleet defeated. After the battle, Commodore Macdonough sent the following message to the Secretary of the Navy: "Sir: The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain in the capture of one frigate, one brig and two sloops of war of the enemy." This message has more of the quality of reverential modesty than that sent by Perry after the Battle of Lake Erie, though the Perry message is more to the liking of the American people. Several of the smaller craft of the British fleet, propelled by oars, fled and escaped. The American loss in killed and wounded was 112; the British loss was 200.

After the battle, the British land force retreated precipitately back to Canada and the menace of British invasion was permanently lifted.

Naval officers and other historians naturally discuss this battle and the Battle of Lake Erie as the two great naval battles of the War of 1812. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt writes that the Battle of Lake Champlain was "the greatest naval battle of the war."

Admiral A. T. Mahan in "Sea Power in Its Relation to the War of 1812" declares: "The Battle of Lake Champlain more nearly than any other incident of the War of 1812 merits the word 'decisive'—decisive not merely in relation to immediate military results, but in relation to political questions involved in the pending negotiations for peace."

SEPTEMBER

Historian John B. McMaster in his "History of the People of the United States" asserts: "The fight in Plattsburg Bay was undoubtedly the greatest naval battle of the war, and the victory stamped Macdonough as the ablest sea captain our country produced down to the Revolution."

Despite these opinions by men of high authority, the author of this volume holds to the conviction that the Battle of Lake Erie was the greater event, and so holds the mass of the American people. (See Battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813.)

Sept. 11 (1857)—Mountain Meadows (Utah) massacre, year 1857. A party of emigrants known as "the Arkansas Company" travelling westward to California in wagons, while passing through Utah were attacked by Indians under the direction of Mormons and all were killed except a few children. It was charged that the massacre was planned by the heads of the Mormon Church. Twenty years after (March 23, 1877), Bishop John D. Lee of the Mormon Church, who confessed the murder, was executed by shooting, on the ground of the massacre.

Sept. 12 (1826)—Abduction of William Morgan from Canandaigua, N. Y., year 1826. Morgan was a Freemason who had announced his intention to publish a book exposing what he alleged to be the secrets of Freemasonry. He was seized at night by a small party of unknown men and driven away in a carriage and never again was seen or heard from by his friends. The abduction was blamed on the Masonic fraternity, though without any material proof. An anti-Masonic wave spread over the country. The National Anti-Masonic political party was created, which, on Sept. 26, 1832, met in convention at Philadelphia, having 112 delegates, and nominated William Wirt of Virginia for President. He received 25,000 votes in a total of 1,250,000. The party soon after disappeared.

Sept. 12 (1860)—William Walker, adventurer and

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

most famous of American filibusterers, was shot after a trial by courtmartial, at Truxillo, Honduras, Central America, year 1860. He was born at Nashville, Tenn., in 1824. Was a physician, journalist, lawyer and military leader. During seven years, from 1853 to 1860, he organized filibustering expeditions aiming at the conquest of Sonora (Mexico), Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras, presumably with intent to annex these countries to the United States. He made himself president of Nicaragua in 1856 and was recognized by President Buchanan. He was driven out the next year. Finally, in 1860, he set out from New Orleans with a small band of adventurers to create a revolution in Honduras. He and his band were captured by a British man-o'-war and delivered to the Honduras authorities, who quickly court-martialed and sentenced him to death. The Walker episode is one of the most interesting in American history. He was an agent of the powerful secret political society called "Knights of the Golden Circle" that planned to extend slavery by conquering Mexico and Central America.

Sept. 13 (1759)—Battle of the Plains of Abraham (Quebec), year 1759. Gen. James Wolfe (English, 8,000 men vs. Marquis de Montcalm (French, 7,500 men, Canadians and Indians). The most decisive victory gained by the English over the French during the long struggle between the two nations for supremacy in America. English loss, 600 killed and wounded; French loss, 500 killed and 1,000 (including wounded) made prisoners. Wolfe and Montcalm both fell mortally wounded at nearly the same moment. Wolfe died on the battlefield. Montcalm died next day. Five days after the battle (on Sept. 18) Quebec, the strongest fortress in America, was surrendered to the English and all Canada came under British dominion.

Sept. 13 (1847)—Battle of Chapultepec (Mexico), the last battle of the Mexican War, year 1847. General

SEPTEMBER

Scott (American, 4,000 men) vs. General Santa Anna (Mexican, 4,000 men). American victory. The Castle of Chapultepec was the last fortress defending the city of Mexico. It was captured after a furious bombardment and assault by the Americans. American loss—total 143. Mexican loss—total 1,800.

Sept. 14 (1752)—Great Britain began the use of the Gregorian Calendar, substituting it for the system known as the Julian Calendar, year 1752. The British Parliament ordered that the day following Sept. 2, 1752, should be Sept. 14, 1752. According to this calendar, which is now used by all European and American nations excepting the Greek Catholic (Russian) and Mohammedan ecclesiastical systems, there are no dates Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the year 1752 in English or American history. (See Dec. 11.)

"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER" WRITTEN BY FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

Sept. 14, 1814

In August, 1814, the great British offensive of the War of 1812 was begun. Three widely separate drives or expeditions had been planned by the British Ministry to be carried on simultaneously in this offensive. An army was to drive south from Canada to New York cutting off the New England States from the rest of the Union (see Battle of Lake Champlain, Sept. 11). Another army was to ascend the Mississippi River (see Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8). A fleet was to take possession of Delaware and Chesapeake bays, carrying an army of 4,000 men which was to capture Washington and Baltimore, thus aiding, by diversion, the other two drives.

This naval expedition succeeded in greater degree than either of the two others. The British fleet carried the British land force up Chesapeake Bay to the Patuxent River where it was landed. It then marched forty

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

miles to Washington and captured that city. (See Aug. 24.) It so happened that the British forces, in retiring from Washington, had taken, as a prisoner, one Dr. William Beane, a non-combatant, of Upper Marlboro, Md., who was charged with some vague offense. At this time, among the officials of the administration of President Madison, was the District Attorney at Washington, Francis Scott Key, thirty-four years old, the son of a soldier of the Revolution; a modest, cultured man, by right of brains and character one of the leading men of the State of Maryland. Key was a neighbor and friend of Dr. Beane. He put forth all his energy to obtain the release of his friend. He obtained permission from the President to go to the British admiral, under a flag of truce. He hurried to Baltimore, and with an American regular military officer bearing the flag of truce, and a small party of friends, set sail in the little cartel ship *Minden* down Chesapeake Bay in search of the British fleet. Obviously, he did not know that the British were just then moving to attack Baltimore.

They found the British fleet at the mouth of the Potomac. Admiral Cochrane received them courteously and listened to the eloquent pleading of Key in behalf of Dr. Beane. The British admiral, a typical gentleman of the British navy, impressed by the arguments of Attorney Key, at once freed Dr. Beane, but, by right of recognized rules of war, detained him and also Key and the others on board the *Minden*. For the British were about to proceed to the attack on Baltimore, and naturally would not allow Key and his party to sail away and carry to Baltimore advance information about the contemplated movement of the British fleet and army. So the little ship *Minden* was assigned to a rear position under the guns of the British men o' war, and thus the *Minden* sailed, together with sixteen British warships, for Baltimore, a hundred miles away.

The chief military defense of Baltimore was Fort

SEPTEMBER

McHenry, built of brick, stone and earth, overlooking the harbor. It was garrisoned by a force of about 1,000 sailor men o' war men, regulars and volunteers. Also the citizens of Baltimore had organized to protect their city. They formed the bulk of a defense force of 14,000 men under Gen. Samuel Smith.

On Sept. 12, the land force which had captured Washington and returned to the fleet, was landed near Baltimore, and marched to attack the city on the landward side, while the fleet would attack Fort McHenry from the water front. In the first skirmish, Gen. Robert Ross, the British commander of the land force, was killed, but the force pushed on to a line three miles from the city and there stopped to await the destruction of Fort McHenry by the fleet.

At sunrise on Sept. 13 the bombardment by the fleet commenced. No fortress nor other military defense on the western continent had ever before been attacked by sixteen warships simultaneously firing 18 and 24 pound shot and shell—the latter called “bombs” by unmilitary people; the guns from which these projectiles were fired, were the newest and heaviest of that time. Therefore, in any list of great naval bombardments of the world, this attack on Fort McHenry should be placed among the very first. It was of immense interest to the naval constructors of the world.

All day and night the ships fired steadily at the fortress, delivering a total of 1,700 projectiles, of which about 400 struck the walls of the fortification or fell within the inclosure, killing but four Americans and wounding twenty-four.

This, then, was the momentous spectacle that Francis Scott Key witnessed from the deck of the little cartel ship *Minden* in the rear of the British squadron. He was in danger only from occasional shots from the Fort. In the bright sunlight, he could see every fold of the American flag, waving and shimmering in the soft September

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

breeze, above the ramparts of the fortress. The British hoped and Key feared, each moment of the early hours, that the fortress would fall and the white flag of surrender be hoisted in its place. Yet the day marched on, timing the battle explosions, through forenoon and afternoon. The setting sun glinted its last rays on the Stars and Stripes still proudly waving aloft, and the poet on the *Minden* saw with swelled heart yearning the long kiss of dying sunlight upon the flag he loved.

Nightfall brought no cessation of the conflict. The British ships increased their fire. They frequently exchanged signals with their flagship by red glaring rockets. Now was the feverish vigil for Key. He walked the deck with the American flag-of-truce officer J. S. Skinner, his single companion. They watched every shell streaking its fuse light through the darkness, and they listened for the explosion; if it did not explode, they were thankful. When the signal rockets lighted the fleet about them, they strained their eyes, in vain, to catch an instant glimpse of the fortress and the flag. But Key knew, for

"The rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was
still there"

It was as if the words were spoken there and then in the darkness by the spirit of battle. The poet heard and repeated them. Then was conceived the first stanza of the poem "The Star-Spangled Banner."

In a little silence between gun thunders, Key and his companion heard the soft music of midnight bells—eight bells on each of the warships. The British ceased not firing. One, two, three o'clock sounded from the same bells through the darkness, with no let up of the battle. And then, a little later, there was a long stillness. Here is what Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, brother-in-law of Key, wrote, saying it was the story told him by the poet immediately after the bombardment:

"It [the cannonading] suddenly ceased some time

SEPTEMBER

before day; and, as they had no communication with any of the enemy's ships, they did not know whether the fort had surrendered or the attack upon it had been abandoned. They paced the deck the residue of the night in painful suspense, watching with intense anxiety for the return of day, and looking every few minutes at their watches to see how long they must wait for it; and, as soon as it dawned, and before it was light enough to see objects at a distance, their glasses were turned to the fort, uncertain whether they should see the Stars and Stripes or the flag of the enemy."

A few moments of misty searching with their glasses, and then a beam of morning showed the Flag—the flag of their hearts. "Our flag is still there!" cried Key, loosening the pent up emotion of the night now ended. For the greatest naval bombardment directed against the American flag had failed. "Blessed vigil! That its prayers were not in vain!" exclaims Henry Watterson; "glorious vigil! that it gave us the 'Star Spangled Banner!'"

On that 14th of September, 1814, there upon the deck of the *Minden*, while awaiting the order for the final release of the Americans, Francis Scott Key wrote a rough draft of the stanzas of his poem and song, upon the back of the sheets of a letter he happened to have in his pocket. Later in the day came the message from the British admiral, that he and his party were free to go ashore. From British officers he learned that the whole land and sea attack on Baltimore had failed, and that the British army and fleet were withdrawing.

He finished the poem in the small boat which was rowed to the shore on that day, and that same evening he wrote out a clear copy at his hotel in Baltimore. Next day he showed it to his kinsman, Judge Nicholson, who was delighted with it and immediately sent it to the office of the Baltimore *American* newspaper where it was put in type and published in the next issue of the *American*, on Sept. 21, under the title "Defense of Fort McHenry."

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

The poet stipulated that his name be not printed as author, and so it was printed anonymously.

It is said that copies were struck off in hand bill form under the title, "Bombardment of Fort McHenry." The most probable story tells that the song was first sung in a little tavern kept by the Widow Berling, near the Holliday Street Theater, where, one morning shortly after the bombardment, there gathered a number of volunteer officers of the American army of defense. One of them, Captain Benjamin Edess, was a master printer and had brought a copy of the song which he had just printed on his press. He read it aloud to the assembly, and stated that the old air, "To Anacreon in Heaven," which was quite well known in America, had been adapted to it by the author. One of the group was Ferdinand Durand, a recognized vocalist who had sung in the nearby theater. Durand, like most of the others, was familiar with the old tune. Whereupon, says Col. John L. Warner in a paper read before the Pennsylvania Historical Society in 1867, "Ferdinand Durand mounted an old rush bottomed chair and sang this admirable song for the first time in our Union, the chorus of each verse being reechoed by those present with infinite harmony of voices. It was sung several times that morning."

Louis C. Elson, in "The National Music of America," convincingly traces the melody to an English drinking song, composed by Dr. Samuel Arnold, composer to His Majesty's Chapel, at some time between 1770 and 1775, or by John Stafford Smith who, it is claimed by some, transcribed it from an old French tune. At any rate, the air was put to a set of verses attributed to Ralph Tomlinson, president of the Anacreonic Society of London, "a wild Bacchanalian club" which held its meetings at the "Crown and Anchor" tavern in the Strand, London, at the time of the beginning of the American Revolution. It may be doubted that the London club was a "wild Bacchanalian" body. Its members were certainly men of high culture

SEPTEMBER

as is proved by the music and words of "Anacreon in Heaven."

Sept. 14 (1847)—City of Mexico captured by the American army under Gen. Winfield Scott, year 1847. Scott's campaign against the city began on Aug. 7, 1847, and lasted 38 days, during which time his army advanced 60 miles and fought four important battles, all American victories. His army numbered 11,000 men. The Mexican army opposed to him numbered about 20,000 men under General Santa Anna. The American loss in the campaign was 2,700 killed and wounded. The Mexican loss was 7,000 killed and wounded, and 3,730 taken prisoners. The capture of the city ended the military operations of the war.

Sept. 14 (1901)—President McKinley died, at Buffalo, N. Y., from the wound inflicted by the assassin Leon Czolgosz, year 1901. (See Jan. 29.)

Sept. 15 (1789)—James Fenimore Cooper, author, born at Burlington, N. J., year 1789; died Sept. 14, 1851. He was the greatest of the early novelists of America. His first novel, "Precaution," was published in 1810. It was a failure. His second, "The Spy," published in 1821, was a great success. Immediately he began the "Leatherstocking Tales" of which "The Pioneer" was first. He wrote altogether sixty-seven books, about half of them novels. The best known are "The Spy" (1821), "The Pilot" (1823), "The Last of the Mohicans" (1826), "The Red Rover" (1828), and "The Deerslayer" (1841).

Sept. 15 (1840)—Patent for a knitting machine issued to the inventor, Isaac Wixan Lamb of Salem, Mass., year 1840.

Sept. 15 (1857)—William Howard Taft, twenty-seventh President of the United States, born at Cincinnati, O., year 1857. Nominated by the Republican party for President in 1908 and elected. Electoral vote (48 States): Taft, 321; William J. Bryan (Democrat), 162. Inaugurated March 4, 1909, and served four years. Re-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

nominated in 1912 and defeated. Electoral vote: Taft, 8; Wilson, 435; Roosevelt, 88. The chief events of his administration were the Supreme Court decisions declaring the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company unlawful combinations (1911), the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Amendments to the Constitution (1913), Parcels Post system inaugurated (Jan. 1, 1913), and wireless telegraphic communication with Europe established (March 22, 1913).

Sept. 15 (1895)—Patent for gasoline automobiles in America issued to George B. Selden, year 1895. This is the chief basic patent of the American automobile.

Sept. 16 (1776)—Battle of Harlem. A portion of Washington's army from the high land in upper Manhattan (now Washington Heights in New York) attacked the advance of the British army in the low lands just north of what is now Central Park, New York. The Americans were led by Col. George Clinton and were reinforced by Generals Greene and Putnam. The British were commanded by Colonel Leslie. After a desperate engagement lasting two hours and raging up the hill sides and over the ground now the site of Columbia University, the Americans retired safely to their position above the Harlem valley. The number of engaged was about 1,500 on each side. The American loss was 60 killed and wounded, including Colonel Knowlton who was killed; the British loss was 70 killed and 210 wounded. The battle is important because it revived the spirits of the American troops which had sunk to lowest depths following their defeat in the Battle of Long Island two weeks before.

Sept. 16 (1786)—Act establishing a United States Mint for the coinage of money, passed by the twelfth session of the Continental Congress, year 1786.

Sept. 16 (1823)—Francis Parkman, author, born at Boston, year 1823; died near Boston, Nov. 8, 1893. Recognized by scholars as the greatest American historian deal-

SEPTEMBER

ing with the settlement of the West and Canada. His best known work is "The California and Oregon Trail" (1849). His other works are "The Conspiracy of Pontiac" (1851), "The Pioneers of France in the New World" (1865), "The Jesuits in North America" (1867), "The Old Regime in Canada" (1874), and "Montcalm and Wolfe" (1884).

Sept. 16 (1893)—The Cherokee "Strip," a portion of territory of Oklahoma comprising 6,000,000 acres was thrown open to the public for free settlement, year 1893. When the signal was given, 100,000 persons rushed over the border line seeking sites for homes.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

September 17, 1796

It is known that Washington, during his first term as president, had prepared, with the assistance of James Madison, a farewell address to be published on his retirement, as he had planned, at the end of his first term, on March 4, 1793. But the First War of the Nations, starting with the French Revolution in 1789, had involved nearly all Europe, and the United States was imminently liable to be dragged into the conflict; with this in mind, the people overwhelmingly besought Washington to remain at the head of the new nation, and so he was re-elected to a second term. He allowed the farewell address to rest until May, 1796, when he sent the paper, in its rough state, to Alexander Hamilton who was then his closest adviser and recognized as the foremost publicist in America. Washington wrote, in his letter to Hamilton, referring to the address:

"If you should think it best to throw the *whole* into a different form, let me request, notwithstanding, that my draft be returned to me (along with yours) with such amendments and corrections as to render it as perfect as the formation is susceptible of; curtailed, if too verbose,

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

and relieved of all tautology not necessary to enforce the idea in the original or quoted part. My wish is that the whole may appear in plain style; and be handed the public in an honest, unaffected, simple garb."

He had his wish. We do not know how much he was indebted to the two literary masters, Madison and Hamilton. The American people will always believe that the Farewell Address is Washington's very own—the soul and manner of it. Washington Irving writes:

"The whole came under the supervision of Washington; and the instrument, as submitted to the press, was in his handwriting, with many ultimate corrections and alterations. Washington had no pride of authorship; his object was always to effect the purpose in hand, and for that he occasionally invoked assistance, to insure a plain and clear exposition of his thoughts and intentions. The address certainly breathes his spirit throughout, is in perfect accordance with his words and actions, and 'in an honest, unaffected, simple garb,' embodies the system of policy on which he had acted throughout his administration. It was published in September in a Philadelphia paper called the *Daily Advertiser*."

Woodrow Wilson, in his book "George Washington" wrote as one who felt thrillingly the human greatness of his predecessor:

"On the 17th day of September, 1796, he published to the people a farewell address, quick with the solemn eloquence men had come to expect from him. 'It was designed,' he said, 'in a more special manner for the yeomanry of the country,' and spoke the advice he hoped they might take to heart. 'Twas a noble document. No thoughtful man could read it without emotion knowing how it spoke in all its solemn sentences the great character of the man whose career was ended."

The Farewell Address contains about 2,100 words, which can be printed in one and three quarters columns of the average daily newspaper. It is found in every pub-

SEPTEMBER

lic library of the country and in text books supplied to nearly every public school.

Sept. 17 (1862)—Battle of Antietam, Md. (or Sharpsburg as it is called by Confederate historians), year 1862. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan (Union, 87,000 men) vs. Gen. Robert E. Lee (Confederate, 40,000 men). The battle began at 4 p. m. on Sept. 16 with preliminary skirmishing. The night of the 16th was spent quietly. The great struggle began about 6:30 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 17, and lasted incessantly all day until darkness of evening. Tactically it was a drawn battle. The Confederates held most of the ground upon which they fought, for 24 hours after the battle, and then retired in good order, unpursued. On the other hand, the results were advantageous to the Union cause. Lee's invasion of the North was stopped, and he was forced back, into Virginia. The Union loss was 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded and 1,043 missing, total 12,469. The Confederate loss was never reported; it may be fairly estimated at 11,000. Antietam (the second day) was the bloodiest battle of the Civil War, except Gettysburg.

Sept. 18 (1793)—Corner stone of the National Capitol at Washington was laid by President Washington, year 1793. The architectural design was the creation of Dr. William Thornton, an English physician and amateur draftsman. Thomas Jefferson, the Secretary of State, favored the plans of Stephen Hallet, a French architect, but Washington decided in favor of Thornton.

Sept. 18 (1895)—Atlanta Exposition (Cotton State and International Exposition) opened, year 1895; closed Dec. 31, 1895.

Sept. 19 (1777)—Battle of Stillwater, N. Y. Gen. Benedict Arnold (American, 3,000 men) vs. Gen. John Burgoyne (British, 4,000 men). Tactically a drawn battle, but the Americans gained an enormous advantage by withstanding Burgoyne's advance. The losses on each side were about equal—550 each. (See Saratoga, Oct. 7.)

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Sept. 19 (1859)—Song "Dixie" first sung by Dan Emmett, a "black face" minstrel actor, the composer of the melody and words, at the theatre of Bryant's Minstrels, No. 472 Broadway, N. Y., year 1859. Emmett died at Youngstown, O., his native town, on June 28, 1904.

— **Sept. 19 (1863)**—Battle of Chickamauga, Ga., year 1863. Gen. William Clarke Rosecrans (Union, 55,000 men) vs. Gen. Braxton Bragg (Confederate, 60,000 men). Confederate victory. The battle lasted two days—Sept. 19-20. Union loss 1,644 killed, 9,262 wounded, 4,955 missing—total 15,861. Confederate loss, total 18,000. The Union army was saved from complete rout by Gen. Geo. Henry Thomas and his corps. Thomas was afterwards given the soubriquet "The Rock of Chickamauga."

Sept. 19 (1873)—Failure of the banking firm of Jay Cook & Co., of Philadelphia, agents of the U. S. Government and the leading banking firm of the country during the period following the Civil War, year 1873. This failure precipitated the financial panic of 1873.

Sept. 19 (1881)—President Garfield died at Elberon, N. J., from the bullet wound inflicted by the assassin Charles J. Guiteau, year 1881. (See July 2.)

Sept. 20 (1848)—First meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Philadelphia, year 1848.

Sept. 20 (1862)—Revolving turret for battleships patented by Theodore Ruggles Timby (born at Dover, N. Y., April 5, 1822), the inventor, year 1862. Ericsson used the model of this turret in building the *Monitor*, the first turret battleship of the world. It is popularly believed that Ericsson designed the turret, as well as the rest of the *Monitor*. This is a mistake. Ericsson did not claim that he invented the turret. (See Battle of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, March 9, 1862.)

Sept. 21 (1784)—First issue of *The American Daily Advertiser* of Philadelphia, the first daily newspaper in the United States, year 1784.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 21 (1846)—American army under Gen. Zachary Taylor made the first attempt to carry by storm the defenses of the city of Monterey, Mex., fighting through the streets from house to house, year 1846. The attempt failed. American loss 394 killed and wounded. Mexican loss about the same.

Sept. 22 (1776)—Nathan Hale hanged as a spy by the British in New York, year 1776. He was twenty-one years old and a captain in the American army under Washington. He volunteered to enter the British camps on Long Island and Manhattan and get certain military information which Washington needed. He disguised himself as a "loyalist" schoolmaster and visited all the British camps, making drawings of the fortifications. He was about to return to the American camp when he was arrested and searched; in his shoes were found documents which convicted him. He was hanged in New York at sunrise next day. His last words were, "I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Sept. 22 (1827)—Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism (the church of Latter Day Saints), claimed that an angel delivered to him the golden plates of the Book of Mormon, at Manchester, N. Y., on this date, year 1827.

NEGRO EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Sept. 22, 1862

While "Secession" was the direct cause of the Civil War, the great underlying cause was negro slavery. In the North, for many years, there had been a body strongly opposed to slavery and this body had grown to be a majority of the people of the North when the War began. The most fanatical of this body, called "Abolitionists," expected that Lincoln would proclaim the freedom of all slaves immediately on becoming President. But President Lincoln did not do so. He regarded the preservation of the Union as of prime importance, and the abolition of

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

slavery as secondary. He resisted the radical faction of the Republican party, led by Horace Greeley, who demanded negro emancipation right at the beginning of the War. As a matter of fact the powerful conservative faction of the party was opposed to emancipation, and even the moderates were not for it, except as a diplomatic and military measure which might help to win the War. It was as a war measure that Mr. Lincoln in the summer of 1862, sixteen months after the war began, when the Union armies were being defeated, first submitted to his cabinet an emancipation proclamation which he had drafted all alone. The date of this cabinet meeting was July 22, 1862.

Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, unlike the cabinets of most of our presidents, was made up of strong men each of whom had taken a leading part in politics, and who had differed widely from each other and from Mr. Lincoln himself. The Secretary of State, William H. Seward, had been the rival of Lincoln for the Presidential nomination. Seward was a conservative. He at first impulsively opposed the proclamation. Of the seven cabinet members, only Secretary of War Stanton and Attorney General Bates at once gave their approval.

The President then quietly told them that he had decided to issue the proclamation, that he had not called them together to ask their advice, but only to get suggestions as to the subject matter of the proclamation. Thereupon Seward changed his mind partly. According to Mr. Lincoln himself as reported by F. B. Carpenter in the book "Six Months at the White House," Mr. Seward said, "Mr. President, I approve of the proclamation but I question the expediency of its issue at this juncture. The depression of the public mind, consequent upon our repeated reverses, is so great that I fear the effect of so important a step. It may be viewed as a last measure of an exhausted Government, a cry for help; the Government stretching forth for the hands of Ethiopia, instead of Ethiopia stretching forth her hands to the Government.

SEPTEMBER

Now, while I approve of the measure, I suggest, sir, that you postpone its issue until you can give it to the country by military success, instead of issuing it as would be the case now, upon the greatest disasters of the war."

Concerning this suggestion of Seward's, Mr. Lincoln afterwards said to artist Carpenter, "The wisdom of the view of the Secretary of War struck me with very great force. It was an aspect of the case that, in all my thought upon the subject, I had entirely overlooked. The result was that I put the draft of the Proclamation aside, as you do your sketch for a picture, waiting for victory."

The victory that President Lincoln looked for came two months later—the Battle of Antietam, on September 17, 1862. In truth, Antietam was not indisputably a victory for the North. But General McClellan, the Union commander in the battle, telegraphed to the President at the end of the battle, "Our victory is complete. The enemy is driven back into Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe." Nevertheless, Lee retreated in good order and within the next nine months inflicted two terrible defeats on the Union Army of the Potomac—at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. However, the result at Antietam was construed by the people of the North as a great victory, and thus the juncture was opportune for the Proclamation.

On Sept. 22, five days after the battle, the President issued the preliminary or monitory Proclamation of Emancipation. This proclamation did not emancipate the slaves, but was a warning that if the States of the Confederacy or any one of them continued in rebellion, then on Jan. 1, 1863, the slaves in such States or State would be set free. The warning was unheeded.

On the following January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the proclamation actually emancipating the slaves, and this second proclamation is really the Emancipation Proclamation. But the people of the North knew that the "warning" would not be heeded by the Southern States,

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

and so accepted the first proclamation as the de facto Emancipation Proclamation. So Sept. 22 has been, since then, generally observed as "Emancipation Day."

The proclamation freed approximately 3,000,000 slaves in the States of Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia (part) and Louisiana (part).

The proclamation did not interfere with slavery in the border States nor in Delaware and part of Louisiana, where there were 831,780 slaves, distributed in the following States: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana (part), West Virginia (part). These slaves were emancipated by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. (See Dec. 18, 1865.)

Sept. 23 (1779)—Naval battle between the U. S. S. *Bonhomme Richard* (Captain Paul Jones, 42 guns, 304 men) and the British frigate *Serapis* (Captain Richard Pearson, 50 guns, 320 men), year 1779. The most famous American naval victory of the Revolutionary War. The battle was fought in the North Sea, within sight of England's coast at Flamborough Head. The *Serapis* and a smaller ship, the *Countess of Scarborough*, 22 guns, were convoying a fleet of merchant ships from the Baltic, to protect them from the little American squadron of Paul Jones, then boldly cruising near the British Isles. Jones had three ships when the battle began—the *Bonhomme Richard* (flagship), the *Pallas* (30 guns) and the *Alliance* (32 guns), all French ships manned by American and French crews; the *Alliance* was the only one built as a warship. The battle began at 7 p. m. in darkness, an hour after sunset. One hour later the moon rose. The struggle between the two large ships lasted three and a half hours, almost incessantly, most of the time they being lashed side by side, their yards and rigging tangled. After an hour and a half of the battle, there was a short lull. The English Captain hailed the American, "Have you struck?" Jones shouted back, "I have not yet begun to

SEPTEMBER

fight!", and immediately his gunners began again. Finally at 10:30 p. m. the *Serapis* surrendered. The American loss in the flagship was 49 killed and 67 wounded. The British loss in the *Serapis* was 49 killed, 68 wounded, and 203 taken prisoners. The *Bonhomme Richard* was so badly damaged she sank in the open sea two days later. The *Serapis* was a new ship, and Jones transferred his flag and crew to her. The *Countess of Scarborough* surrendered to the *Pallas* after two hours of battle. The *Alliance* (Captain Landais) treacherously fired on the *Bonhomme Richard* during the battle; she was of no assistance to Jones, except that the English captain feared he would be overwhelmed by two ships and this hastened his surrender. This victory enormously increased the prestige of the United States in Europe. (See July 6.)

Sept. 23 (1780)—Major John André, aged 29 years, British military officer, negotiating with Gen. Benedict Arnold for the traitorous surrender of West Point fortress to the British, was captured at Tarrytown, N. Y., by three American militiamen, John Paulding, Isaac Van Wert and David Williams, year 1780. The West Point complot was thus proved and exposed. André was tried and condemned as a spy. He was hanged, at Tappan, N. Y., on Oct. 2. In 1821, his remains were taken to England and placed in Westminster Abbey. He is honored in England as a hero, as Nathan Hale, the American spy, is revered in America.

Sept. 23 (1845)—First base ball club in America organized at New York, year 1845. The rules provided that the first team scoring 21 runs should win the game. The committee on organization was composed of Alexander J. Cartwright (chairman), Duncan F. Curry, E. R. Dupuignac, Jr., W. H. Tucker and W. R. Wheaton. Shortly afterward the club was named the Knickerbocker Baseball Club of New York. The first game ever played between two organized base ball nines was at Hoboken,

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

N. J., between the Knickerbockers and the New York Nine, in 1846. The New York Nine won, 21 to 1.

Sept. 23 (1846)—Successful storming of Monterey, Mex., by the American army, year 1846. Gen. Zachary Taylor (American, 2,800 men) vs. General Ampudia (Mexican, 5,000 men). The city was surrendered to the Americans on Sept. 25. During the siege, the Americans lost 500 in killed and wounded. The Mexican loss is not known; it was probably 1,000. Monterey is notable as one of the only two cities on the Western continent in which two regular armies, one of them of the United States, fought a battle in the streets and houses. The other was Quebec. (See Dec. 31.) The struggle has been thrillingly pictured by Charles Fenno Hoffman in his poem, "Monterey."

Sept. 24 (1755)—John Marshall, jurist, born in Fauquier County, Va., year 1755; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1835. The most famous lawyer and master of jurisprudence in American history. He was appointed chief justice of the U. S. Supreme Court by President John Adams in 1800, and served thirty-five years.

Sept. 24 (1869)—"Black Friday," year 1869. A day of financial misfortune in New York because of the gold panic of 1869. Also the name has been given to Friday, Sept. 18, 1873 in the financial panic of that year.

Sept. 25 (1690)—*Publick Occurrences*, the first newspaper printed in America, issued by Benjamin Harris of Boston, year 1690. The printer was Richard Pierce. It contained an excellent synopsis of Colonial news. It contained no editorials nor did it attack any person nor political party, nor did it attempt to propagate any political nor social doctrine, yet it was immediately suppressed by the Colonial legislative body, and only one issue was published. (See April 20.)

Sept. 25 (1775)—Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, at the head of a free lance expedition to capture Montreal, with 100 men crossed the St. Lawrence River

SEPTEMBER

and was attacked and captured by a force of 500 British and Indians at Long Point near Montreal, year 1775. He was harshly treated by his captors, was bound hand and foot in irons and sent to England, where he was kept in prison in Pendennis Castle for seven weeks. He was then sent to Halifax and remained a prisoner until the spring of 1778 when he was exchanged and returned to his home in Vermont. He died at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 13, 1789. He was born Jan. 10, 1737.

Sept. 26 (1531)—Vasco Nunez de Balboa, Spanish pioneer in America, discovered the Pacific Ocean, year 1531. He had settled near Darien on the isthmus. With 100 men, he set out westward on Sept. 1, to explore the distant mountains and the country beyond. On Sept. 26th they reached the summit of a mountain on the isthmus of Darien (Panama) and beheld the great ocean beneath them. They descended the mountain on the western side, and after three days' march reached the ocean at a place which Balboa named Gulf of San Miguel—a name it still bears. The name "Pacific" was later given by Fernando Magellan, who discovered the Strait of Magellan and sailed across the ocean to the Philippines in 1521.

Sept. 26 (1831)—Anti-Masonic party national convention met at Baltimore with 112 delegates, year 1831. The convention nominated William Wirt of Virginia for President and Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania for Vice-President. This was the first and only convention of that party. (See Sept. 12.)

Sept. 27 (1777)—British army under General Howe entered Philadelphia, year 1777. The British held the city until June 17, 1778, on which day the army of 17,000 men under Sir Henry Clinton evacuated it and set out on the march back to New York.

Sept. 27 (1777)—The Continental Congress met at Lancaster, Pa., year 1777. The members had retreated from Philadelphia when the British army under General

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Howe was about to enter that city. Lancaster is about 65 miles west of Philadelphia.

Sept. 27 (1854)—Sinking of the steamship *Arctic* of the Collins Line (American, subsidized by U. S. Gov.), with 300 persons, in the Atlantic ocean 1,000 miles from the coast of Ireland, year 1854. She was bound from Liverpool to New York. This was the first great disaster to an Atlantic ocean liner.

Sept. 28 (1850)—Passage of an Act of Congress abolishing flogging in the U. S. Navy and in merchant ships of the United States, year 1850.

Sept. 29 (1806)—Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, at the Indian village of the Pawnees (in Kansas) caused the Spanish flag to be lowered and the United States flag to be raised, year 1806. This was the official act of possession of the country west of Missouri under the Louisiana Purchase Act of 1803.

Sept. 29 (1915)—First telephone message across the continent, from New York to Mare Island, Cal., year 1915.

Sept. 30 (1777)—The Continental Congress, after a two days' session at Lancaster, Pa., met at York, Pa., year 1777. The British army under Howe had captured Philadelphia the day before and the Congress moved twenty miles farther west, from Lancaster, for safety.

OCTOBER

October 1 (1800)—Spanish government by secret treaty of St. Ildefonso, ceded Louisiana to France, year 1800. Thirty-eight years prior to this (Nov. 3, 1762) the King of France, Louis XV, had ceded to Spain all of Louisiana and the territory had remained in possession of Spain during these years. When Napoleon Bonaparte became first consul of France, he desired to establish a colonial empire in America, and he easily obtained the retrocession of Louisiana. He changed his mind shortly after, and sold the territory to the United States in 1803.

Oct. 2 (1780)—Major André hanged as a spy. (See Sept. 23.)

Oct. 2 (1889)—The first Pan-American Conference opened at Washington, year 1889. It was originated and planned by James G. Blaine, Secretary of State under President Harrison. Ten republics of the two continents signed an arbitration treaty.

Oct. 3 (1775)—Conviction of Dr. Benjamin Church, surgeon general of the American army of the Revolution surrounding Boston, after courtmartial, on a charge of treason, year 1775. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. Next year he was permitted to sail for the West Indies; the ship in which he sailed was lost at sea. This was the first conviction for treason in the American Colonies. The evidence showed that Church was in correspondence with General Gage, the British commander, and that he was giving secret information of Washington's army to the British.

Oct. 3 (1800)—George Bancroft, historian and secretary of the Navy, born at Worcester, Mass., year 1800; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1891. In 1830 he began the work of writing his "History of the United States." The first volume was published in 1834. Thereafter, during nearly fifty years he devoted himself to the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

writing of his great work, and, incidentally or for recreation, to politics and public service. The twelfth and last volume of the History was published in 1882, bringing it down to the adoption of the Constitution and the inauguration of President Washington in 1789. The last revised edition was issued in 1884, in six volumes; this is the edition now found in nearly all libraries. The History is recognized in America and Europe as one of the greatest historical works in the English language.

Oct. 3 (1862)—Battle of Corinth, Miss., year 1862. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans (Union, 25,000 men) vs. Gen. Earl Van Dorn and Gen. Sterling Price (Confederate, 35,000 men). Union victory. Corinth, held by a Union force, was a great depot of supplies. The Confederates attacked with intent to capture the supplies, but did not succeed. Union loss, 315 killed, 2,000 wounded and missing; Confederates admitted a loss of 4,500 including 2,200 made prisoners.

Oct. 4 (1777)—Battle of Germantown, Pa., year 1777. A tactical British victory, though the effect was to inspire the Americans. Gen. Washington (American, 12,000 men) vs. Gen. Howe (British, 16,000 men). Washington attacked the British army which was intrenched at Germantown, just outside Philadelphia. The battle began in the early morning and, for a time, it seemed as if Washington would inflict a disaster on the British. But a fog came on, mistakes occurred among the Americans and the British reformed. At 8:30 a. m. Washington ordered a retreat. The British did not pursue. The battle had far reaching effects. It compelled the British commander to hold himself in defensive lines at Philadelphia, and made it impossible for him to send aid to General Burgoyne who, therefore, surrendered at Saratoga two weeks later.

Oct. 4 (1822)—Rutherford Birchard Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, born near Delaware, O., year 1822; died at Fremont, O., Jan. 17, 1893.

OCTOBER

Nominated for President by the Republican party in 1876. Electoral vote (38 States)—Hayes, 185; Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat) 184. This result was announced on March 2, 1877, after a post-election contest over the votes of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, which had been given to Hayes by the election boards in these states, but contested by the Democrats, who charged fraud against these election boards. The dispute was referred to an Electoral Commission of 15 members, which decided, by a partisan vote of 8 to 7 in each case, in favor of General Hayes. The episode caused intense excitement throughout the nation, and, at times during the controversy, civil war was imminent. President Hayes was inaugurated on Monday, March 5, 1877, and served four years. The chief events of his administration were the ending of "Carpet Bag" governments in the Southern states, the establishment of the Universal Postal Union (1878) and the introduction of the present system of electric lighting (1878). (See March 4, Inauguration Day.)

Oct. 5 (1813)—Battle of the Thames River (in western Ontario, Canada), year 1813. American victory. Gen. William Henry Harrison (American, 3,200 men) vs. Gen. Henry A. Proctor (British, 700 white men and 1,200 Indians). The American army had invaded Canada. The Indians were commanded by Tecumseh, the brilliant and brave chief of the Shawnees of Ohio. He was killed in this battle. It is a tradition in Kentucky that he was shot by Col. Richard M. Johnson, the Kentucky cavalry leader. The battle lasted only fifteen minutes. American loss, 45 killed and wounded; British loss, 44 killed and wounded and 600 prisoners. After the death of Tecumseh the Indians fled and were never again organized against the United States in the War of 1812.

Oct. 5 (1830)—Chester Alan Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, born at Fairfield, Vt., year 1830; died at New York City, Nov. 18, 1886. Nomi-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

nated for Vice-President by the Republican party in 1886 and elected. On the death of President Garfield he became President; was inaugurated on Sept. 20, 1881, and served until March 4, 1885. The chief events of his administration were the Yorktown Centennial (1881), the Atlanta Exposition (1881), the New Orleans Exposition (1884), the reduction of letter postage to 2 cents (1883), the adoption of Standard Time (1883) and the industrial development of natural gas.

Oct. 5 (1881)—First International Cotton Exposition in the United States opened at Atlanta, Ga., year 1881.

Oct. 6 (1683)—German Day in Pennsylvania and generally observed by German religious organizations in America as an important anniversary. On this date, in the year 1683, thirteen German families from Crefeld, in the Rhine province of Prussia, members of the Protestant religious sect, known as Mennonites, which, with all other forms of worship except Catholic, Lutheran and Reformed, had been outlawed in Prussia, arrived in Philadelphia. These were the first German immigrants to America. They came in a small ship called the *Concord*, popularly referred to as "the German *Mayflower*." Their leader, a young lawyer of Frankfort, Germany, named Daniel Pastorius, preceded them six weeks to make arrangements. The names of the male heads of the thirteen families were: Dirck, Abraham and Hermann Op den Graff (probably three brothers), Lenert Arets, Tuners Kunders, Reinert Tisen, Wilhelm Strepers, Jan Lensen, Peter Keurlis, Jan Simens, Johann Bleikers, Abraham Tunes and Jan Lucken. They settled upon a tract of land six miles north of Philadelphia, which they called Germantown; it is still called by that name, though now a part of the city of Philadelphia. The date Oct. 6, 1683 is "old style" (see Dec. 11), but the Pennsylvania Germans have clung to it, in spite of the Gregorian calendar, and unlike the New England people

OCTOBER

who changed the old style date of the Landing of Plymouth to Dec. 22, the "new style" date.

SARATOGA

October 7, 1777

The date is that of the Battle of Bemis Heights which directly resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga ten days later. It is this anniversary, and not that of the actual surrender, which is celebrated as the great event of the Saratoga Campaign.

Lord George Germaine, a member of the British Ministry of King George III., was practically in entire charge of the war waged by the King against the American colonies. In the third year of the War he planned the movement of a British army from Canada southward by way of Lake Champlain, Lake George and the Hudson River, intending to drive a wedge through the Colonial confederation, and thus separate New England from the rest of the colonies.

Gen. John Burgoyne, an able commander and veteran of the late war in Portugal, with about 8,000 men, was to march south from Canada and capture Albany. At that city he was to be joined by a force under Gen. Sir William Howe which would come up the Hudson River from New York. A third expedition under Colonel St. Leger, was to go up the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario to Oswego, where it would be joined by a strong force of Tories and Mohawk Indians under Sir John Johnson and Col. John Butler; this united force was to march eastward and capture Fort Stanwix, the American stronghold in central New York, near what is now the city of Rome. After capturing this fort, St. Leger was to push on eastward to the Hudson, thus cutting the Colony of New York east and west, while the other two expeditions would cut it north and south.

Sir Edward Creasy, in his great book "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," wrote of this plan: "Without doubt, the plan was ably formed; and had the execution been equal to the ingenuity of the design, the reconquest or resubmission of the Thirteen United States

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

must in all human probability have followed, and the independence which they had proclaimed in 1776 would have been extinguished before it existed a second year."

Burgoyne, with 4,135 British regulars, 3,116 German soldiers from Brunswick, 148 Canadian militia and 503 Indians, began his invasion in June, 1777. He reached the American fortification Fort Ticonderoga, at the southern end of Lake Champlain on July 1 and outgeneraled the American commandant, General St. Clair, who abandoned the fort without a battle and retreated with his 3,000 men about 65 miles south to Fort Edward on the upper Hudson River, where he joined the main body of the American Army of the North under Gen. Philip Schuyler. The abandonment of Fort Ticonderoga without a struggle caused a depression in all the Colonies, and exalted the British correspondingly. The British Ministry, on receiving the news, concluded that the whole American confederation was collapsing. Burgoyne wrote to them: "The Americans have no men of military science." He reckoned without George Washington. At the very least, the outcome was to prove that the British commanders knew less of progressive military science than their American opponents.

At this time, on July 1, Schuyler's army numbered only 5,000 men, mostly undisciplined militia. Though they could not face Burgoyne's army of veterans in battle they could well wage another kind of war. Obviously it was good policy to delay the march of Burgoyne. With splendid energy directed by Schuyler, they used axe and crowbar removing bridges and felling trees, making a jungle of the country through which Burgoyne had to pass southward. So well did they effect this purpose of delaying the invasion that Burgoyne was a whole month advancing sixty-five miles from Ticonderoga to Fort Edward. The British Ministry had not anticipated such a delay, which was, in fact, disastrous. Nor had they looked for the rising of the country people of the neighborhoods.

OCTOBER

Burgoyne was a humane and upright gentleman, but he could not control the murderous instincts of his Indian allies, and these latter by their acts, aroused the resentment and dormant patriotism of the people of the countryside. The result was that the hereto peaceful men of northern New York and western New England flocked to the American army of Schuyler, and, at the end of July, this army had grown to 9,000 men, and hung invisibly on the flanks of Burgoyne's army in guerilla fashion, stopping his food supplies from the surrounding country. Thus Burgoyne faced the unlooked for danger of starvation.

When the British army reached Fort Edward, Schuyler retreated farther south, twenty miles to Stillwater, on the Hudson, but still kept up constantly his pressure on the British flanks. Burgoyne found no safe refuge at Fort Edward. Yet he was compelled to rest there.

Now, in the second week of August, came news to Burgoyne of disaster to the British expedition that was to have cut the colony of New York east and west—from Oswego to Albany. This expedition, under Colonel St. Leger, had moved from Oswego, a force of 1,700 men and had reached their first objective, Fort Stanwix.

The garrison of 800 Americans under Col. Peter Gansevoort refused to surrender and siege was laid. But the patriots of central New York were aroused. Gen. Nicholas Herkimer led 800 men to relieve the fort. At Oriskany (near Utica), eight miles from the fort, they were attacked by a strong detachment sent by St. Leger. Then, on Aug. 6, 1777, ensued the Battle of Oriskany, the strangest and bloodiest contest of the Revolution. (See Aug. 6, Battle of Oriskany.) The Indians fled, and the British retreated. St. Leger continued the siege of Ft. Stanwix, but the battle of Oriskany had so thrilled the Americans of Schuyler's army and depressed the Loyalists of New York, that, on Aug. 22, when St. Leger's force heard that 1,200 Americans under Gen.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Benedict Arnold were advancing against them they were struck with panic and took to flight in pandemonium. Very few reached safety far away at Oswego. Thus was destroyed one of the forces in Lord George Germaine's plan.

About the same time, another disaster befell the British. It became absolutely necessary for Burgoyne to get horses for his artillery and food for his men at once. Hearing that the Americans had gathered stores of food at Bennington, in Vermont, about sixty miles from Fort Edward, on Aug. 13, he sent a detachment of 500 Germans and 100 Indians under Lieut. Colonel Baum to seize these stores. But the men of Vermont aroused, and 2,000 of them, led by Col. John Starke, fell upon Baum before he reached Bennington and after a battle of two hours, captured the entire force, except the Indians who ran away. At the end of this first battle, another force of 500 Germans under Colonel Breyman, sent to reinforce Baum, arrived near the battlefield. The Americans attacked this new force, which bravely fought a retreating battle from hill to hill all day until nightfall, when a remnant of seventy escaped and reached Burgoyne's camp. (See Aug. 16, Battle of Bennington.)

The battles of Oriskany and Bennington electrified the whole country. Americans who had been neutral came rushing to join Schuyler's army at Stillwater. On Aug. 20, his force had grown to 17,000 men and he planned with high hope to capture Burgoyne's army.

In the meantime, Burgoyne, at Fort Edward, longingly expected the help that was to come to him from Howe's British army at New York. It did not come. Howe, instead of taking his army up the Hudson to extricate Burgoyne, sailed with 18,000 men to Chesapeake Bay and up that water to its head, where he disembarked and marched to capture Philadelphia. He did capture Philadelphia, but it was a costly victory, for Washington held him there and he could not go to Burgoyne's aid nor send any succor. (See Oct. 4, Battle of Germantown.)

OCTOBER

At last Burgoyne faced a crisis. He could no longer stop at Fort Edward. He must advance to Albany or retreat to Canada. If he retreated, he would save his army, but he would leave the victorious American army to fall upon Howe when the latter came to Albany, for Burgoyne still believed that Howe was coming to Albany. Burgoyne resolved to advance and fight Schuyler, and if need be, to offer himself and his own army as a sacrifice, that a greater disaster might not befall Howe. No more chivalrous spirit was ever shown by a military commander, and even to-day, the heartstrings of Englishmen are tugged with anguish to think how brave Burgoyne and his brave officers and men were given up in what they regard as the most wasteful sacrifice in England's history up to the Great War of the Nations.

On Sept. 13, Burgoyne crossed the Hudson and advanced south towards the American army, which lay in a strongly fortified position on Bemis Heights in the township of Stillwater.

Just at this time Schuyler, who had organized the American army, conducted a masterly campaign and was prepared to deal the final blow to Burgoyne, was removed from the chief command by Congress and in his place was appointed Gen. Horatio Gates, an incompetent. (See Aug. 16, 1780, Battle of Camden.)

Political intrigue had gripped the American Congress. Personal ambition of military men allied with sordidly selfish politicians was able to command, in large degree, the administration of public affairs. Gates was appointed through these politicians, and against the wishes of Washington.

On Sept. 19th was fought the battle of Freeman's Farm, between the right wing of Burgoyne's army, numbering 4,000 men, and the left wing of the American army under Gen. Benedict Arnold, numbering 3,000 men. Gates did not want to fight, but Arnold implored permission to take Morgan's riflemen and Dearborn's in-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

fantry and go forward to meet the British attack. Finally Gates consented. The battle was, in effect, an American victory, in which the bravery and ability of Arnold was the chief factor, though the British remained in possession of the battlefield and Arnold retired to the lines on Bemis Heights. Next morning, Arnold pleaded with Gates to renew the battle, believing that Burgoyne's army could be destroyed at once, before the relief expedition which Sir Henry Clinton had started from New York could arrive. Gates would not move. Gates and Arnold quarreled bitterly. Arnold was the friend of Washington and Schuyler. Gates told him to go back to Washington's army. Arnold, in a rage, asked for a pass; Gates promptly made out the pass. But the general officers of the army united in signing a letter to Arnold asking him to remain. He did remain, but sat alone in his tent, proud and angry, with no command, waiting for the final battle to begin.

Burgoyne after waiting eighteen days for the relief expedition, made a desperate effort to break through the American army which outnumbered him three to one, on Oct. 7, 1777. This was the Battle of Bemis Heights.

Burgoyne sent forward General Fraser with 1,500 picked men, of superb fighting quality, to turn the American left. The redoubtable General Morgan with his American riflemen suddenly attacked the right of this British force while the New England regulars with 3,000 New York militia delivered their fire in front. The British were overwhelmed by numbers and their whole line broken. General Fraser attempted to form a second line a little further back. At this moment, Arnold watching from the heights, without any authority from Gates sprang upon his horse and galloped to the center of the action. The soldiers greeted him with cheers. He led them in a furious charge against Fraser's half formed line. The British retreated slowly. Arnold rushed to another part of the field and led another charge, against

OCTOBER

the Canadians, and forced them back. Then he galloped away to still another charge against the German contingent and routed it. He was the incarnation of battle fervor and everywhere he went throughout all the battlefield, he inspired the Americans. The British right wing was crushed. The whole British army was facing utter disaster. And then, as the sun went down, Arnold fell, wounded by a bullet fired by a wounded German soldier; the bullet fractured his leg and killed his horse. As he fell, an American soldier rushed at the German to bayonet him. Arnold cried out: "For God's sake, don't hurt him! He's a fine fellow." Dr. John Fiske, the great historian writes: "The poor German was saved and it has been well said that this was the hour when Benedict Arnold should have died."

Arnold's fall and the deepening twilight stopped the battle. It was a decisive American victory—the most important single battle victory of the Revolutionary War.

Next day Burgoyne retreated to Saratoga. Gates followed him, but did not attack him, though the American army had grown to 20,000 men.

Nine days after the Battle of Bemis Heights, on October 16, 1777, Burgoyne signed articles of capitulation, and, on October 17, he surrendered his entire army of 5,790 men to General Gates. British historians call the surrender "the Convention of Saratoga."

It was the decisive event of the Revolution. Because of it, France made an alliance with the United States, and because of this alliance, the American purpose of the war was consummated.

Arnold was the hero of Saratoga. Could we forget his later treason, what admiration we must feel for his patriotism, bravery and talent at Freeman's Farm and Bemis Heights!

Oct. 7 (1765)—The Anti-Stamp Act Congress, the first Congress of the American colonies, met at New York, year 1765. Nine colonies were represented; New

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

York, Virginia, North Carolina and New Hampshire were not represented.

Oct. 7 (1780)—Battle of King's Mountain. In the Revolutionary War a British force under Lord Cornwallis had subjugated North and South Carolina and Georgia, in the summer of 1780. Only a few small bands of American horsemen were left of the American forces that had opposed Cornwallis. A British detachment of 1,125 men had been posted in the foothills of the Alleghenies—in the western part of North Carolina, to keep the patriot militia from rising. They occupied a strong position on top of King's Mountain. Apparently, they did not fear attack from the people who lived in the mountains, for these had hitherto taken hardly any part in the War. But, on the morning of Oct. 7, 1780, a force of 1,500 mountaineers and backwoodsmen from southwestern Virginia, western North Carolina and the country farther west, suddenly surrounded King's Mountain. These Americans had been educated in the use of firearms since early boyhood. A hardy race, descended from Scotch Covenanters, French Huguenots and English sea rovers. They had six commanders, each dubbed "colonel": James Williams of South Carolina, William Campbell of Virginia, Benjamin Cleveland and Charles McDowell of North Carolina, and Isaac Shelby and John Sevier from the far country that was to be Tennessee and Kentucky. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 7 they advanced in three separate battalions, up three sides of the mountain. Campbell and Shelby had the post of honor. The British fired and then charged down upon Campbell's men with bayonet. Just then McDowell and Sevier poured in their fire from the right flank. The British turned to drive down these new antagonists, and the third battalion under Williams and Cleveland attacked them in the rear. The British were entrapped under the fire of the most deadly marksmen in America. The battle continued for an hour when Major Ferguson, the brave British commander fell, instantly killed, and

OCTOBER

then his subordinates surrendered. The British lost 389 killed and wounded, 20 missing, and 716 taken prisoners. The American loss was 28 killed (including Colonel Williams) and 60 wounded. The victory of King's Mountain was one of the decisive events of the war. It came when the American cause was at its lowest ebb, after a series of disasters through two and a half years. It roused again the whole nation and thenceforth the Revolution went forward without a reverse to the final military success at Yorktown one year later.

Oct. 7 (1853)—James Whitcomb Riley, poet, born at Greenfield, Ind., year 1853; died at Indianapolis, Ind., July 22, 1916. Known as "The Hoosier Poet." He was the greatest and most popular American dialect poet. His best known poems are "The Old Swimmin' Hole" (1883), "The Name of Old Glory," "Little Orphant Annie," and "An Old Sweetheart of Mine." In 1916, his birthday was celebrated as a holiday by proclamation of the governor of Indiana.

Oct. 8 (1862)—Battle of Perryville, Ky., year 1862. Union victory. Gen. D. C. Buell (Union, 58,000 men) vs. Gen. Braxton Bragg (Confederate, 35,000 men). Union loss, 916 killed, 2,943 wounded and 1,189 missing—total 5,048. The Confederates reported 2,500 in killed, wounded and missing. The Confederates retreated in good order during the night, leaving a number of their dead and wounded on the field.

Oct. 9 (1701)—Charter for "a college in Connecticut" (Yale), granted by the General Assembly of Connecticut, year 1701. The "college" was started at Saybrook; Conn. There was but one student for the first six months, Jacob Hemmingway. Then seven others entered and a tutor was chosen. In 1716 it was decided to move the institution to New Haven. At this time a rich merchant named Elihu Yale, who was born in Boston, had lived his boyhood in New Haven and was now in retirement in England, was urged by Cotton Mather of Boston to

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

become the patron of the new college at New Haven which "might wear the name of Yale College." He sent a cargo of presents "for the benefit of the collegiate school at New Haven" in 1718. The cargo included rare books, a portrait of George I., and goods from the East Indies which brought \$2,800 at a sale in Boston. This sum was used in building the first structure of the college in 1718. Thereupon the trustees named the institution "Yale College."

Oct. 9 (1779)—Assault upon Savannah, Ga., year 1779. British victory. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln and Count d'Estaing (1,000 Americans and 3,500 French) vs. Gen. Augustine Prevost (British, 1,500 men). The British had fortified Savannah by walls and intrenchments. The Americans and French had commenced a regular siege on Sept. 16. The assault on Oct. 9 was a furious battle lasting 55 minutes. The Americans and French were repulsed, losing a total of 900 men killed and wounded—a bloody disaster. Count Pulaski, an able Polish nobleman serving in the American army, was killed. The British loss was but 55 killed and wounded. After the battle, the French sailed away to the West Indies and the Americans retreated to South Carolina, leaving the British in undisputed possession of Georgia.

Oct. 9 (1832)—The Camden and Amboy Railroad in New Jersey, was opened to traffic, year 1832. This was the first railroad to use the T rail, which was invented by the president of the railroad company, Robert L. Stevens.

Oct 9 (1871)—Great fire in Chicago, year 1871. It began in the night of Oct. 8 and raged about forty hours before it was controlled. It destroyed 17,430 buildings and 250 lives were lost. Three and one half square miles, or more exactly, 2,124 acres, in the heart of the city, was the extent of territory burned over. Nearly 100,000 people were made homeless. The total loss was approximately \$195,000,000. It is a popular tradition that one "Mrs. O'Leary," an humble dairywoman, was milking her cow

OCTOBER

by the light of a kerosene lamp in a stable in DeKoven street, near the corner of Jefferson street, on the west side of the city, a section of shanty habitations, on the night of Oct. 8. The cow—so the story goes—in a sudden tantrum, kicked the lamp which was set upon a box or upon the floor, and broke it in pieces; the spilled oil instantly blazed to the walls and dry fodder of the barn and thus started the great fire. This story has never been authenticated beyond doubt.

Oct. 9 (1915)—Fire Prevention Day, instituted in 1915. The idea came from the fire insurance companies of the country.

Oct. 10 (1845)—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., opened, year 1845. It was established chiefly through the efforts of George Bancroft, the historian, who was then secretary of the navy.

Oct. 11 (1811)—First steam ferry in the world established by John Stevens, the inventor, year 1811. The boat was operated in the Hudson River, between New York and Hoboken, N. J.

Oct. 11 (1823)—New York Clearing House Association began operations, year 1823. It was the first banking institution of the kind in America. Its organization was due directly to Thomas Tileson, agent of packet ship companies and later a prominent banker.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

October 12, 1492

At 2 o'clock in the morning of Friday, Oct. 12, 1492, a sailor named Rodrigo Triana, in the little ship *Pinta*, keyed to tensest watchfulness by the chance of winning a reward of 10,000 maravedos (about \$100), cried, "La Tierra!" which means "Land!" and pointed in the darkness to a new shore five miles distant where dark trees rose above the water. That sailor was the first European in connected history to set eyes upon the land of America.

Probably the sailor was given a reward for his watchfulness, but there was much doubt as to whether he was

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

entitled to the honor of first actually seeing the land. He saw a dark shadow against the lighter night sky. On the night before, the night of Oct. 11, Admiral Christopher Columbus, standing upon the poop deck of his flagship the *Santa Maria*, saw a light moving as if a torch was being borne by a man upon the shore, two leagues away. The Admiral called his officers and pointed out the light. It disappeared. In a few moments it reappeared. They knew, then, that the Great Discovery was accomplished. And so Christopher Columbus was acclaimed the actual as well as the constructive discoverer of America.

Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, in the year 1436. His parents were of the working class. His father was a wool comber, or weaver. When he was a boy in Genoa, he heard much talk of adventures by sea, for Genoa was then a powerful republic, its citizens engaged in trade, mostly with the Indies and cities of the Mediterranean. His imagination was early fired by these stories. He showed such strong interest in ships and sea voyaging that his parents sent him to the University of Pavia and there he studied geometry, geography, astronomy and navigation. He was an extraordinary scholar. He began his sea life at the age of fourteen years, in the Genoese navy, and eventually rose to the command of a ship in this service. It was a hazardous service, for pirates swarmed in the Mediterranean. Also Genoa was at war with Venice. When Columbus was about the age of thirty-four years, his vessel was destroyed in a desperate battle with the fleet of Venice, off the coast of Portugal. He was thrown into the sea. He seized a floating oar and reached the coast two leagues distant. He remained in that land, Portugal, and took up his residence at Lisbon, where he began the profession of map making, for Portugal was then the leading maritime nation of Europe, and Portuguese seamen were constantly making discoveries of new lands in the Atlantic and along the northwest coast of Africa, and there was much need of maps.

In a short time Columbus established himself in high

OCTOBER

rank as a scholar and scientist. At the age of thirty-eight, he married Philippa Perestrelo, the daughter of a nobleman, and went with her to live in the little island of Porto Santo, one of the Azores, where his father-in-law was governor. In this little island, 300 miles out in the Atlantic from Portugal, he conceived the design of sailing westward and thus reach the east coast of the Indies. He was not the first who thought of this, but he was the first who worked out a practical navigation scheme to accomplish it. For centuries, trade with India and Cathay (China) had been carried on by crossing the continent of Asia, mostly by caravans. It was held by advanced scientists that the earth was round, and it was known that Cathay, and the great island of Cipango (Japan) were washed by a great sea. But no scientist had ventured to estimate the distance around the earth. In this, Columbus was the first. His estimate was far wrong. After years of study, he believed that the ocean which washed the eastern shore of Cipango (Japan) was the same ocean which washed the west coast of Portugal. He finally convinced himself that, by sailing due west 2,500 miles from the Canary Islands, he would reach the island of Cipango. He was nearly right in his estimate of the sea distance to land, but the land he would reach by that route would be Florida, and not Japan!

He began, in 1474, to interest the government of Portugal in his scheme. He had to have ships, and ships cost money. There was no wealthy man, nor group of private individuals who would invest the necessary amount in such a hazardous enterprise. In truth, the amount needed was small, comparatively—far less than the amount spent by a single yacht club nowadays in building a yacht to contest for the America Cup. Nevertheless, there was no way to carry out the project but by making it a government venture.

For ten years Columbus strove to interest the government of Portugal, against the stupidity of courtiers

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

and the jealousy of the "wise" men—scholars—of King John II. He was open and honest with them, fully explaining his plans. At last they were convinced, but, instead of trusting in him and backing him, the ignorant and wicked Portuguese courtiers stole his idea and plans and secretly fitted out an expedition of their own, to get for themselves all the honor and wealth that would result from the discovery. The stupid thieves did not know that the great heart and soul of Columbus were needed for such a voyage. Their expedition was a failure. When their ship got out on the vast deep west of the Azores, the officers and crew were stricken with fright. The pilots ran the ship back to Portugal and then slunk away.

When Columbus learned of this dishonesty, he left Portugal in indignation and went to Spain, in 1484. He began over again the work of interesting a government. He entered the military service of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, the joint sovereigns of Spain, who had consolidated their realms by marriage. Time and again he tried to gain an audience with Ferdinand, but was treated with contempt. But Isabella was a woman of fine imagination, far different in temperament from her saturnine husband. To her Columbus turned, and his petition roused her interest. Still, she would not herself decide, but turned the matter over to her confessor, who was skeptical, but who called together the learned men of the kingdom in 1486 to consider the matter. The majority were against the scheme, saying it was visionary. So it was dropped. Yet Columbus did not give up hope, but for five years more perseveringly strove to interest Isabella. At last, in 1491, wearied with disappointment, and after seventeen years' continuous effort to move the souls of the sovereigns of Portugal and Spain, he resolved to go to Paris and lay his plans before Charles VIII., the king of France.

The story is told that he and his little son were wearily approaching the Port of Palos, at the close of a day in October, 1491, and stopped at a Franciscan monas-

OCTOBER

tery to ask for refreshments. The prior, Father Juan Perez de Marchena, was struck with the noble bearing and eloquence of Columbus, and grew strongly interested in his plan. He sent for Martin Alonzo Pinzon and other navigators of Palos and other scientific men to confer with Columbus. They were convinced. Pinzon offered to furnish a ship and command it for the expedition. Father Perez had formerly been Queen Isabella's confessor. He urged Columbus to remain, while he wrote to the Queen asking that Columbus be given an interview with her. The Queen consented. At last Columbus was given the audience he had striven for during seven years. But Ferdinand was coldly skeptical. Isabella was deeply impressed. Yet again she referred the matter to her confessor and he again opposed Columbus, and Isabella would not decide. Wounded and disheartened, Columbus left the court and began again his journey to France. Then Providence intervened.

The treasurer of Aragon, Luis de Santangel, who warmly supported Columbus, hearing that the negotiations had been broken off, rushed into the Queen's rooms and reproached her for throwing away the golden opportunity to immortalize her name. Others of the court seconded Santangel. She was convinced. Impulsively she ordered a courier to ride swiftly and bring back Columbus. He returned with the courier.

Yet even now Ferdinand objected that the war against the Moors had left little in the treasury and this could not be spared. Thereupon Isabella arose above her husband and declared she alone would undertake the fitting out of the expedition on behalf of her crown of Castile. She publicly announced that she would pledge the crown jewels, if necessary, to supply the money needed. Ferdinand then joined with her, and the terms of agreement with Columbus were made and the formal paper signed, on April 17, 1492. At once preparations began for the voyage.

The Pinzons of Palos were the earliest among the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

seafaring friends of Columbus, so it was decided to fit out the expedition at Palos. Three vessels were secured, a carrack—similar in build to what is known as a galleon—and two smaller vessels called caravels. The carrack was named *Santa Maria*. She was 63 feet in length and 20 feet in beam, of 150 tons displacement. She was rigged with three masts, two square sails on the mainmast, one square sail on the foremast, and a triangular sail on the mizzenmast. The other two vessels were named respectively *Nina* and *Pinta*, with two masts each. The *Santa Maria* was smaller than the little *Mayflower* which later brought the Pilgrims to Plymouth.

At that time, the unit of financial measurement in Spain was the maravedi. Historians differ widely on the value of the maravedi expressed in modern money. Taking the statement of historian John Fiske that $276\frac{1}{4}$ maravedis equalled a dollar in the time of Columbus, but that an ounce of silver then was worth four ounces to-day in U. S. coin, we can assume that the maravedi was worth a little more than one cent in U. S. coin of to-day, or 92 in a dollar. On this basis, the following table includes the total of contributions from all sources to the expense of the expedition:

Queen Isabella, from Castile Treasury (1,140,000 maravedis)	\$12,390
Queen Isabella, loan from Santangel the treasurer (1,000,000 maravedis).....	10,870
Columbus (through his friends) (500,000 maravedis)	5,435
Other sources including contribution levied in the town of Palos (1,340,000 mara- vedis)	13,478
Total.....	\$42,173

The preparations lasted three months. A remarkable crew was got together—some pirates, some prisoners for debt who were let out of jail for the voyage, other criminals also released for the adventure, and a few law-abid-

OCTOBER

ing mariners who had full trust in their Admiral. Altogether, including officers and men, there were ninety persons in the three ships.

On Aug. 3, 1492, they sailed, with little ado and few God Speeds, from Palos for the Canary Islands. This short preliminary voyage, over a route well known, tested somewhat the character of the crew. Columbus found them even worse than he had anticipated. But he reached the Canaries, repaired his ships, and again sailed, from the island of Gomera, on Sept. 6, 1492, out into the vast unknown deep where no man had gone before.

The story of this voyage is fully told by Columbus in his diary or log, one of the great documents of the world. It is a story which every American should read. Its climax is exceeded by only one other recorded event in human history—the coming of Jesus.

At 10 o'clock at night of Oct. 11, 1492, Columbus, standing upon the "castle" of the poop deck of the *Santa Maria*, beheld a small light glimmering and knew land was near. Four hours later, the sailor Rodrigo de Triana cried out, "La Tierra!" as was told at the beginning of this article. Immediately a gun was fired on the *Pinta* and the ships came to anchor, to await the day. At sunrise they went on shore. Columbus kneeled upon the ground and all his men, and gave thanks to God. He soon found that the land was an island, and he named it San Salvador. It was one of a group which is now known as the Bahamas, southeast of Florida. Strange to say, we do not now know, with certainty, which one of the many islands in this group is San Salvador. The majority opinion is that Columbus landed on what the English later called Cat Island, so called now.

The total distance sailed by Columbus from the Canaries to the island discovered on Oct. 12, 1492, was, according to his own report, figured by dead reckoning, about 3,220 knots or geographical miles. The time of the passage was 35 days. The average daily run was 92 miles. A very good passage, as modern sailor men would say.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Even nowadays, a sailing ship, following the route of Columbus through the Sargasso Sea, would be credited with a fast performance if it made the passage in eighteen days. Probably the average trans-Atlantic sailing ship passage over this route during the past 400 years is not less than 25 days.

As time goes by, more and more we of America look upon Columbus as our very own, the first of all Americans, who stamped his personality upon the continent, and lives with us, always, in marvellous harmony with the spirit of our institutions.

Oct. 12 (1710)—Jonathan Trumbull, clergyman, merchant, lawyer and statesman, born at Lebanon, Conn., year 1710; died at Lebanon, Aug. 17, 1785. He was a close friend of Washington, who habitually spoke of him as "Brother Jonathan" and, during the Revolution, when a military council was being held, would often call upon him with the phrase, "Let us hear what Brother Jonathan has to say." This phrase became popular throughout the new nation and Governor Trumbull came to be recognized as the typical American. In time, the character "Brother Jonathan" was used by Europeans, as well as witty Americans, to personify the United States. During the War of 1812, the facetious name, "Uncle Sam" was first used to designate the government of the United States. The story goes that Samuel Wilson—known to his neighbors as "Uncle Sam," was a government inspector of beef at Troy, N. Y., where he passed upon the supplies for the American army then operating near Lake Champlain. A contractor, named Elbert Anderson, selling beef to the war department, marked the barrels, "E. A.", his initials, and added "U. S." for "United States." But the workmen under Wilson who handled the barrels did not know what "U. S." stood for. One of them suggested "Uncle Sam," their superior and this was accepted. The story spread and it so delighted the wits that it quickly became a colloquial name for the government.

OCTOBER

But it was many years before it supplanted "Brother Jonathan" and even now many Europeans, including leading cartoon artists, prefer the older soubriquet.

Oct. 13 (1744)—"Molly Pitcher," heroine of the American Revolution, born at Carlisle, Pa., year 1744. She was the daughter of John George Ludwig, a German settler. Her right name was Mary Ludwig. In 1769 she was married to John Hays, a barber. When the Revolutionary War began, in 1775, Hays was given rate as a gunner in the continental artillery. "Molly" followed him in the army—a common custom of the wives of private soldiers in those days. She laundered for the officers. At the Battle of Monmouth (June 28, 1778) she carried water from a spring to the soldiers in action. Her husband, the gunner in charge of a cannon, was shot down, but not killed, in a charge by the British. There was no one near who was competent to load, aim and fire the cannon, so she dropped her pail—or mayhap her pitcher, seized a rammer, and continued loading and firing the gun until the end of the battle. General Washington commissioned her a sergeant—the first woman military officer in America. It is said she served eight years in the army. After the war she was retired as an officer on half pay. She was married to Sergeant George McCauley, a worthless man, after the death of her first husband. She died at Carlisle, Pa., on Jan. 22, 1823, aged 79 years. It is not known how she came to have the name "Pitcher."

Oct. 13 (1792)—Corner stone of the President's house—the "White House" at Washington—laid, year 1792.

Oct. 14 (1644)—William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, born in London, England, year 1644; died at Ruscombe, Berkshire, England, July 30, 1718. He was thirty-eight years old when he came to America, in 1682. He went back to England in 1684 and engaged in affairs of State. He returned to America in 1699 and lived in Philadelphia and at Pennsbury Manor near Bristol, Pa., for two

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

years, when he returned to England where he remained until his death. He was married twice and had four sons. He is chiefly famous because of his humanitarianism which was most strikingly shown in his dealings with the Indians. He was a Quaker, and it is said that never a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by the Indians in all their wars against the white men of the English colonies during 100 years. No treaty made by Penn with the Indians was ever broken.

Oct. 15 (1874)—Great monument to Abraham Lincoln at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., dedicated, year 1874. In the crypt of this monument his remains are lying.

Oct. 16 (1859)—John Brown's insurrection. He captured Harper's Ferry, Va., and forcibly freed many slaves, year 1859. He was taken prisoner, condemned to death, and was hanged by officials of the State of Virginia. (See May 9.)

Oct. 16 (1891)—A mob in the streets of Valparaiso, Chile, attacked eight of the crew of the U. S. S. *Baltimore*, year 1891. Two American sailors died from wounds. The incident occurred during a revolution in Chile. Captain Robley D. Evans was later sent in the U. S. S. *Yorktown* to protect American interests and with only his little ship, defied the entire navy of Chile. Because of this, he was given the soubriquet, "Fighting Bob Evans."

Oct. 17 (1683)—"The Charter of Liberties and Privileges," also called "Dongan's Charter," was framed by a general assembly of free holders of the province of New York, year 1683. This assembly was called together by Thomas Dongan, the English governor, an able and broad minded man. The charter was drawn by Mayor Nicholas Bayard of the City of New York and Recorder James Graham. It was strikingly liberal for that time. It was submitted to the Duke of York, the proprietor of the Colony, who signed it, but did not get the confirmation of the King, then Charles II. When the Duke himself be-

OCTOBER

came King James II., in 1685, he also withheld confirmation, believing that the charter was too liberal. But Dongan persisted and finally, in 1686, King James did confirm it. The plan and government of the present city of New York is based upon this charter.

Oct. 17 (1777)—Surrender of the British army commanded by Gen. John Burgoyne to the American army commanded by Gen. Horatio Gates, year 1777. (See Saratoga, Oct. 7.)

Oct. 18 (1748)—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (France) between England and France, year 1748. This ended what is known as King George's War, or the War of the Austrian Succession. It began in April, 1744 and lasted four and one-half years. It was waged in Europe and America. The chief military event in America was the capture of the fortress of Louisburg by the English and colonists. By the treaty, this fortress was restored to the French, and the boundaries of French and English territory remained the same as at the beginning of the war. In effect, so far as America was concerned, the war was a draw.

Oct. 18 (1854)—Ostend Manifesto, year 1854. The slavery leaders in the United States, who had controlled the government for many years, strongly desired to annex Cuba to the United States and perpetuate slavery in the island. In President Polk's administration (1845-1849), they had offered \$100,000,000 to Spain as a purchase price for the island, but the offer was refused. They then organized filibustering expeditions designed to arouse the Cubans and bring about a revolution, which was to end in annexation. This idea became attractive to many Northern leaders. In August, 1854, President Pierce ordered Minister Buchanan at London, Minister Mason at Paris and Minister Soulé at Madrid to meet at Ostend, in Belgium, and confer about gaining Cuba. These three ministers did meet and draw up a paper, known as a "manifesto," which was published. It de-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

clared that the Union could not be secure "as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries" and also that unless annexed, Cuba would "be Africanized and become a second San Domingo" and would seriously "endanger" the Union. The declaration was received with astonishment by the Northern people and by Europe. It was fiercely denounced. But the Democratic party platforms of 1856 and 1860 affirmed the Ostend doctrine and favored the "acquisition of Cuba." After the Civil War, the question ceased to be an issue.

Oct. 18 (1867)—Alaska formally transferred by Russia to the possession of the United States, year 1867. The treaty providing for the purchase of the territory for \$7,200,000 had been ratified by the U. S. Senate on May 20, 1867.

Oct. 18 (1892)—Long Distance telephone was opened between New York and Chicago, year 1892.

SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS AND HIS ARMY AT YORKTOWN

October 19, 1781

Of all the British commanders in America during the Revolutionary War, Lord Cornwallis was the especial pet of the British ministry. He was, indeed, the most active of the British generals, and, it may be said, the most brilliant—if that word be allowed, in some degree, to describe any of the commanders of King George III. in that war. Certainly Cornwallis had shown marked ability in his campaign of 1780 when he almost completely subdued the American forces and the authority of the American Congress in the South, in the Carolinas and Georgia. But later, in the winter of 1780-1781, the American power was restored under Gen. Nathanael Greene, and it is an open question whether Cornwallis or Greene was the greater commander. American historians are apt to rank Greene as the abler general, and, it is conceded even by the British, Greene was the ablest American general under

Washington. It is true that Greene recovered the Carolinas from Cornwallis, though the latter was never defeated decisively in any general pitched battle of that campaign. However, judged by results, Greene was undeniably the victor. Cornwallis, seeing that the people of the Carolinas were steadily rising against him, and believing that his force was not strong enough to destroy Greene's army and resubjugate those colonies, devised a new plan. He proposed to the British ministry early in 1781 that the war be carried into Virginia—which had not, during six years, seen any major military movement. Cornwallis suggested that Virginia might easily be conquered, and thus the favorite military principle of the Ministry, the "wedge drive," would be successfully put in practice. Notwithstanding that Burgoyne's wedge drive from Canada toward New York had failed, the Ministry still held that the war would be won by driving a wedge, or wedges, through the Colonies. So Cornwallis was allowed to have his way, though his superior, Sir Henry Clinton at New York, disapproved of the plan. That is to say, the Ministry overruled their commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Clinton, and practically gave Cornwallis an independent command, to carry out his idea of "wedging" through Virginia. Naturally, Sir Henry Clinton was not pleased, nor did he have a high opinion of Cornwallis. This fact may have had an important bearing on the sequel.

In May, 1781, Cornwallis abandoned the Carolinas and marched with his army, numbering about 7,500 men, to Virginia. He hoped to surprise and capture the small American army of 1,500 men there under Lafayette. But Lafayette, by shrewd manoeuvring escaped, and furthermore, in a campaign around the vicinity of the James River, held Cornwallis in the country near Jamestown. The British army, in the middle of June, was at Williamsburg.

Now the British campaign got into a mess of incoherence. Cornwallis, between June 11 and June 19, received three letters from Sir Henry Clinton, ordering that

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

3,000 men be sent to New York, which city, so Clinton feared, was about to be attacked by the combined American and French forces under Washington. While Cornwallis was on his march to the sea to carry out this order, he received another letter telling him to send the 3,000 men to Philadelphia. Before he could start them, another letter came ordering that the 3,000 men be hurried to New York. Cornwallis did hurry, but before the troops could sail, on July 11 and 15 came the sixth and seventh letters directing him to keep all his troops in Virginia, and to take position at Old Point Comfort and wait for the English fleet which was to be sent to Hampton Roads. We shall now see why Clinton had fallen into a seeming letter writing mania.

At this time the main American army, under Washington, was at Newburgh on the Hudson; it numbered about 8,000 men. Count Rochambeau with his 6,000 French troops was at Newport where he had been tied up for months. From the beginning of the year, Washington had scanned the continent, hour by hour, seeking an opening for a stroke that would end the war. At last, on May 22, he received news from France that the new French fleet under Count de Grasse was about to be sent to the West Indies and thence to the United States coast, to cooperate with Washington and Rochambeau, and all general movements of the French were to be directed by Washington. This was the best news he had received since the treaty between France and the United States had been signed two years before.

At once Washington set out and met Rochambeau at Wethersfield, Conn., and together they planned the last great campaign of the war. They let it be known that they were to make an attack on New York when the French fleet arrived. This news was carried by spies to Sir Henry Clinton, just as Washington had foreseen. But Washington prevailed on the French minister, Luzerne, to write a letter to de Grasse urging him to bring troops as well as ships from the West Indies, and to stop

OCTOBER

on his way north and enter Chesapeake Bay, where, it was explained, he, de Grasse, "might find an opportunity for an important stroke." It may be well believed that the real objective of the campaign was known only to two men—Washington and Rochambeau. Washington had established an astonishingly efficient express service throughout the States. He received daily full reports of the operations of the British army in far away Virginia. He planned to capture that army. But with marvellous adroitness he concealed his purpose from the British commander-in-chief at New York and thus prevented the reinforcement of Cornwallis.

The French army under Rochambeau left Newport and marched to join Washington. The two forces were united at Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson, a few miles north of New York, on July 6. The French numbered 4,756 men; the Americans about 6,000. Clinton held New York with 14,000 effectives in fortified lines.

Washington made much show of deadly determination to attack New York, and kept Clinton in a kind of nightmare, during which he, Clinton, wrote his batch of letters to Cornwallis; but the American commander had no intent to move until he heard from de Grasse. On Aug. 14 came the letter from de Grasse, written from Haiti in the West Indies. It stated clearly that the French fleet of 29 ships, would bring 3,200 soldiers and siege artillery directly to Chesapeake Bay, prepared for instant operations. Instantly Washington decided to march his army to the Chesapeake and meet de Grasse there. His express from Lafayette had told him that Cornwallis, had changed his first plan to take position at Old Point Comfort, and was then settling down at Yorktown instead.

From Dobbs Ferry to Yorktown is 400 miles. The allied army began the march on Aug. 19, 1781, crossing the Hudson and going beside the Hackensack River to Newark and New Brunswick, keeping Clinton in his usual alarm by a feint attack on Staten Island. They

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

pushed on across New Jersey, on through Philadelphia and straight south to the northernmost water of Chesapeake Bay called Head of Elk in Maryland. Two thousand men were left in the lines at Dobbs Ferry to keep up the pretense of a contemplated attack on New York.

On Sept. 2, fourteen days after Washington left Dobbs Ferry, Clinton wrote to Cornwallis: "By intelligence which I have this day received, it would seem that Mr. Washington is moving an army southward, with an appearance of haste, and gives out that he expects the cooperation of a considerable French fleet." On that day the major part of Washington's army was south of Philadelphia, 115 miles from Dobbs Ferry, and Sir Henry Clinton had just discovered that he need not fear an attack in the next hour from his terrible ubiquitous enemy!

The allies reached Head of Elk on Sept. 8 and rested, awaiting news from de Grasse.

Meanwhile, on Aug. 30, de Grasse had entered Chesapeake Bay and three days later the French troops were landed and joined Lafayette at Williamsburg. On that same day, the British fleet under Admiral Graves arrived off the Chesapeake capes and discovered the French fleet inside. Immediately after landing his troops, de Grasse sailed boldly out to Yorktown with all his fleet to meet the British fleet. A sea battle between the two fleets took place just outside the Chesapeake capes, lasting two hours. (See Sept. 5, Battle of Lynnhaven Bay.) The British lost two ships and suffered damage to other ships. The total loss of men in the two fleets was about 550. The British withdrew, manoeuvred for five days, and then sailed back to New York for repairs. Judged by results, this sea battle was a victory for the French, and the most vital naval battle of the Revolutionary War. Had the British won, de Grasse would have been driven away, Cornwallis would have been safe under the guns of the British ships, Washington would have gone back to New York with his army, and probably the Revolution would

OCTOBER

have failed. As it was, de Grasse held control of the Chesapeake seaboard, and swiftly Washington's plan was consummated. There came to aid de Grasse a French squadron of seven ships and a train of siege guns from Newport. With the arrival of this squadron under De Barras, the British were rendered altogether inferior in sea power on the Western Atlantic, for the first time in many years. This fact had a tremendous bearing on the outcome of the American Revolution.

The French sent transports up the Chesapeake to carry Washington's army to the neighborhood of Yorktown. From the day that the allies laid siege to Yorktown, on Sept. 28, 1781, the story of the final act of the Revolution went forward with the sureness of fate. No prisoner, upon the day of his sentence, was more fatally bent to his end than was Cornwallis bent to the catastrophe on the day that Washington laid siege to Yorktown.

There were 5,645 Continentals and 3,200 new militia in the American corps of the allied army. The French numbered 7,800, making approximately 16,600 men under Washington. The Americans were organized into three brigades under General Lincoln, General Lafayette, and General Steuben. The French had two brigades under General Rochambeau and General Saint-Simon. The allies enveloped Yorktown in a semi-circle, both ends resting on the York River. The American troops occupied the right quadrant of the line, and the French the left. In the center between them was Washington's headquarters and nearby was Rochambeau's headquarters. The French fleet, lying below, commanded the York River.

Did Cornwallis realize his desperate position as soon as the allies surrounded him? Apparently not. He kept faith in the British navy. He believed that the British fleet would come back and drive away the French. Sir Henry Clinton sent him word that he would sail with 4,000 men from New York to aid him as soon as the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

British admiral could furnish a convoy. Alas for Cornwallis! The British admiral was delayed at New York, repairing his ships, until it was too late.

Day and night for three weeks Washington gripped with strangle hold the doomed British army. Cornwallis resisted desperately. Battles were fought in which heroism was the common attribute of both sides. In vain Cornwallis looked for Sir Henry Clinton's aid, as Burgoyne had looked for aid from Howe. On the night of Oct. 16, Cornwallis made his last effort to escape. He had barely started to cross the river when a storm arose which sank or dispersed most of his boats. Then, at last, when his ammunition was exhausted, his defence works battered to pieces, and a drum fire of artillery was destroying or demoralizing his men, he surrendered, on Oct. 19, 1781, with all his army numbering 8,077 in all.

The British loss during the siege was 156 killed and 326 wounded. The allies lost 75 killed and 199 wounded, of whom two-thirds were French.

Five days later, on Oct. 24, Sir Henry Clinton arrived off the Chesapeake capes with the British fleet of thirty-five ships, and 7,000 of his best men to reinforce Cornwallis. There he heard the news, and straight back to New York he went.

When the news of the surrender reached London, on Nov. 25, the prime minister, Lord North, threw up his arms wildly crying: "O God! it is all over! it is all over! it is all over!"

And so it was. The surrender of Cornwallis ended the War, actually, though peace was not formally declared until Sept. 3, 1783, nearly two years later.

Yorktown was essentially a French victory, except that it was planned and altogether guided by George Washington.

Oct. 19 (1864)—Battle of Cedar Creek, Va., year 1864. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan (Union, 25,000 men) vs. Gen. Jubal Anderson Early (Confederate, 18,000 men).

OCTOBER

Union victory. Sheridan was temporarily absent, at Winchester, eighteen miles away, and General Wright was in command of the Union army, when the Confederates delivered a well planned surprising attack at dawn and swept back the Federals. The whole Union army was in retreat at 9 a. m. In the meantime Sheridan, alone with a few aides at Winchester, had heard the booming of guns, and, after a time, realized that a general battle was on. He mounted his black horse and galloped twelve miles when he met the first fugitives of his army. He shouted to them: "Face the other way, boys! We're going back to our camp! We're going to lick them out of their boots." He dashed along the lines, cheering and reforming them. A wave of courage and confidence carried through the whole Union army. It turned and advanced against the hitherto victorious Confederates and gained a signal victory. Early retreated and Sheridan occupied his old camp, and thereafter controlled the valley of the Shenandoah. The Union loss in the battle was 569 killed, 3,425 wounded and 1,770 missing (prisoners). The Confederate loss was about 1,800 killed and wounded and 1,000 taken prisoners.

The poet, James Buchanan Read has immortalized the main incident of this battle in his stirring poem, "Sheridan's Ride."

Oct. 19 (1918)—Fourth Liberty Loan of \$6,000,000,000 at 4¼% closed, year 1918. It was over-subscribed. Approximately 22,000,000 persons and corporations bought the bonds during a period of three weeks, beginning September 28th. This was the largest single government loan in the history of the world.

Oct. 20 (1774)—The "American Association," the first of the national organizations bearing that title was formed at Philadelphia by fifty-two members of the First Continental Congress, who pledged themselves to non-consumption and non-intercourse with Great Britain, Ireland and the British West Indies, and also denounced the foreign slave trade, year 1774.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Oct. 20 (1820)—Spain ratified a treaty, ceding Florida to the United States, year 1820.

Oct. 20 (1860)—Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII. of England) sailed home from Portland, Me., after one month visiting eight principal cities of the U. S.

Oct. 21 (1788)—Fourteenth and last session of the Continental Congress adjourned at New York, year 1788. The next Congress was elected under the new constitution and met at New York, April 6, 1789.

Oct. 21 (1879)—First incandescent light produced by Thomas A. Edison, year 1879.

Oct. 22 (1774)—The First Continental Congress despatched a letter to the colonial assemblies of St. John's and Nova Scotia, Canada, and Georgia and Florida, urging them to send representatives to the Continental Congress, year 1774. Four days later a special address was sent "To the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec." Assemblies of these colonies did not respond and did not join in the Revolution (see First Continental Congress).

Oct. 22 (1836)—Samuel Houston elected first president of the Republic of Texas, year 1836. (See March 2.)

Oct. 22 (1915)—First message by wireless telephone sent across the Atlantic Ocean, year 1915. It was sent from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's tower at Arlington, Va., to the Eiffel Tower at Paris, France.

Oct. 23 (1819)—First boat on the Erie Canal made a passage from Rome to Utica, N. Y., year 1819. (See Oct. 26.)

Oct. 24 (1683)—First German immigrants to America began to lay out Germantown, Pa., (now a part of Philadelphia), the first German settlement in America, year 1683. (See Oct. 6.)

OCTOBER

Oct. 24 (1835)—Riotous Democratic county convention held in Tammany Hall, New York, on the evening of this date, year 1835. A reform faction got control of the convention, seating their chairman against the physical opposition of the Tammany faction. The latter then withdrew from the hall and turned out the gas lights, leaving the triumphant faction in darkness, whereupon the reformers, who had brought with them a supply of candles and new style sulphur matches known as "loco foco" matches, went on with the business of the convention by candle light. The next day, the Whig newspapers ridiculed the affair and dubbed the reformers "The Loco-Focos." These reformers organized the first "Equal Rights Party," but the Whig newspapers sarcastically included the whole Democratic Party under the ridiculous heading "The Loco-Focos" and the term spread throughout the country. It was generally used by the Whigs to stigmatize the Democratic party in the closing years of President Jackson's administration and throughout President Van Buren's administration.

Oct. 24 (1872)—"Epizootic," a strange disease which affected the horses throughout the country, broke out in New York, year 1872. .

Oct. 25 (1888)—Publication of a letter written by Lord Sackville West, minister of Great Britain to the United States, to Charles F. Murchison of Pomona, Cal., advising the latter how to vote in the presidential election then approaching, year 1888. Murchison was a naturalized Englishman. He had written to the minister asking whether he ought to vote for Cleveland or Harrison. The minister advised him to vote for the Democratic candidate, because, he said, the Democratic party was favorable to England. Probably through political chicanery, this letter was published and used in the campaign against Cleveland, the Democratic candidate. It aroused much ill-feeling throughout the country. The administration of President Cleveland, then in power,

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

immediately refused to recognize Lord Sackville West, and requested the English government to recall him on the ground that he had interfered in the political affairs of the United States, a friendly nation. After the election, in which Cleveland was defeated, the British minister was recalled. It is now generally believed that he was the victim of a trap purposely set to influence the election. This is the only instance in our history of known interference by a British minister or ambassador in the domestic politics of the United States.

Oct. 26 (1825)—The Erie Canal was opened throughout from Lake Erie to the Hudson River with telegraphic discharge of cannon at short intervals along its entire length, year 1825. The canal was begun at Rome, N. Y., on July 4, 1817. The cost of construction was \$7,602,000.

Oct. 27 (1659)—William Robinson and Marmaduke Stevenson, banished from New Hampshire on the charge of being Quakers, were executed for returning to the colony, year 1659.

Oct. 27 (1682)—William Penn first landed in America, at Newcastle, Del., year 1682. His agent, Sir William Markham, had arrived before him in America on June 21, 1681, and had selected the site and laid out Philadelphia before the end of that year.

Oct. 27 (1858)—Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, born at New York, year 1858. Was nominated by the Republican Party for Vice-President in 1900 and elected. On the death of President McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901, he became President and served the remainder of the term, 3 years, 3 months and 13 days. He was nominated for President by the Republicans in 1904 and elected: Electoral vote (45 States)—Roosevelt, 336; Alton B. Parker (Democrat) 140. He served the full four years of this term, making a total of 7 years, 3 months and 13 days consecutive service as President. He was not a candidate for renomination at the end of his second term. In 1912 he was nominated for Presi-

OCTOBER

dent by the Progressive Party (see June 21), was defeated: Electoral vote (48 States)—Wilson (Democrat), 435; Roosevelt, 88; Taft (Republican), 8. The popular vote in this election was—Wilson, 6,293,019; Roosevelt, 4,119,507; Taft, 3,484,956.

The chief events of President Roosevelt's administrations were the planning and building of the Panama Canal (1905-1914, see April 3 and Aug. 15), the Treaty of Portsmouth ending the Russo-Japanese War (1905), the financial panic of 1907, and the rise of so-called "Progressivism," a politico-social movement primarily for the betterment of workingmen and workingwomen, and in its larger intent a protest against reactionary interpretations of the Constitution of the United States in all questions involving questions of "property rights" as against "human rights."

By common consent and impulse, the people of the United States, after the end of his second term as President, entitled him "The Colonel" in everyday allusions to him. His legitimate military title was "general."

He was nominated by President McKinley to be colonel by brevet for "gallantry in battle, La Guasima, Cuba, June 24, 1898," and to be brigadier-general by brevet "for gallantry in battle, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898." Both ranks were conferred by the 55th Congress. (See Battle of San Juan, July 1.)

During the extraordinary excitement of the political campaign of 1912, Colonel Roosevelt was shot by an insane assassin named John Schrank, at Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 14. He recovered and delivered a public speech sixteen days later. (See Oct. 14.)

Colonel Roosevelt wrote and published fifteen books, history, essays, and narratives of travel, prior to the end of his second term as President. The best known of these are "Winning of the West" (1889); "History of the Naval War of 1812" (1882); "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail" (1888), and "The Strenuous Life" (1900).

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Oct. 27 (1904)—First New York subway (electric railway) opened to traffic. The system was built by John B. McDonald, contractor. The contract was awarded on Jan. 15, 1900 and shortly after in that year the work was commenced. In 1908, the extensions of the original system were completed, making a total of 26 miles of which about 15 miles were actually underground. The total cost of the original subway was \$50,000,000, to which was added \$25,000,000 for equipment. In May, 1913, contracts were signed for a new system, providing for 45 miles of new subway.

Oct. 27 (1917)—Second Liberty Loan flotation of bonds at 4 per cent. for the war against Germany closed, year 1917; 9,500,000 persons subscribed \$4,617,532,300. Bonds were issued for \$3,808,766,150.

Oct. 28 (1776)—Battle of White Plains, N. Y., year 1776. This engagement between a part of Washington's army numbering 1,400, and a part of General Howe's British army numbering 4,000, was fought for the possession of Chatterton Hill near the village of White Plains, 25 miles north of what is now Grand Central Station in New York. The British drove the Americans from the hill. The British loss was 229 killed and wounded. The Americans lost about 100. It was but a skirmish, yet it had great effect on the campaign which lasted from Oct. 1 to Nov. 16, during which time Howe, with 13,000 men, manoeuvred in the hilly country just north of New York against Washington, who, with 13,000 men, held strong positions in those hills near White Plains. The British campaign was a failure, except that, on Nov. 16, they captured Fort Washington (on Washington Heights, now within the city of New York) with its garrison of 2,500 Americans after a desperate resistance in which the British lost 850 men and the Americans, 150 killed and wounded. Washington then retreated into New Jersey, and five weeks later gained the brilliant victory of Trenton.

OCTOBER

Oct. 28 (1886)—Bartholdi's colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," presented by France to the United States and placed on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor, was unveiled, year 1886. The oration was delivered by Chauncey M. Depew. The statue is 151 ft. high and stands upon a granite pedestal 155 ft. high—a total height of 306 ft.

Oct. 29 (1701)—Charter of the City of Philadelphia granted by William Penn, year 1701.

Oct. 29 (1893)—Carter Henry Harrison, mayor of Chicago, assassinated by a disappointed office seeker, year 1893.

Oct. 30 (1697)—Treaty of Ryswick (Holland) between England and France, ending King William's War, the first intercolonial war in America, year 1697. The war was begun in 1690, because James II. of England was deposed and William of Orange was made joint sovereign with his wife, Mary. The king of France took up the cause of the deposed King James. The chief military event of the war in America was the English expedition of 2,000 men from Massachusetts, led by Sir William Phipps against Quebec. It returned without attacking the fortress. In this war the Indians, who were on the side of the French, committed many bloody outrages upon the English colonists of New York and New England. The war was the cause of the first Congress of colonial representatives in America, which met in 1690. (See March 19.)

Oct. 30 (1735)—John Adams, second President of the United States, born at Quincy, Mass., year 1735; died at Quincy, July 4, 1826—on the same day that Thomas Jefferson died. He was a leader of the movement for American independence, though not a radical as was his relative Samuel Adams, the earliest chief leader. He graduated from Harvard College in 1755, studied law, was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1758, and became the leading lawyer of the Colonies before Independence.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

He achieved his first national prominence through articles written in opposition to the Stamp Act in 1765 and published in the *Boston Gazette*. In the First and Second Continental congresses he was a leader and was one of the committee appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence. In 1783 he was one of the commissioners who signed the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War. He was sent, in 1785, as the first Minister to England. In 1789 he was elected Vice-President, Washington being elected President. Washington having declined a third term, Adams was nominated by the largest group of his party, the Federalists, in 1796, for President. The electoral vote was (16 States): Adams, 71; Jefferson (Democratic-Republican), 68; Thomas Pinckney (Federalist), 59; Aaron Burr (Republican), 30; Samuel Adams (Republican), 15; Oliver Ellsworth (Independent), 11; George Clinton (Republican), 7; John Jay (Federalist), 5; James Iredell (Federalist), 3; George Washington, S. Johnson and John Henry (all Federalists), 2 each; Charles C. Pinckney (Federalist), 1. John Adams was elected President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President. He was inaugurated March 4, 1797 and served four years. During almost the entire period of his administration the nation was on the verge of war with France, which country was then governed by the Executive Directory that followed the "Reign of Terror" (1793-1794) and was succeeded by the consulate of Napoleon Bonaparte. Though there was no formal declaration of war, hostilities did actually commence and one important naval battle was fought (see Feb. 9 concerning the *Constellation* and *Insurgente*). The difficulties were terminated by a treaty at Paris on Sept. 30, 1800. A powerful section of Adam's own party, led by Alexander Hamilton, was for an open break and war with France. Adams steadily adhered to a policy of conciliation, while advocating military preparedness, and this policy he carried out to the eventual peace treaty. But his conduct of the affair made him un-

OCTOBER

popular with his party which was dominated by Hamilton, and also the Alien and Sedition Acts (1798) alienated other elements of the voting population, and so he was defeated for reelection to the Presidency.

Oct. 31 (1765)—Sons of Liberty organized, in a small room of a distillery in Hanover Square, Boston, year 1765. This was the most famous secret patriotic society in American history. In the beginning, its prime purpose was to oppose the enforcement of the Stamp Act passed by the English parliament. The title of the society was a quotation from the speech of Col. Isaac Barré in Parliament, on Feb. 6, 1765, when, replying to Charles Townshend on behalf of the American colonists, he denounced the English government for sending to America as government officials "men whose behavior on many occasions had caused the blood of those sons of Liberty to recoil within them." The organizers were mostly young men, fiery and adventurous. Paul Revere was one of them and later, at the beginning of the Revolution, became their leader. Doubtless, the pseudo-Indians who threw the tea into Boston Harbor (see Boston Tea Party) were selected members of the society. John Adams writes in his diary: "Jan. 15, 1766. Spent the evening with the Sons of Liberty at their own apartment in Hanover Square, near the Tree of Liberty. It is a counting room, in Chase & Speakman's distillery; a very small room it is. There were present John Avery, a distiller of liberal education; John Smith the brazier; Thomas Chase, distiller; Joseph Fields, master of a vessel; Henry Bass; George Trott, jeweller; and Henry Willes. I was very cordially and respectfully treated by all present. We had punch, wine, and pipes and tobacco, biscuit and cheese. They chose a committee to make preparations for grand rejoicings upon the arrival of the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act."

Oct. 31 (1873)—American steamship *Virginus*, which had sailed from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in command

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

of Captain Joseph Fry, an ex-United States naval officer, and a crew of 149 men, laden with war supplies for the insurgents of Cuba who were waging a war of rebellion against Spain, was captured by a Spanish warship in the Carribean Sea, year 1873. Captain Fry and his crew were taken to Santiago de Cuba, tried by court martial and condemned to death. On Nov. 6, Captain Fry and 52 of his men were shot. The lives of 93 others were saved by the captain of the British warship *Niobe* who arrived in the nick of time to interfere. Of those who were executed, 30 were Americans and 6 were British subjects. The ship was surrendered to the United States Government and in December sailed for New York. Off Cape Fear she sprang a leak and sank; her new crew were saved. The incident is known in history as the "*Virginus* Affair." It aroused intense excitement in the United States and many prominent hot heads demanded war with Spain. The matter was settled by diplomacy. Spain had a technical justification for the acts of her officers. Nevertheless, the Spanish government surrendered the ship, and offered reparation. This was accepted as an apology and the matter was dropped.

Oct. 31 (1864)—Nevada was admitted into the Union, year 1864.

NOVEMBER

November 1 (1765)—Stamp Act passed by the English parliament as a form of taxation of the English colonies in America, went into force, year 1765. (See Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16, and March 22.)

Nov. 2 (1795)—James K. Polk, eleventh President of the United States, born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., year 1795; died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849. Nominated for President by the Democratic party in 1844 and elected. Electoral vote—(26 States): Polk, 170; Henry Clay (Whig), 105. Inaugurated on March 4, 1845. Served four years. During his administration the Mexican War was waged.

Nov. 2 (1880)—State of Kansas voted on and adopted an amendment to the State Constitution, as follows: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in the State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes." The vote on this amendment was 92,302 for, and 84,304 against.

Nov. 2 (1889)—North Dakota and South Dakota admitted into the Union, year 1889.

Nov. 3 (1783)—The Continental Army of the American Revolution was disbanded, all except a small force under General Knox which remained at West Point, year 1783. The West Point detachment was discharged when the British evacuated New York, on Nov. 25, 1783. The following are the quotas of men furnished by the thirteen States during the war, from April 19, 1775, to Nov. 3, 1783:

New Hampshire	12,947
Massachusetts	67,907
Rhode Island	5,908
Connecticut	31,939
New York	17,781

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

New Jersey	10,726
Pennsylvania	25,678
Delaware	2,386
Maryland	13,912
Virginia	26,678
North Carolina	7,263
South Carolina	6,417
Georgia	2,679
<hr/>	
Total.....	232,221

Nov. 3 (1794)—William Cullen Bryant, poet and editor, born at Cummington, Mass., year 1794; died at New York, June 12, 1878. His poem "Thanatopsis" is regarded by many cultured people as the greatest short poem ever produced by any American poet. He became the editor and part owner of the New York *Evening Post* in 1829, and remained its editorial chief for fifty years, until his death.

Nov. 4 (1862)—The Gatling Gun, the first rapid fire machine gun in modern ballistics, patented by Richard Jordan Gatling, year 1862. Notwithstanding the tremendous power of this gun in battle, it was very little used in the Civil War. At that time, the war department of the U. S. Government was extremely conservative and rarely adopted a new idea, and so the soldiers were armed with old fashioned muzzle-loading rifles and the cannon were of the old fashioned muzzle-loading sort.

Nov. 5 (1892)—The "Geary Act" prohibiting the immigration of Chinese to the United States, became a law, year 1892. The agitation against Chinese had begun in California before 1860. In 1879, Congress passed the first Chinese restriction act. In 1882, 1884 and 1888 other laws were passed further limiting immigration. The Geary Act, named from Congressman Geary of California, was the most drastic of all.

Nov. 5 (1912)—Woman suffrage was adopted at gen-

NOVEMBER

eral elections in the States of Kansas, Oregon and Arizona, year 1912.

Nov. 6 (1793)—First of the British "Orders in Council" during the French Directorate and Napoleonic wars, against the commerce of neutral nations with France, year 1793. British ships of war were ordered to stop all ships laden with supplies for France or French colonies, and bring them into a British port for trial before a British admiralty court. (See May 9.) Between the arbitrary acts of the French and British governments, American foreign commerce, for a time, was nearly destroyed. (See March 26.)

Nov. 6 (1873)—Captain Fry and 52 men of the crew of the *Virginus* were executed by shooting at Santiago, Cuba, year 1873. (See Oct. 31.)

Nov. 6 (1903)—Republic of Panama recognized as an independent power by the U. S. Government, year 1903.

Nov. 6 (1917)—New York State, at a general election, adopted woman suffrage by a vote of 646,000 to 555,000. On the same day, Ohio rejected a woman's suffrage amendment to its constitution by a majority of 136,000, year 1917.

Nov. 7 (1805)—The Lewis and Clark exploring expedition reached the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River, year 1805. The expedition was sent out by the government in President Jefferson's administration to explore the continent west to the Pacific. The party consisted of Capt. Meriwether Lewis, Lieut. William Clark and thirty-four other men. They left Washington on July 5, 1803 and followed a route leading to St. Louis, to the headwaters of the Missouri, to the headwaters of the Columbia and down that stream to the Pacific. The route travelled was over 4,000 miles.

Nov. 7 (1811)—Battle of Tippecanoe, Ind., year 1811. Gen. William Henry Harrison (American, 1,200 men) vs. an army of Indians of the Indian confederacy organized

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

by Tecumseh and his brother "The Prophet." The Prophet commanded in this battle. It resulted in a complete victory for the whites.

Nov. 7 (1837)—Elijah P. Lovejoy, editor and printer of an anti-slavery newspaper at Alton, Ill., was shot while defending his printing press against a pro-slavery mob, year 1837. He was the first so-called martyr to the "abolition" cause.

Nov. 8 (1861)—The *Trent* affair, year 1861. James M. Mason of Virginia, Minister of the Confederate States of America to Great Britain, and John Slidell of Louisiana, the Confederate Minister to France, embarked on the British mail steamship *Trent* at Havana, bound for England. A United States warship, the *San Jacinto*, commanded by Captain Charles Wilkes, had been sent to the West Indies to stop, if possible, the sailing of these two Confederate envoys. The *Trent* sailed, with Mason and Slidell on board, on Nov. 7. Next day, in the Bahama Channel, 240 miles from Havana, the *San Jacinto* signalled to stop the British ship. The latter ignored the signals and the *San Jacinto* fired a shot across her bow, whereupon the *Trent* stopped, and Captain Wilkes demanded that the two Confederates be given up as prisoners of war. The British captain complied, but formally protested, saying the proceeding was contrary to international law. Mason and Slidell were taken to Boston. Captain Wilkes became a popular hero in the North, and was thanked by Congress. However, an anti-climax followed. The British government demanded a formal apology and the release of the prisoners. As a matter of fact, the United States had obviously blundered. They had done the very thing which they had formerly charged against Great Britain and which was a prime cause of the War of 1812. So, after some diplomatic exchanges, the United States formally acknowledged that the seizure of the two Confederates was illegal, and they were released. They sailed for England, unobstructed, on Jan. 1, 1862.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 8 (1889)—Montana was admitted into the Union, year 1889.

Nov. 9 (1872)—Great fire in Boston, year 1872. Over 800 buildings were destroyed. The loss was \$80,000,000.

Nov. 9 (1889)—Beginning of the free delivery of mail in all cities and towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants, year 1889.

Nov. 10 (1635)—Saybrook, the first English settlement in Connecticut, founded by colonists from Massachusetts, year 1635.

Nov. 11 (1620)—Cape Cod "Compact" signed on board the *Mayflower* lying in the harbor of Provincetown, year 1620. (See Forefather's Day, Dec. 22.)

Nov. 11 (1778)—Cherry Valley (N. Y.) massacre, year 1778. Immediately after the massacre at Wyoming (see July 3), a regiment of Continental troops of Pennsylvania swiftly moved against the Indians and Loyalists who had perpetrated the crime at Wyoming, and destroyed the Indian village of Unadilla at the headwaters of the Susquehanna in New York. In revenge for this, the Indians and Loyalists under Brant and Butler attacked the pioneer village of Cherry Valley during a sleet storm on Nov. 11, murdered thirty-two, mostly women and children, and led away as captives forty others half naked through the darkness and the cold.

Nov. 11 (1887)—Four of the Chicago anarchists implicated in the Haymarket massacre at Chicago were hanged, year 1887. (See May 4.)

Nov. 11 (1889)—Washington admitted into the Union, year 1889.

Nov. 12 (1775)—Montreal surrendered to the American army under Gen. Richard Montgomery, year 1775. This small army of 1,000 Americans, increased by a small number of Canadians who had joined the Revolution, invaded Canada in September, 1775, and laid siege to the defenses of Chambly on the east side of the River opposite Montreal and to St. John's, a fort thirty miles to the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

southeast. Chambly surrendered on Oct. 18, and St. John's on Nov. 3—the latter after a siege of fifty days. Then Montreal was evacuated by the British, who retreated down the river to Quebec. (See Dec. 31.)

Nov. 12 (1823)—"Home, Sweet Home" first sung before the public, year 1823. The occasion was the New York production of the opera, or musical melodrama, "Clari, the Maid of Milan," the libretto of which was written by John Howard Payne; the famous song is the chief feature of this opera. The music was written by Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, an English composer.

Nov. 13 (1833)—Edwin Booth, tragedian, born at Bel Air, Md., year 1833; died at New York on June 7, 1893. Generally regarded as the greatest American actor. He won lasting fame chiefly by his impersonations of "Hamlet" and "Richelieu."

Nov. 14 (1840)—Treaty of commerce between Great Britain and the Republic of Texas signed, year 1840. The Texans had gained their independence from Mexico in 1836. (See April 21.)

Nov. 15 (1763)—Mason and Dixon arrived at Philadelphia from England to survey the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, year 1763. Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were noted astronomers of London. At that time there was a long standing dispute between the heirs of William Penn and Lord Baltimore over the boundary line dividing the Colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The contestants agreed to let Mason and Dixon survey and mark the line for a distance of 260 miles. They began at the eastern end and followed westerly the parallel of latitude 39° 43' 26.3" N. They placed a stone at the end of every fifth mile; the stones were brought from England, where they had been hewn and marked with the coat of arms of William Penn on one side and those of Lord Baltimore on the other. At the end of each intermediate mile was placed a stone marked **P** on one side and **M** on the other. During four years the

NOVEMBER

astronomers worked and then, after completing the marking of 224 miles, mostly through wilderness, in Nov. 1767 they were stopped by the hostility of Indians. They returned to England in 1768. Mason came back to America and died in Philadelphia in 1787. The survey of the last 36 miles was completed by Col. Alexander McLean of Philadelphia in 1782. By common consent, Mason and Dixon's line was accepted by the people of the United States, until the Civil War, as the boundary between slave and free territory in the original thirteen States. In the early disputes over the admission of States west of the Allegheny mountains, the Southern leaders insisted on extending westward the Mason and Dixon line as the northern boundary of slave territory. The Northern leaders opposed this and finally the parallel $36^{\circ} 30'$ was made the dividing line; this line is the southern boundary of Kansas, Colorado, and Utah. (See Missouri Compromise, March 2.)

Nov. 15 (1777)—Articles of Confederation of the United States, the first written constitution of the nation, adopted by the Continental Congress, year 1777. A circular was immediately sent to each of the thirteen States, urging them to ratify this constitution. They did so, during the next year, all except Delaware and Maryland. Delaware ratified in 1779. Maryland held out until March 1, 1781. The Articles of Confederation stood as the fundamental written law of the country until 1789, when it was superseded by the present Constitution.

Nov. 15 (1806)—Pike's Peak discovered by Zebulon Montgomery Pike, year 1806. Lieut. Pike, of the U. S. Army, was appointed in 1806 to conduct exploring expeditions to the country of the Arkansas and Red rivers in the newly acquired territory of Louisiana. After reaching the peak which bears his name, with twenty-two men he pushed on southwest and reached the Rio Grande River, at what is now the northern boundary of New Mexico, in February 1807. He mistook the Rio Grande

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

(or Rio del Norte) for the Red River and did not know he was in Spanish territory. He and his party were arrested by a force of 100 Spanish soldiers and taken to Santa Fé. The Spaniards suspected that the United States had designs on their territory. But, after a long examination, Pike proved his innocence and was released, in July, 1807. In 1810 he published an account of his expedition which aroused great enthusiasm among many thousands of adventurous pioneers, and "Pike's Peak" became a common expression in every family of the land.

Nov. 16 (1776)—Capture of Fort Washington, N. Y., by the British, year 1776. (See Oct. 28.)

Nov. 16 (1864)—Sherman's March through Georgia, began, year 1864. Gen. W. T. Sherman's combined force of three Union armies had captured Atlanta. It was planned by Grant, Lincoln and Sherman to send a Union army across the State of Georgia to Savannah, splitting the Confederacy and destroying the great source of supplies of the Confederate armies. A Confederate army under General Hood was north of Atlanta. General Thomas with his Union army was left to deal with this force. Nicolay and Hay, in "Abraham Lincoln," wrote: "Precisely at seven o'clock on the morning of the 16th of November the great army [60,000 Union veterans] started on its march from Atlanta. A band struck up the anthem, 'John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave'; the soldiers caught up the refrain, and, to the swelling chorus of 'Glory Hallelujah,' the great march was begun. The month that followed will always remain to those sixty thousand men the most romantic and inspiring memory of their lives."

The army marched in four divisions, taking four parallel routes, each division of about 15,000 men. They marched 15 miles each day. They lived on the country through which they passed, taking food wherever they found it, often by force. They met with very little armed opposition. They denuded a zone sixty miles wide

NOVEMBER

through the entire State. Thousands of negroes left the plantations and followed. Railroads, machine shops, clothing factories, and all instruments for making war material were destroyed. Though there was little blood shed during the whole of this extraordinary military movement, it was impossible to restrain all of the soldiers from deeds of ruthlessness, and so it was that great misery was inflicted on many thousands of the people of Georgia. Because of this, the most intense bitterness of the whole war was aroused against Sherman and his men among the Southern people—a bitterness which has outlasted all the memories of other campaigns and conflicts of the great struggle. Yet, in the opinion of military authorities and statesmen of Europe, the great march was a military necessity, consummated with a minimum of suffering to the non-combatant inhabitants of Georgia, and far less cruel in its course than any of the great invasions of history, ancient or modern. On Dec. 21, 1864, General Sherman and his staff rode into the city of Savannah, which had been evacuated by the Confederates, and thus the March to the Sea was successfully accomplished.

Nov. 16` (1907)—Oklahoma was admitted into the Union, year 1907.

Nov. 17 (1800)—Congress met the first time in the newly erected Capitol at Washington, year 1800. It was the second session of the Seventh Congress. Nathaniel Macon of South Carolina was speaker of the House.

Nov. 18 (1883)—The national system of Standard Time was inaugurated, year 1883.

Nov. 18 (1905)—Treaty with the Republic of Panama relating to the construction and maintenance of the Panama Canal was signed at Washington, year 1905. The signers were John Hay for the United States and P. Bunau Varilla for the Republic of Panama. The first article reads: "The United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama."

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

The principal article (Article II) provides that the Republic of Panama grants to the United States "in perpetuity, the use, occupation and control of a zone of land, and land under water for the construction, maintenance, operation and sanitation and protection of said Canal of the width of ten miles, extending to the distance of ten miles on each side of the center route of the canal to be constructed." The U. S. agreed to pay the sum of \$10,000,000 for this grant and other privileges, and also an annual payment of \$250,000, beginning with the year 1912.

Nov. 19 (1831)—James A. Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, born at Orange, Cuyahoga County, O., year 1831; died at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881. Nominated for President by the Republican party in 1880 and elected. Electoral vote (38 States): Garfield, 369; Winfield S. Hancock (Democratic), 155. Inaugurated March 4, 1881. Served six months and fifteen days until his death (see July 2). During the short period of his active administration (4 months and 28 days), the chief events were the publication of the Revised New Testament (May 20), the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge (May 24) and the declaration made (June 24, 1881) to European governments that any movement by them to jointly guarantee the neutrality of the Panama Canal would be regarded as unwarrantable interference by the United States. (See July 2.)

Nov. 19 (1832)—Nullification Convention met at Columbia, S. C., year 1832. It was composed of delegates from the legislative districts of South Carolina, to consider the tariff acts passed by Congress at Washington. As a result of this convention, the legislature of South Carolina passed what is known as the Nullification Ordinance, declaring the tariff acts of Congress null and void, and pledging that the people of South Carolina would secede from the Union and organize a separate government if the Federal Government attempted to en-

NOVEMBER

force the tariff acts in that State. This was the first extreme practical application of the doctrine of State sovereignty. Nevertheless, President Jackson did enforce the Congress law, and sent troops to Charleston and Augusta to protect the U. S. officials. Civil War was imminent. Then Henry Clay, in Congress, offered a compromise bill, which provided for a gradual reduction of the obnoxious duties, and the crisis passed without bloodshed. (See Birthday of Andrew Jackson, March 15.)

LINCOLN'S ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG

November 19, 1863

The Battle of Gettysburg ended at sunset on July 3, 1863. That night and next day the Confederate army spent in preparation for retreat back to Virginia. They hurriedly buried their dead and cared for their wounded so far as they could. On the morning of July 5, Lee's army marched away from that battle field, where 2,600 Confederate soldiers died. Then it was that Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania ordered the State military authorities at and near Gettysburg to assume the duty of interring the dead left unburied by both armies, and of caring for the wounded, Union men and Confederates—approximating 20,000 in number left at Gettysburg.

The foremost citizen of the town of Gettysburg was David Wills and he was appointed the special agent of the Governor and at once assumed command. He quickly found that in the haste of wholesale burial of the dead by the armies, many bodies had been but partially covered, many graves were unmarked, and many of the markings on the small headboards had been already obliterated by the rain storm which had come immediately after the battle. There came to him the project of bringing together, in a national cemetery, the remains of the soldier dead now scattered throughout all the great battlefield.

The idea appealed deeply to the governors of the States whose soldiers had taken part in the battle. There

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

were seventeen of these States, Northern States, and their governors agreed to cooperate in the plan of Mr. Wills. The State of Pennsylvania purchased a plot of seventeen acres embracing the highest point of Cemetery Hill and overlooking the entire battlefield. The cemetery grounds were laid out and the work of ordering the landscape was rapidly pushed during the months of August, September and October of that year. The commission in charge of the work planned a ceremony of dedication, which was to take place on Nov. 19, when the cemetery would be completed. The chief feature of this dedication ceremony was to be an oration to be delivered by Edward Everett, one of the foremost scholars and orators of America, who had been U. S. Senator from Massachusetts and had held other high places in government. Incidentally, President Lincoln was invited to be present. The letter of invitation to Mr. Lincoln contained this sentence: "It is the desire that after the oration, you, as Chief Executive of the nation, formally set apart these grounds to their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks." It is plain that Mr. Lincoln was not expected to say anything of much importance, but only to be present in his official capacity, and thus give appropriate *éclat* to the dedication. The "few appropriate remarks" which he was invited to deliver were such, no doubt, as the senders of the invitation had heard many times from the lips of conventional officials of all kinds who formally spoke, in routine manner, the final words at routine dedications. The point is that the commission did not expect, and probably did not want Lincoln the man, nor the Lincoln mind to express anything unusual, but only Lincoln the President who would bring his staff and give the prestige of the Presidential office. It was assumed that the official orator, Senator Everett, would say all that any mortal man could be expected to say. No one, seemingly, believed that there would be anything left for Lincoln to say after Senator Everett finished.

John G. Nicolay, Mr. Lincoln's private secretary,

NOVEMBER

gives the most authoritative account of the preparation of Mr. Lincoln's address. He wrote (in an article published in the *Century Magazine*, issue of February, 1894):

"Mr. Lincoln had a little more than two weeks in which to prepare the remarks he might intend to make. It was a time when he was extremely busy, not alone with complicated military affairs in the various armies, but also with considerations of his annual message to Congress, which was to meet early in December. There was even great uncertainty whether he could take enough time from his pressing official duties to go to Gettysburg at all. Up to the 17th of November, only two days before the ceremonies, no definite arrangements for the journey had been made." Further on, Mr. Nicolay continued:

"There is no definite record of when Mr. Lincoln wrote the first sentence of his proposed address. He probably followed his usual habit in such matters, using great deliberation in arranging his thoughts, and molding his phrases mentally, waiting to reduce them to writing until they had taken satisfactory form."

At noon on Nov. 18, a special train left Washington for Gettysburg, bearing President Lincoln, four members of his cabinet, the French and Italian Ministers and several other foreign attachés, his secretary, Colonel Nicolay, and the assistant secretary, Col. John Hay. The story has been told and is widely believed that Mr. Lincoln, seated in a car of this train, jotted down the Gettysburg speech on the back of an old envelope, or other sheet of paper, but there seems to be no good authority for the story; it is like the Washington "cherry tree" tale.

On arriving at Gettysburg, Mr. Lincoln went to the home of Mr. Wills where he remained that night. During the evening, Mr. Lincoln asked his host, "Mr. Wills, what do you expect from me to-morrow?" Mr. Wills replied: "A brief address, Mr. President."

Colonel Nicolay relates definitely: "It was after the breakfast hour on the morning of the 19th that the writer, Mr. Lincoln's private secretary, went to the upper room

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

in the house of Mr. Wills, which Mr. Lincoln occupied, to report for duty, and remained with the President while he finished writing the Gettysburg address, during the short leisure he could utilize for this purpose before being called to take his place in the procession, which was announced on the program to move promptly at ten o'clock."

The day was bright and serene. The procession moved out of the town and took the road to the new cemetery, the President and the three members of his official retinue riding horses. They reached the little wooden platform for the speakers at eleven o'clock. The orator of the day, Mr. Everett, got there half an hour later, and there was a further delay of half an hour in bringing up the military bodies and arranging them and the civilian spectators, so that all might hear the oration by Mr. Everett. It should be kept in mind, by all who strive to grasp the whole of this marvellous event in American history, that it was Mr. Everett who was the central figure, the "star" of the program, and President Lincoln was there merely to lend the color of the Presidential office and say only a few perfunctory words; it was a very minor part that was assigned to Mr. Lincoln.

At about noon, Mr. Everett began his oration, and splendidly did he deliver it. It was one of the most masterly orations in American history—many believe it was the equal at least of any by Daniel Webster. He had been constantly occupied for weeks in preparing it. For two hours he held the assembled multitude in rapt attention. When he finished, a great storm of applause burst from the thousands. Then the Maryland Musical Association sang a hymn, "'Tis Holy Ground" which had been composed for the occasion, and at the last President Lincoln arose to conclude the ceremonies. The crowd had nearly exhausted its energy and emotion in listening to Mr. Everett. Probably they were physically and mentally tired. They did not expect new words, new thoughts, new emotions. What could Lincoln say that had not already been said by Everett?

NOVEMBER

The President, holding in his hand the two pages of manuscript which he had written, part with pen and part with pencil, spoke these words:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

That was all. A speech of 267 words, delivered in a measure of three minutes of time.

There was applause when he ended. But the bulk of evidence convinces that, in that audience, there was very

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

little genuine appreciation of the divine source and power of the speech. Mr. Lincoln himself felt that he had failed to hold them. He said to a friend, "The people are disappointed."

It is humanly probable that he spent many hours in preparing the speech, and that he intended it to be just what it was—the nation's concentrated thought of the hour. Momentarily, after the delivery, he had the sense of failure. But later came the triumph.

The next morning, Everett's oration, in whole or part, and Lincoln's speech, were printed in all the leading daily newspapers of the North. Millions of hearts leaped at the first reading of the Lincoln speech. Forgotten was the Everett oration. Lincoln had spoken a message from the God-head, to the people of the North. And the foreign newspaper correspondents cabled it to Europe. It made a profound impression in the British Isles. It was translated at once into all the chief continental languages and it thrilled especially the educated.

And so it was written in everlasting letters of gold upon the tablets of the world's civilization. Wherever men battle and die for their country, wherever men aspire to political liberty, wherever men and women teach children the duties of coming citizenship, and wherever English literature lives and is studied, there is heard and read the Gettysburg speech.

Nov. 20 (1620)—Peregrine White, the first native American child (a girl) of the Pilgrims, born on board the Mayflower at Provincetown, Mass., year 1620.

Nov. 20 (1780)—Lemuel Haynes, a mulatto, the first negro clergyman in the United States, was licensed to preach, year 1780. He was born at West Hartford, Conn., in 1753. He served as soldier in the Revolution. He became a servant in the home of Rev. Daniel Farrand, the Congregational minister at Granville, Conn., who taught him Latin and Greek. In 1785 he was formally ordained a Congregational minister at Litchfield, Conn. He had,

NOVEMBER

two years before, married Elizabeth Babbot of Hartford, a white woman. The church members of his first parish, at Torrington, Conn., showed a prejudice toward his race and he resigned, after preaching two years. He immediately was called to a church at Rutland, Vt., where he ministered during eighteen years, to a congregation of whites, with little, if any, opposition on account of his color. Later he was in charge of parishes at Manchester, Vt., and Granville, N. Y., until his death in 1833. His life is one of the most striking illustrations of the attitude of the people of New England during the first half century of the nation, toward the negro race.

Nov. 21 (1806)—"Berlin Decree" issued by Napoleon I. from his "Imperial camp at Berlin," declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade, and forbidding all trade or correspondence with England, year 1806. But he had hardly a warship afloat at the time to enforce his decree. His action was in retaliation for the British Order in Council of May 16, 1806, which declared a blockade of the entire western European coast from the river Elbe in Germany to Brest in France. This order could not be enforced, and therefore the blockade is known as a "paper blockade." The acts of both England and France were in violation of theretofore recognized international law. The commerce of the United States suffered more than any other neutral nation from these arbitrary acts. The War of 1812 with England was hastened by attempts to enforce these acts.

Nov. 22 (1897)—Published returns of yellow fever epidemic from southern Mississippi showed 4,286 cases of which 446 were fatal, year 1897. This was the last great epidemic of yellow fever in the United States.

Nov. 23 (1804)—Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, born at Hillsborough, N. H., year 1804; died at Concord, N. H., Oct. 8, 1869. Nominated for President by the Democratic party in 1852 and elected. Electoral vote (31 States): Pierce, 254; Winfield

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Scott (Whig), 42. Inaugurated March 4, 1853. Served four years. The chief events of his administration were the founding of the Know-Nothing Party (1853), the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act which included the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise" (1854), the treaty with Japan (1854), and the Ostend Manifesto (1854).

Nov. 23 (1837)—Patent for the Crompton loom for cloth-weaving issued to William Crompton, of Taunton, Mass., year 1837. By this machine, it became possible to weave intricate patterns in cotton fabrics by machinery, instead of by hand as formerly.

Nov. 23 (1863)—Battle of Chattanooga began, year 1863. General Grant (60,000 Union men) vs. Gen. Braxton Bragg (40,000 Confederates intrenched). The battle lasted three days and included three separate battles, viz.: Orchard Knob (Nov. 23), Lookout Mountain (Nov. 24), and Missionary Ridge (Nov. 25). The Union forces were victorious in all the battles, the Confederates being driven from all their positions and Bragg's entire army retreating. The total Union loss during the three days was 757 killed, 4,529 wounded and 330 missing—total 5,616. The Confederate loss, including prisoners, was about 8,000. In the battle of the first day—Orchard Knob, just outside Chattanooga—the Union troops were commanded by Generals Sherman and Thomas.

Nov. 23 (1877)—Fisheries commission, appointed under the treaty of Washington (year 1854) to arbitrate the differences between the United States and Great Britain, awarded \$5,500,000 to be paid by the United States for the fisheries privileges in the Newfoundland waters, year 1877.

Nov. 24 (1784)—Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, born in Orange County, Va., year 1784; died at Washington, D. C., July 9, 1850; buried near Louisville, Ky. Because of his successful generalship in the Mexican War, he was nominated for President by the Whig party in 1848 and elected. Electoral vote (30

NOVEMBER

States): Taylor, 163; Lewis Cass (Democratic), 127. Inaugurated March 4, 1849. Served 1 year, 4 months and 6 days, until his death. The chief events of his administration were the rush of emigrants, the "Forty-Niners," to the gold fields of California, and the debate on Henry Clay's "Omnibus Bill" which was passed after his death.

Nov. 24 (1863)—Battle of Lookout Mountain (second day of Battle of Chattanooga), year 1863. Gen. Joseph Hooker (13,000 Union men) vs. Gen. Stevenson (Confederate, 12,000 men). The Union troops stormed up the mountain, and came to a hand to hand conflict with the Confederates at the summit, above the clouds. The Confederates retreated to Missionary Ridge, being partially concealed by the clouds. This battle is memorable for the valor of the Union troops and the strange conditions of the battlefield.

Nov. 25 (1758)—A British colonial force of 7,000 men under General Forbes (British officer) captured Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh) which was evacuated by the French garrison of 500 men, year 1758 (French and Indian War). The Virginia troops in this expedition were commanded by Washington. Thus the English finally secured that which was withheld from them by Braddock's defeat in 1755. (See July 9.)

Nov. 25 (1783)—Evacuation Day. On this day in 1783, the British army evacuated New York, the last military position which they held in the United States. They had held the city of New York during seven years and two months of the Revolutionary War, from the day after the Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. When the British army, under Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, was embarked, ready to sail away, General Knox and the small part of the American army not already disbanded marched in from the north and took possession. On December 4, at Fraunce's Tavern in Broad Street, Washington met his generals and personally bade goodbye to each of them before leaving for his home at Mt. Vernon.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Each year Evacuation Day is celebrated in New York by the Old Guard, a military organization which marches down Broadway from 59th Street to the Battery, following the route of Knox and his little detachment of victors.

Nov. 25 (1863)—Battle of Missionary Ridge (third day of the Battle of Chattanooga), year 1863. General Sherman (40,000 Union men) vs. General Bragg (35,000 Confederates). The Confederate army was making its last stand in the Battle of Chattanooga, and had concentrated upon Missionary Ridge. A large part of the Union force, under the personal command of Sherman, met with strong resistance. Another part of the army composed of veterans of the Army of the Cumberland, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, suddenly became filled with uncontrollable enthusiasm and spontaneously sprang forward without orders from the commander and swept upward, wildly cheering. They climbed a thousand yards over rocks and crags in the face of a terrible fire from the Confederate batteries and intrenchments. Their spirit spread to the whole Union army right and left, which moved irresistibly upward, and, when it reached the top, the Confederates retreated without any further struggle and the Battle of Chattanooga was ended—won by the Union armies. It is said that General Grant, from his position upon Orchard Knob, watched this unplanned movement of the Union troops, and, turning to General Thomas near him asked intensely, "By whose order is this?", for it was the soldiers of Thomas who were rushing up the mountain. Thomas replied, with a curious smile, "By their own, I fancy." It is believed that Thomas had suggested the movement to his officers before the battle began. The Battle of Missionary Ridge is deprecated by the Confederates as the only important battle of the war in which they failed to display their normal bravery.

Nov. 25—Labor Day in Louisiana.

NOVEMBER

THANKSGIVING DAY

Last Thursday in November

All peoples in all times have and have had a regular thanksgiving day, recurring annually, devoted to the expression of appreciation of the gifts that come from nature and from which men live. Thanksgiving is the one universal festival of the human race.

The Hebrews, the Greeks, the Romans had each year a harvest feast. The Saxons of England, about the year 800, regularly established the Harvest Home festival, which has come down to our time as the autumnal thanksgiving feast of England. It came about in England, as in all the Christian countries of Europe, that the harvest celebration retained, as salient features, old folk customs that originated in heathen or pagan times, and these were tolerated by the Church before the Reformation. Calvinism revolted against these "superstitions." The Pilgrims, in England and in Holland, would have nothing to do with such Harvest Home usages. However, in Holland they found that the Dutch national thanksgiving festival celebrated annually on Oct. 3 in commemoration of the delivery of the Dutch people from the tyranny of their Spanish rulers, was in keeping with Puritan religious principles. The Dutch, on this day, went to church and thanked God for their deliverance from the enemy, and then returned home to eat their favorite historic dish, a stew of meat and vegetables which was actually Spanish hodge-podge, or hutch-putch as they called it.

The first winter at Plymouth was a dreadful time for the colonists who came to America in the Mayflower. Ere the spring of 1621, more than half their number had died, and the hand of God seemed against them. Yet those who lived lost not their faith and hope. They planted Indian corn, wheat and barley. A perfect summer followed and the harvest was abundant—far beyond their early expectations. What more natural than the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

exuberant impulse to celebrate this first harvest by a Thanksgiving after the manner of the Dutch?

Edward Winslow, one of the leaders of the Plymouth colony, wrote a letter to England in late 1621, which is printed in "Mourt's Relation"; the following is a part of the letter:

"Our harvest being gotten in, our Governor sent foure men on fowling, so that we might after a more special manner rejoyce together, after we had gathered the fruits of our labours; they foure in one day killed as much fowle, as with a little help beside, served the company almost a week, at which time amongst other recreations, we exercised our Armes, many of the Indeans coming amongst us, and among the rest their great king Massasoyt, with some ninetie men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five Deere which they brought to the Plantation and bestowed on our Governor, and upon the Captaine [Myles Standish], and others."

This was the first harvest feast in America.

Two years later there was another Thanksgiving, which more directly established the character of the feast as it has come down to us—for we have no undisputed record of a religious service in the first Thanksgiving. William Bradford, in his "History of Plimouth Plantation," tells that in May, 1623, there commenced a drouth which lasted until the middle of July "without any rains and with great heat (for the most part) insomuch as the corn began to wither away. . . . Upon which they sett a parte a solemne day of humiliation, to seek the Lord by humble and fervente prayer, in this great distress. And he was pleased to give them a gracious and speedy answer, both to their own and the Indeans admiration, that lived among them." Bradford goes on to describe the bountiful rain that fell in the evening of that day which had been set apart for prayer. Well, indeed, might they

NOVEMBER

regard it as a direct answer to their petitions, and well might the Indians be profoundly impressed by the power and goodness of the God of the Plymouth white men. "For which mercie (in time convenient) they also sett aparte a day of thanksgiving"—so says Bradford.

The date of this second Thanksgiving was July 30, and its chief feature was the religious service. We have no record of a bounteous dinner after the service, but it is altogether probable that the colonists did eat a festival dinner on that date. Therefore, most American religious writers, and some other historians, name this festival of 1623 the first American Thanksgiving Day.

There is good reason to believe that the Church of Plymouth from this time forward, celebrated annually a Thanksgiving day, and usually in the autumn, but there is no written proof of it. In 1668, the first harvest Thanksgiving proclamation was issued by the civil authorities of Plymouth. The day named was November 25.

During the Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress appointed, at various times, days upon which the people of all the nation should give thanks to God for victory. There was a total of eight such days in seven years.

The first Presidential proclamation appointing a day of Thanksgiving was issued by Washington on Oct. 3, 1789, immediately after his election. It reads, in part, as follows:

"Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, to be devoted by the people of the United States to the service of that great and glorious Being, Who is the Beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country...; and, in general, for all

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

the great and various favours, which He has been pleased to confer upon us. . . .”

But Washington did not establish Thanksgiving as a national civic festival to be celebrated annually. It is a curious fact in our history that Thanksgiving Day, from early Colonial times down to the years shortly before the Civil War, was essentially a New England festival. The people of the South, among whom were few Puritans, looked upon the festival as almost wholly a Puritan church feast. They, in the South, followed the traditions of the Episcopalian and Catholic churches, which regarded Christmas as the great festival of thanksgiving. The early New Englanders had little respect for Christmas. Furthermore, during the long controversy over the slavery question, beginning at the very organization of the nation, New England and the South grew farther and farther apart, religiously and politically. And so the Southerners refused to celebrate Thanksgiving.

In 1857, Governor Wise of Virginia issued the first proclamation in the South, calling upon the people of his State to observe Thanksgiving Day. Only a minority in Virginia followed him. Next year, the governors of seven other Southern States issued Thanksgiving proclamations, and thus the day was established in the South—but only for a short period. Soon came the Civil War, and the South, at least, had little thought of an autumnal thanksgiving. Besides, all things of New England, at this time, were anathema in the South.

In the autumn of 1864 the tide of war had set strongly against the Southern Confederacy. On Oct. 20 of that year President Lincoln issued a proclamation, of which the following is the main part:

“A Proclamation”

“It has pleased almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many

NOVEMBER

and signal victories over the enemy, who is of our own household.

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday of November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may be, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid that on that day they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and for our posterity throughout all generations."

It will be noted that Mr. Lincoln followed the style of Washington in his proclamation. Lincoln had informally announced his intention to establish Thanksgiving as an annual national holiday. He died in April of the next year. Yet his wish has been carried out. Each of his successors as President has issued a Thanksgiving proclamation every year, appointing the day first specifically set by Lincoln—the "last Thursday in November."

About the year 1882, when the bitterness between North and South was appreciably healing, leading broad-minded Southerners again advocated the celebration of Thanksgiving Day. It grew in favor, in Dixie, year by year, until it is now as firmly established as Christmas, though not as popular as the latter festival.

The following is part of the Thanksgiving proclamation issued by President Wilson on Nov. 8, 1917—the first proclamation in time of war since the Lincoln proclamation. The closing paragraph is typical of the proclamations of all the Presidents since Lincoln:

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

"It has long been the custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a Nation. That custom we can follow now, even in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even midst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us; blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise...

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the Great Ruler of nations."

Nov. 26 (1832)—The first street railway in America began operation, year 1832. It was the New York and Harlem road. The first car was invented and constructed by John Stephenson of New York. It was pulled by one horse and ran from the City Hall in New York to 14th street, a distance of about a mile and three quarters.

Nov. 27 (1904)—Signing of an arbitration treaty between the United States and Germany, year 1904.

Nov. 28 (1785)—Treaty of Hopewell, S. C., with the Cherokees Indians, year 1785. This was the first treaty with Indians made by the United States. It was negotiated and signed by Joseph Martin of Virginia, a pioneer and Indian fighter, on behalf of the United States.

Nov. 29 (1847)—Marcus Whitman, pioneer and leader in the colonization of Oregon, was massacred by Indians at Waulatpu, Ore., together with his wife, two adopted children and ten other settlers, year 1847. The

NOVEMBER

incident aroused a storm of religious bitterness throughout the nation. The murder was the climax of a dispute between the Catholic missionaries of Oregon and the newly arrived Protestant colonists. This dispute was taken up by Indians against the Protestants, as a pretext for the satisfaction of their savage appetites.

Nov. 29 (1760)—Detroit surrendered by French to the English at the end of the French and Indian war, year 1760.

Nov. 30 (1835)—Samuel Langhorne Clemens ("Mark Twain"), author and lecturer, born in Florida, Monroe County, Mo., year 1835; died at his home at Redding, Conn., April 21, 1910. The greatest of American literary humorists. When a young man, he became a pilot on the Mississippi River, where the leadsman in sounding the depth of water in which the steamboat was moving, would cry out, "mark twain!", "mark three!", etc., meaning two fathoms, three fathoms, etc. Clemens began his literary career as city editor of the Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* in 1862, and, in reporting the proceedings of the Nevada legislature, signed the pen name "Mark Twain." Later, in his books, he used the same pseudonym, and finally became universally known by that name. His best known books are "The Jumping Frog and other sketches" (1867), "The Innocents Abroad" (1869), "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" (1876) and "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" (1885).

Nov. 30 (1864)—Battle of Franklin, Tenn., year 1864. Gen. John B. Hood (Confederate, 45,000 men) vs. Gen. John McAllister Schofield (Union, 22,000 men). Gen. Hood, after the capture of Atlanta by the Union armies, moved northwestward in Tennessee, where General Thomas was in command. The army of Thomas was to be concentrated at Nashville. A large part of this army, under General Schofield, was moving to join the main body at Nashville. Hood quickly planned to destroy this force under Schofield before it could reach Nashville.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Schofield's force, anticipating the danger, was intrenched at Franklin, 30 miles south of Nashville, on the Harpeth River. Here, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the Confederate army was thrown at Schofield's force in one of the fiercest and bloodiest assaults of the Civil War. The Union force repelled the assault, and that night Schofield safely crossed the river and marched on to join Thomas at Nashville. The Union loss in the battle was 189 killed, 1,033 wounded and 1,104 missing—total 2,326. The Confederate loss was given by Hood at "about 4,500"; General Thomas estimated it at 6,252—all killed and wounded except 700.

DECEMBER

December 1 (1816)—Baltimore, Md., was lighted by gas, the first municipality in America to use this illuminant, year 1816.

Dec. 1 (1842)—Hanging of Midshipman Philip Spencer, Boatswain Samuel Cromwell and Seaman Elisha Small from the yard arm of the U. S. S. *Somers*, a brig of war, at sea in West Indian waters, year 1842. The three were convicted by court martial of conspiring to organize a mutiny, murder the officers, and turn the ship into a pirate cruiser. This is the only instance of punishment by death for mutiny in the history of the United States Navy.

Dec. 1 (1866)—Patent for a typewriter called the "Pterotype" issued to John Pratt, a native of South Carolina who had gone to England during the Civil War and there produced his machine, year 1866. This machine was first recognized in England and was the prototype of the English typewriters. It had a limited sale. It is claimed that Christopher L. Sholes, the inventor of the American typewriter (1867) that later became the Remington, was indebted to the "Pterotype" for his most valuable ideas.

THE "MONROE DOCTRINE"

December 2, 1823

This so-called doctrine was contained in a message by President Monroe to the Eighteenth Congress on the second day of its first session, Dec. 2, 1823. This message dealt with a number of subjects, foreign and domestic, as is usual in the annual messages of Presidents. The recent revolutions in South America and the organizations of the republics of Argentine, Chile, and Colombia in what had been Spanish territory, and the unconcealed sympathy of European governments with Spain in her wars with her South American colonies had brought

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

home to the people of the United States the question of national policy in the event that these European nations would, with military and naval forces, aid Spain to reconquer her lost provinces, or hold any others on this continent now in her possession. Also, the Russian government had pushed its way into Alaska and was establishing itself on this continent. Therefore, President Monroe wrote the following in his annual message :

"In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than

DECEMBER

as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

This declaration was enthusiastically indorsed by the people of this nation. It has ever since remained as the perfect expression of an unwavering policy of the government of the United States.

Dec. 2 (1856)—First patent for a device to arrange a railway car seat as a sleeping couch, issued to Theodore T. Woodruff, the inventor, year 1856. The idea was developed by Webster Wagner on the New York Central Ry. in 1858 and by George M. Pullman in 1859.

Dec. 2 (1859)—John Brown of Ossawatimie, abolitionist leader, was hanged at Charles Town, Va., year 1859. (See May 9.)

Dec. 2 (1863)—First ground broken for the construction of the Union Pacific Railway, the first transcontinental railway, year 1863. The ceremony took place at Omaha, Neb. George Francis Train of Boston, one of the chief promoters of the enterprise, dug the first shovel full of earth.

Dec. 3 (1750)—First opera sung in America, year 1750. It was the "Beggar's Opera" by John Gay and was produced at New York.

Dec. 3 (1818)—Illinois was admitted into the Union, year 1818.

Dec. 3 (1826)—George Brinton McClellan, soldier, born at Philadelphia, Pa., year 1826; died at West Orange, N. J., Oct. 29, 1885; buried at Trenton, N. J. Graduated from West Point in 1846. Served throughout the Mexican War. Reached the rank of captain in 1855 and, in 1857, resigned from the army. In 1859 became president of the St. Louis, Missouri and Cincinnati Ry. At the outbreak of the Civil War was commissioned major general of Ohio volunteers. A month later was made major general of the U. S. Army, and five months after was given command of all the armies of the United States. His rise from captain to commander-in-chief was

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

the most extraordinary in the military history of the United States. (See Birthday of U. S. Grant, April 27.) Was defeated by Gen. R. E. Lee in the Peninsula campaign of 1862. (See June 26 and July 1.) Was removed from command Aug. 3, 1862. Was restored one month later and on Sept. 14, fought the drawn battle of Antietam against Lee. On Nov. 5, 1862 he was again removed from command, and retired permanently. In 1864, he was nominated by the Democratic party for President. Was defeated. Electoral vote (25 States): Lincoln, 212; McClellan, 21. In 1878, was elected Governor of New Jersey. His popularity among the Union soldiers was extraordinary. As an engineer and military organizer his reputation remains very high. As a military strategist he is outranked by a number in both Union and Confederate armies, though he has had many enthusiastic eulogists among military authorities, who assert that he was the victim of political enmities and jealousies.

Dec. 3 (1833)—The American Anti-Slavery Society organized at a convention held in the house of Evan Lewis, a Quaker, at Philadelphia, year 1833. Between sixty and seventy delegates were present. Beriah Green, an independent clergyman of Ohio, was elected the first president. The poet John G. Whittier, and Lewis Tappan were the secretaries. Next day, Dec. 4, they adopted a "Declaration of Sentiments" which was written by William Lloyd Garrison who was the leading spirit of the movement. This "Declaration" marks the time when "Slavery" became a national political question at issue in the United States.

Dec. 4 (1783)—Washington bade farewell to his officers at the end of the Revolution, in Fraunce's Tavern, New York, year 1783. The building is preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dec. 5 (1782)—Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, born at Kinderhook, N. Y., year 1782; died at Kinderhook on July 24, 1862. Was nomi-

DECEMBER

nated for President by the Democratic party in 1836 and elected. Electoral vote (26 States): Van Buren, 170; William Henry Harrison (Whig), 73. Inaugurated March 4, 1837; served four years. The chief events of his administration were the Seminole War (1835-1842), the invention of the magnetic telegraph (1837), the "Patriot War" (1837-1838) in Canada, and the financial panic of 1837.

Dec. 6 (1864)—President Lincoln issued his fourth and last annual message to Congress.

Dec. 7 (1787)—The Constitution of the United States was ratified by Delaware and without amendments, year 1787. This was the first State to ratify. The other States ratified as follows: Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788; Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788; Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 25, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790. The Constitution became operative when nine States had ratified, that is on June 21, 1788 when New Hampshire passed the act of ratification.

Dec. 7 (1894)—A Convention regulating Chinese immigration was ratified by the United States and China, year 1894. By the terms of this convention, the "coming, except under conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited."

It was provided that the prohibition would not apply to "officials, teachers, students, merchants or travellers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers." All these named classes might come and reside in the United States. Also it was provided that any Chinese laborer then residing in the United States and registered, if he had a wife, child or parent in the United States, or owned \$1,000 worth of property or owed that amount of debt,

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

might leave the country and be allowed to come back. Every ten years, the terms of the convention could be altered or abrogated upon formal notice by one of the nations. (See November 5.)

Dec. 7 (1917)—Congress declared war against Austria-Hungary, nine months after the declaration of war against Germany (see April 6, 1917). For reasons of state, Congress did not at this time declare war against Turkey and Bulgaria, the other two members of the Central European alliance.

Dec. 8 (1801)—First written Presidential Message read to Congress, year 1801. It was sent by President Jefferson to the Seventh Congress, which met at Washington on Dec. 7, 1801. Prior to this, it had been the custom, inaugurated by Washington, for the President to appear in person before Congress and speak his message, reading from manuscript if he so desired. Presidents Washington and John Adams were good speakers, and liked to go ceremoniously in person to the hall where the Congress awaited them. Besides, it was the custom for the King of England to appear personally before the Parliament and deliver his "Speech" at the opening of that legislative body. But Jefferson was a poor speaker. Also he was an intense republican, opposed to all forms of monarchical ceremony, and he regarded this ceremony of the "speech" to Congress as a relic of the old regime. So he sent his first annual message by a quiet, business-like messenger, and with it he sent a verbal announcement that no "reply" was expected. Here is Jefferson's letter to the president of the Senate:

"Sir:—The circumstances under which we find ourselves at this place rendering inconvenient the mode heretofore practised of making, by personal address, the first communications between the legislative and executive branches, I have adopted that by message, as used on all subsequent occasions through the session. In doing this, I

DECEMBER

have had principal regard to the convenience of the legislature, to the economy of their time, to their relief from the embarrassment of immediate answers on subjects not yet fully before them, and to the benefits thence resulting to the public affairs. Trusting that a procedure founded on these motives will meet their approbation, I beg leave through you, sir, to communicate the inclosed copy with the documents accompanying it, to the honorable the Senate, and pray you to accept for yourself and them, the homage of my high regard and consideration." (Copied from Randall's "Life of Thomas Jefferson.")

The custom of written presidential messages remained unbroken for more than a century, until President Wilson, in 1913, revived the Washingtonian form and appeared in person before Congress to read his annual message.

Dec. 8 (1837)—Wendell Phillips delivered his first "abolition" speech at Boston in Faneuil Hall, protesting against the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy at Alton, Ill., year 1837.

Dec. 9 (1792)—First formal cremation of a human body in America, year 1792. The body was that of Henry Laurens, a leading statesman of the Colonies and one of the commissioners who signed the treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War. In his will he provided the following: "I solemnly enjoin it on my son, as an indispensable duty, that as soon as he conveniently can, after my decease, he cause my body to be wrapped in twelve yards of tow cloth and burned until it be entirely consumed, and then, collecting my bones, deposit them wherever he may think proper." Colonel Laurens died at his plantation near Charleston, N. C., on Dec. 8, 1792, and there he was cremated.

Dec. 10 (1817)—Mississippi was admitted into the Union, year 1817.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Dec. 10 (1898)—Treaty of peace between the United States and Spain signed at Paris, France, year 1898, ending the Spanish War.

Dec. 11 (1620)—The Pilgrims landed on this date in the Julian Calendar year 1620. This calendar was at that time used in England, though the new corrected system had been promulgated by Pope Gregory in 1582. The Gregorian Calendar was not adopted in England until 1752. In that year, the dates between Sept. 2 and Sept. 14 were omitted—eleven days. The Julian Calendar is usually referred to as “Old Style” and the Gregorian Calendar as “New Style” by historians who write of the period between 1582 and 1751. The early reports of Plymouth plantation give the date Dec. 11 as the day of the landing. When the reform was adopted, and eleven days left off, the date of the landing was called Dec. 22 which is the date now celebrated as Forefathers’ Day. (See Sept. 14.)

Dec. 11 (1816)—Indiana was admitted into the Union, year 1816.

Dec. 12 (1831)—First national party convention met to nominate a candidate for President and adopt a platform, year 1831. It was the convention of the National Republican party—later called the Whig party. It nominated Henry Clay for President to be voted for in Nov. 1832. Prior to this convention, party candidates for President had been regularly nominated by caucuses of Congressmen. The system was called “the Congressional Caucus.”

Dec. 12 (1901)—First signal by wireless telegraph across the Atlantic, year 1901. It was the letter “S,” sent by Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, from England to Newfoundland.

Dec. 13 (1862)—Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., year 1862. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside (Union, 100,000 men) vs. Gen. R. E. Lee (Confederate, 78,000 men). A Con-

DECEMBER

federate victory. The Confederate army was strongly posted upon the heights overlooking the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg. The town lies beside the river on the southwest bank at the foot of these heights. The Union Army of the Potomac had moved southward to attack Lee's army and had come to the river side opposite Fredericksburg. Shortly before this General McClellan had been relieved from the command of the Union Army and General Burnside had been promoted to command in his place. It is said that Burnside did not want to attack Lee at this time and place for the chances of a Union victory were small; but the people of the North had grown impatient because of the dilatory movements of McClellan and the great Army of the Potomac during the three months following the Battle of Antietam, and so overwhelming public opinion demanded that the army fight a battle at once, regardless of the military situation. Burnside yielded to this clamor. On the morning of the 12th the Union army began to cross the river on five pontoon bridges in the face of artillery fire, and succeeded in occupying the town of Fredericksburg that day. Next morning, the entire line of 100,000 men swept upward against the Confederate batteries and rifle pits. A terrible struggle ensued. Again and again the Union divisions charged up the hills and were hurled back, until the early winter darkness ended the bloody conflict. The Union army held the town of Fredericksburg, but had not succeeded in driving the Confederates from their position upon the heights. Next morning, Dec. 14, Burnside retreated, recrossing the river, back to his encampment on the northeast bank, and the Fredericksburg campaign ended—one of the most disastrous of the Civil War to the Union cause. The Union loss was 1,180 killed, 9,028 wounded and 2,145 missing—total 12,353. The Confederate total was 4,300. On Jan. 25, 1863, six weeks after this battle, General Burnside was removed from command of the Army of the Potomac and was succeeded by Gen. Joseph Hooker.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Dec. 14 (1719)—First number of the *Boston Gazette* issued, year 1719. This was the second newspaper established in America. (See April 24.) Its proprietor and editor was Thomas Campbell, a Scotsman, the son of Duncan Campbell who organized the postal system of America and was postmaster of Boston.

Dec. 14 (1799)—George Washington died at his home at Mt. Vernon, Va., year 1799, aged sixty-seven years. (See Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.)

Dec. 14 (1819)—Alabama admitted into the Union, year 1819.

Dec. 15 (1790)—First lecture on law delivered in the new law school of the University of Pennsylvania, the first law school in America, year 1790. The lecturer was Dr. John Ewing. President Washington and his entire cabinet, the members of both houses of Congress and of the Pennsylvania legislature were present at the lecture.

Dec. 15 (1814)—The "Hartford Convention" met (at Hartford, Conn.), year 1814. It was composed of twenty-six delegates appointed by the legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire—all Federalists in politics. Its sessions were held in secret. It adjourned on Jan. 5, 1815 and published a report protesting against the war with England which was then being waged. It recommended that the powers of Congress to declare war and lay embargos be restricted. It was bitterly attacked by leaders in the Eastern and Western States and territories, who charged that the New England group were traitors. Its recommendations were coldly received.

Dec. 15 (1864)—Battle of Nashville, Tenn., year 1864. Gen. George H. Thomas (Union, 55,000 men) vs. Gen. John B. Hood (Confederate, 44,000 men). The battle lasted two days (Dec. 15 and 16). It resulted in a complete Union victory. On the morning of the 15th, Thomas, who had waited long in spite of the impatient orders of General Grant, moved suddenly in fog and rain

DECEMBER

against Hood whose army was strongly posted upon the hills south of Nashville. The Confederates resisted desperately during two days of continuous battle, and then broke. Their retreat soon became a rout through the rain soaked country of southern Tennessee, across swollen rivers and creeks, into Mississippi where, at Tupelo, on Jan. 13, 1865, General Hood, having only a ragged remnant of the splendid army which faced Thomas at Nashville, asked to be relieved of command. Excepting the Petersburg campaign which ended at Appomattox, the Battle of Nashville was the most disastrous defeat in a technical military sense, which the Confederacy suffered in the Civil War. The Union loss was 400 killed and 1,740 wounded. The total Confederate loss, in battle and retreat, was about 15,000, including prisoners; but the Confederates also lost thousands who left the ranks and went to their homes, never again to join an army against the United States. The battle is also notable because breech-loading rifles were used for the first time by a large section of the Union army, instead of the muzzle loaders; these rifles were a great factor in the battle. The result made General Thomas a national hero, and history has awarded him rank among the Union officers at least equal to Sherman as a commander, and second only to Grant.

BOSTON TEA PARTY

December 16, 1773

The Boston Tea Party, so-called in that idiomatic language which springs from the genius of the American people, was the first deliberately militant act of the American Revolution. It marked the end of peaceful legalistic opposition of the Colonies to the principle asserted by King George III. of England that the colonists might be taxed by a legislative or executive body in which they had not and could not have direct personal representation.

King George III. came to the throne of England in

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

1760. Unlike his two predecessors who quietly allowed Parliament and ministers to govern, he was ambitious to personally rule the nation. He used methods like those of later political bosses to control Parliament. Corruption and fraud in the conduct of elections and among the office holders were accepted by the people generally as necessary matters of fact. Ancient boroughs, with no population at all but only the manor of some nobleman, sent members to Parliament, while such cities as Birmingham and Leeds, rapidly growing great, had no representation. The Parliament was practically owned by the king and a few families of aristocrats. Public opinion, as the term is understood in our time, did not exist in England then. There were no newspapers, and pamphlets and books were scarce. The population was largely rural and ignorant, and this element was almost completely dominated by the country squires, the "junker" class, who were small minded and not better educated than the average English mechanic of to-day. In the city of London and in a few other large cities, there was an active element of free, outspoken citizenry, composed mostly of tradesmen and journeymen, who were quick to resent the assumption of new authority by the aristocratic class. Aside from this progressive citizenry, the mass of the population exerted practically no influence upon King nor Parliament. Thus it is plain that the *people* of England—speaking truly of a nation—had nothing to do with the quarrel about American taxation which resulted in American independence.

The English treasury had been drained by the Seven Years' War in Europe and the French and Indian War in America, both of which ended in 1763. King George needed money. The people of England were taxed to the limit. Still more money was needed, and the King resolved to tax the American colonists. Parliament passed the Stamp Act in 1765. The Colonies resisted its enforcement so strenuously that it was repealed in 1766. (See March 19, 1766.) But the King insisted that he and

DECEMBER

his Parliament had a right to tax the Colonies, and, though the Stamp Act proved inexpedient, it was good in principle. The King and the aristocratic class had been stung to fury by the victory for liberalism in the repeal of the Stamp Act. They resolved to establish the principle that the Colonists must pay taxes to the Crown, even though they be not represented in Parliament. In 1767, Parliament passed what is known as "the Townshend Acts"—so called because they were devised by Charles Townshend, one of the King's ministers. They provided for customs duties at American seaports on wine, oil, fruits, glass, paper, lead, coloring for paints, and tea, which articles were being shipped from the continental countries of Europe to America. The revenue thus obtained was to go to the King.

Again the Colonies resisted. But the King determined that he would not be beaten as he had been beaten by the repeal of the Stamp Act. He sent two regiments of troops to Boston, in Oct. 1768, to overawe the people of Massachusetts, and to aid his revenue collectors. This display of military force only increased the American opposition to the tax collectors of the King. It led to the so-called Boston Massacre. (See March 5, 1770.) The revenue collectors failed. The amount collected in the American colonies was insignificant during two years. The London merchants and journeymen who had suffered much because of the stopping of trade with the Colonies due to the Townshend Acts began to protest against the King's methods. There grew up in Parliament a small liberal group opposed to arbitrary government by the King. The King found it expedient to repeal the Townshend Acts—in April, 1770—all except the duty on tea. This tax he resolved to hold to the last, to save the pride and vanity of the English oligarchy, even though it might not bring a shilling of revenue.

So the tax on tea was allowed to stand, but it was a dead letter for three years. The question was revived in the autumn of 1773. The East India Company, the fore-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

most commercial corporation of England, had 17,000,000 pounds of tea stored in the warehouses in England, awaiting a market. The Colonists, at this time, were buying their tea mostly from Holland, and getting it smuggled into the Colonies. The English Ministry wanted to help the East India Company. They devised a scheme whereby the Company's tea could be sold in the Colonies cheaper than the tea smuggled from Holland. The King and Ministry also calculated the opportunity was now good to establish their principle of taxation.

But, in the eight years following the passage of the Stamp Act, the colonists had organized and had established what approximated *de facto* government, independent of the Crown. Each colony had established what was called Committees of Correspondence. These Committees were, in fact, legislative and executive bodies disguised to avoid an open break with the King's government. When the news of the new scheme to send tea to the Colonies and collect the duty became known in America, the Committees of Correspondence instantly planned resistance; they held that the duty on tea, though small, was in principle a violation of their rights, as much so as the Stamp Act. They resolved that no tea should be landed in America. They planned to use only peaceful, legal means, up to the last extremity.

Late in October, 1773, ships laden with tea set sail from England, bound for Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston.

The ship *Dartmouth*, first of the tea fleet, arrived in Boston Harbor on Nov. 28. The Boston Committee of Correspondence notified Rotch, the captain of the ship, that it would be "at his peril" if he tried to land the tea. For two weeks a legal battle waged between the King's revenue officers and the representatives of the Committee of Correspondence. The captain of the *Dartmouth* having a wholesome fear of the Colonists, promised to take the tea back to England. But the King's revenue officers, aided by the King's governor of the province,

DECEMBER

warned him that he must land the tea within twenty days after arrival of the ship, according to the customs law, else they would take possession and land it themselves. The twenty days' time limit would expire at the end of Dec. 16. In the meantime, two other ships laden with tea arrived.

On Dec. 11, the Committee summoned Rotch and asked him why he had not sailed back to England. He answered that he could not go without a clearance. They ordered him to apply at once for a clearance. The customs collector refused to give him a clearance unless the tea should be first landed. Also the governor stationed two warships at the harbor entrance to prevent the *Dartmouth* going out. Since the collector of customs would not give a clearance, the ship could not get out except by special pass from the governor.

December 16 came, the last day of the twenty, and still the *Dartmouth* and the two other ships lay at the wharf. A great mass meeting of 7,000 people gathered in the Old South Meeting House and the nearby streets, in the forenoon of this day. Governor Hutchinson, knowing that the pass would be demanded of him, had gone away to his country home at Milton, thus to foil the Committee. But the Committee, in deadly earnest, ordered Captain Rotch to go to Milton and get the pass. Rotch obeyed, knowing he was in grave peril.

For hours the meeting awaited his return, meanwhile discussing plans of action in case the governor refused. At one point, John Rowe, a prominent citizen, spoke up, "Who knows how tea will mingle with salt water?" Quick applause burst out at the suggestion. It was not the first time that many had heard it. It is said that a plan to throw the tea overboard had been carefully prepared, in every detail, in the back room of the Boston *Gazette* newspaper, by a few of the leaders.

The day waned, and darkness came. The church was lighted with candles. They waited, 7,000 men, growing silent—waited for the return of Rotch. Would he

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

come back? If not, what would they do? So questioned, silently for the most, that mass waiting in the shadow trembling candle light and in the moonlit streets outside. For, rising out of their souls with the passing moments was the conviction that lightning and the storm was near upon them.

The strain was broken by a resolution, unanimously adopted, that, come what may, the tea should not be landed. An hour later, about six o'clock, Rotch arrived. He reported that the governor would not give him a pass. There was a profound stillness. Then Samuel Adams arose, and spoke clearly:

"This meeting can do nothing more to save the country!"

It was the signal which the Sons of Liberty, a secret society, awaited and expected. Fifty of them, disguised as Indians of the Narragansett tribe, known only to the leaders, had gathered silently in a band on the porch of the church. At the last syllable of Adams' announcement, the band gave forth the Indian war whoop and instantly marched toward Griffin's wharf followed by thousands. In disciplined order they posted guards, and swiftly boarded the three ships. The moon gave them light upon the decks, and lanterns were carried in the ship's holds. Those on deck drew their tomahawks. They spoke a jargon sounding like the Indian language which they had invented. Each of them carried two pistols to be used to the death if the ships should be defended by armed men. But there was no resistance. The boxes of tea were lifted from the holds to the decks, smashed open with tomahawks, and the contents poured into the sea water of the harbor. A total of 342 chests were destroyed. When all was over, the pseudo-Indians disappeared. The great crowd melted quietly away. Thus was accomplished the first act of armed force, definitely planned against King George and the English oligarchy, in the American Revolution. In the morning after, Paul Revere was galloping westward to New York

DECEMBER

and Philadelphia with the news that Boston had acted, and the drama of the Revolution was on.

Dec. 16 (1835)—Great fire in New York, year 1835. Six hundred houses in the heart of the city were destroyed. The loss was \$20,000,000.

Dec. 16 (1884)—World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition opened at New Orleans, year 1884. Closed Oct. 31, 1885.

Dec. 16 (1900)—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, drafted by Secretary of State John Hay and British Ambassador Lord Pauncefote, designed to be substituted for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 defining the relations of the United States and Great Britain in the matter of the Panama or the Nicaraguan Canal, was ratified by the United States Senate, year 1900. Ratifications between the two governments were exchanged on Feb. 21, 1902 and the treaty was proclaimed Feb. 22, 1902. (See April 19, 1850, Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.)

Dec. 17 (1895)—President Cleveland sent to Congress his "Venezuelan Message," bearing upon the quarrel between Great Britain and Venezuela over the boundary line between the latter country and British Guiana, and incidentally involving the United States because of the Monroe Doctrine. The Cleveland administration suspected that Great Britain was trying to extend her territory at the expense of Venezuela. The following passage in the message gave it great significance at the time:

"It will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela."

The message caused intense excitement in all three countries and, for a time, the countries were on the brink of war. Eventually common sense prevailed, and, on

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Feb. 2, 1897, Great Britain and Venezuela signed, at Washington, an arbitration treaty. On Oct. 3, 1899, the matter was settled by the report of the Arbitration Tribunal.

Dec. 17 (1903)—First successful flight of an aeroplane carrying a man, year 1903. It was made by Willard Wright of Dayton, O., at Kittyhawk, N. C., near the sea, a lonely section where he and his brother Wilbur had gone to experiment, far from the curious eyes of the public.

Dec. 17 (1917)—House of Representatives, by a vote of 242 to 128, adopted a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic, year 1917. The Senate had adopted the resolution on the preceding Aug. 1, by a vote of 65 to 20.

Dec. 18 (1865)—Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, went into force, year 1865. (See Jan. 31.)

Dec. 19 (1776)—"The Crisis," a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine, which profoundly affected public opinion in the American Colonies early in the American Revolution, was first placed in the book shops of Philadelphia for sale, and in the hands of street news vendors of that city, year 1776. (See Independence Day, July 4.)

Dec. 20 (1860)—South Carolina seceded from the Union, the first of the Confederate States of America, year 1860.

Dec. 21 (1630)—Cambridge, Mass., was founded, year 1630.

Dec. 21 (1864)—Gen. W. T. Sherman and staff rode into the city of Savannah, Ga., and took possession, thus successfully completing what is known as the "March to the Sea" across the State of Georgia in the Civil War. Sherman's army of 60,000 Union men remained in encampments outside the city. The Confederates evacuated Savannah the day before. (See Nov. 16.)

DECEMBER

Dec. 21 (1866)—Indian massacre of U. S. troops at Fort Philip Kearney, Wyo., year 1866. Three officers and ninety men were killed and scalped.

Dec. 21 (1900)—The U. S. Philippine Commission ordered that all laws of the Philippine Islands be printed in English, thus making that language the official language. Three hundred and thirty years before this Spain had captured Manila, thus completing the conquest of the Islands and Spanish had been the official language during these centuries.

FOREFATHERS' DAY—ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS AT PLYMOUTH

December 22, 1620

The story of the Pilgrims properly begins about the year 1565 when Queen Elizabeth of England, who had newly established the Church of England, issued a proclamation declaring that strict conformity to the tenets and ritualism of that church would be enforced. This was the beginning of militant coercion directed against the radical or democratic Protestants who refused to join the Anglican church established by the Queen. The coercion had the effect of bringing into existence a religio-politico party of protest, composed of fearless, or fanatical or extremely progressive Puritans who separated from the moderate Puritans—as the first dissenters from the Established Church were called. This new religious party of extremists began about 1580, and were called "Brownists" at first because their first clergyman was named Robert Brown. They themselves adopted the word "Separatist" to describe their cult, indicating that they had "separated" from the Church of England, and also had "separated" from the great body of Puritan Protestants. These Separatists were detested by the Church of England, by the Roman Catholics, and by the moderate Puritans. Indeed, they were looked upon as pariahs by the overwhelming mass of the people of Eng-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

land, led, of course, by the officers of the privileged classes. They were persecuted during twenty-three years by the government of Queen Elizabeth, and, after her death, her successor James I. continued the persecution, resolved to bring them into conformity with the Established Church, or else exterminate them. At the time when King James succeeded to the throne in 1603, there were about 20,000 Separatists in England.

At this time there lived, at a little hamlet called Scrooby in the county of Nottingham in the north of England, a young man of exceptional talent and education named William Brewster. He had been educated at Cambridge University and had served as secretary to William Davidson, Elizabeth's Puritan secretary of state. He had returned to his father's house at Scrooby—which was an old inn, with an intimate knowledge of the English court and of government officialdom. He was appointed, in 1594, postmaster at Scrooby, with a salary and fees amounting to an equivalent of \$6,500 a year of present-day money. He was an advanced Puritan and entirely in sympathy with the Separatist movement. He quickly formed a little band of Separatists who lived in Scrooby and the neighboring villages. They had no regular church organization, but met at Brewster's inn for religious conferences. For nineteen years, in secrecy, Brewster was the chief financial supporter of the Separatist cause in the north of England.

Among those who joined the little band at Scrooby, about the year 1605, was a boy of sixteen named William Bradford, of good yeoman family and gentle education, who, many years after, wrote "The History of Plimouth Plantation" which is practically the only record of the Pilgrim emigration.

At last, in the year 1608, persecution having become so bitter that they could no longer exist as a community, the Scrooby band, about 100 in number, escaped to Holland and settled in the city of Leyden. Here they remained twelve years, peacefully practising their religion,

DECEMBER

yet at the same time carrying on a propaganda for the conversion of the people of England to their religious and political ideals. William Brewster, officially made "elder" of the congregation, was the leader of this propaganda. He, in partnership with William Brewer who had considerable wealth, established a printing concern and published pamphlets and books which were smuggled into England. Brewster himself set the type and operated the printing press. Another type setter was Edward Winslow. William Bradford, who later became the historian, practised the trade of "fustian worker" or cloth maker.

But the printing press of the Leyden congregation gave great offense to King James and his henchmen. After a time, the English government succeeded in having the Dutch government suppress the press, and it was turned over to the University of Leyden together with the type, in 1618. At this time, there broke out the politico-religious contest between the Calvinists and the Arminians of the Dutch Republic. Also war with Spain was imminent. What with this turmoil, and their printing press being taken from them, the conviction was forced on them that they must seek another home. After a long debate among themselves, they resolved to go to America. They addressed a memorial to King James, in 1619, praying to be allowed to settle in Virginia. The King turned their petition over to his ecclesiastical advisers, who indirectly told the Leyden congregation that no "Brownists" were wanted in Virginia. Then they appealed to the Dutch, asking that they be allowed to settle in New Netherlands [New York]. But the Dutch feared to offend King James and so ignored the request. Meanwhile, there had been organized in London a company of capitalists called "The Merchant Adventurers of London" whose purpose was to colonize America and receive dividends from the colonists who were assisted by the corporation. The London merchants cared nothing about the religious controversy between the King and the Separatists. They looked upon the men of the Leyden congre-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

gation as good material for colonization purposes, who would return rich dividends to the corporation. The corporation devised a scheme to get a patent from the King for the colonization of the country which Captain John Smith—he claimed—had called New England. Being men of influence, the London Merchant Adventurers did get the patent, and, in March, 1620, signed an agreement with the representatives of the congregation at Leyden by which the latter were to settle in New England, and the corporation was to finance part of the expedition. Brewster was again the leader in this transaction, and he supervised most of the preparations for the voyage. Also, it was through his powerful personal friends that the King finally consented to let them go.

They bought, in Holland, a little two-masted ship of 60 tons, a "pinnace," which they named *Speedwell* and which they intended to use for the passage to England, and later in America for fishing. Also they hired, at London, a larger ship which was named *Mayflower*, of 180 tons. She was approximately 97 feet in length over all, and 20 feet in width, with three masts; her deck was open to the sky amidships, and had a covered forecabin, and a cabin at the stern where the women and some of the men could be sheltered.

Only a part of the congregation—perhaps less than one half—signified their willingness to go in the first voyage. When the time came to embark in Holland, there were about 100 persons ready to go in the *Speedwell*, and twenty more in England were to join them at Southampton.

The word "Pilgrims," applied in a titular way to the first colonists of Plymouth, was first used in a written record by William Bradford, in his "History of Plimouth Plantation." Writing in the year 1630, he described the departure from Holland: "So they left that goodly and pleasant citie [Leyden], which had been their resting place near 12 years; but they knew they were PILGRIMES, and looked not much on those things, but lift

DECEMBER

up their eyes to the heavens, their dearest country, and quieted their spirits." It is probable that he used the term in the same way as St. Paul had used it in his Epistle to the Hebrews, "These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth." We know that the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews was a favorite in the church of Leyden. The word "PILGRIMES" seems to have been lettered in capitals by Bradford in his manuscript. Whether this was because he wished to merely emphasize the word, or whether he had in mind that it might be used as a term to distinctly identify the congregation of Leyden, we do not know. There is no other evidence to show that they were called "Pilgrims," either by themselves or others. Certainly the general public of England continued to call them "Brownists," "Separatists," "Independents," but not "Pilgrims." It was not until a hundred years after the landing at Plymouth that the title "Pilgrims" was generally used in referring to them.

Early in August, 1620, they sailed in the *Speedwell* from Delfshaven, Holland, across the North Sea and through the English Channel, to Southampton, where they found the *Mayflower* awaiting them with the rest of the company. Of those who joined them at Southampton, one was named John Alden, a cooper, who was hired to take care of the barrels and casks on board. The law compelled them to take a cooper with them. Alden not being one of the Pilgrims, but only a hired man, was left to his own liking, whether to remain in America as a colonist or return with the ship to England. He met, at Southampton, Priscilla Mullins, the young daughter of William Mullins of the Leyden Church, and the meeting gave to America its earliest historic love story.

On Aug. 16, the two ships *Mayflower* and *Speedwell* put to sea, with about 120 colonists, and sailed westward.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

After seventy miles, the *Speedwell* began to leak, so they put into the port of Dartmouth, where the smaller ship was repaired, and again they sailed westward. But when they were out in the ocean westward of Ireland, the master of the *Speedwell* complained again that his ship was unseaworthy, so they put back and entered the harbor of Plymouth in the south of England. Here they decided to abandon the *Speedwell* and all go in the *Mayflower*. But all could not find quarters in the *Mayflower*, so those who were most discouraged, some twenty in number, were put ashore at Plymouth and remained. At last, on Sept. 16, 1620, the *Mayflower* put out from Plymouth harbor, with 102 persons exclusive of the sailor crew and officers.

William Bradford has written the only authoritative account of the voyage of the *Mayflower*. He put it all in about 750 words—a little more than would fill the space of one half column of a standard size newspaper. We feel a hunger, when reading Bradford, to know more of the romance and awe and comedy and tragedy of this amazing voyage. He tells us that they enjoyed fair winds and weather "for a season," and then encountered cross winds and many fierce storms which shook the ship. Of incidents that make the web of history we have but a starveling few. The sailors muttered and were for returning to England. A beam of the ship buckled and was braced back into place with "a great iron scru"—in fact a jack-screw which one of the passengers had brought from Holland. A swearing young sailor who laughed and sneered at them died, "Thus his curses light on his own head; and it was astonishment to all his fellows, for they noted it to be the just hand of GOD upon him"; John Howland, a lusty young man, fell overboard and was providentially hauled back on board. Not until the end of his book, when making a list of the passengers, did Bradford think to mention that a son was born to Giles Hopkins and his wife Constantia, in the *Mayflower* at sea, and this child was named Oceanus

DECEMBER

Hopkins. He concludes his account of the voyage with these words:

"In all this viage, ther died but one of the passengers, which was William Butten, a youth, servant to Samuel Fuller, when they drew near the coast. But to omite other things, that I may be breefe, after long beating at sea they fell with that land which is called Cape Cod; the which being made and certainly known to be it, they were not a little joyful."

The landfall of Cape Cod was made on Nov. 19, 1620. After a consultation, they bore away to the southward, intending to sail farther west to the Hudson River, but they got among shoals and breakers and thought themselves in great danger, so they turned back to Cape Cod, and, Nov. 21, the *Mayflower* rounded the northernmost point of the Cape and dropped anchor in what is now Cape Cod Harbor, at Provincetown.

The distance, as a steamship makes the course, from Plymouth, England, to Cape Cod Harbor is 2,750 knots or geographical miles. Counting the day of departure and the day of arrival, the voyage of the *Mayflower* was of sixty-seven days' duration. Compare this with the first voyage of Columbus, which, for nearly the same distance, from Canary Islands to San Salvador, took thirty-five days.

Now, winter being nearly upon them, and the master of the ship being impatient to sail back to England, the Pilgrim leaders resolved to find a place of habitation as quickly as possible, on the land of Cape Cod or near it. But first of all they wisely organized a government for their colony. On the very day when the *Mayflower* anchored, they drew up and signed the famous paper known as "The Cape Cod Compact," a short constitution providing a form of government. The authors of this priceless document were probably Brewster, Bradford, Winslow and Carver. Immediately after signing it, they chose John Carver as governor for one year.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

Next day they began the exploration of the inside coast of Cape Cod. The manner in which they went ashore and scoured the land of Cape Cod for a whole month, seeking a proper place to land and build houses, is vividly told in "Mourt's Relation or Journal." The exploring party used a small boat, or "shallop," which they rowed and sailed along the coast. In the third voyage of this shallop, there were in the boat the following named men: Captain Myles Standish, Governor Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, John Tilley, Edward Tilley, John Howland, Richard Warren, Stephan Hopkins and Edward Dotey—all of the Pilgrim company, and two sailors in their employ named John Allerton and Thomas English; also there were of the regular *Mayflower* seamen, two of the master's mates named Master John Clarke and Master Robert Coppin, and the Master Gunner of the ship, and three other sailors whose names are unknown—a total of eighteen men in the shallop.

On Monday, Dec. 22, the shallop entered the water which they later called Plymouth Bay. In Mourt's Relation the story of the landing is told in these little paragraphs:

"We sounded the harbor; and found it a very good harbor for our shipping. We march also into the land; and found divers corn fields and little running brooks. A place very good for situation.

"So we returned to our ship again, with good news to the rest of our people; which did much comfort their hearts."

This is all we have, of authoritative written record, to prove the landing at Plymouth. The story of the large flat boulder rising above the water's edge at the foot of a hill, which is known to all the world as Plymouth Rock, upon which stepped the men of the *Mayflower's* shallop when they came ashore at Plymouth, is entirely one of tradition. In all likelihood it is a true story. But the present written record of Plymouth Rock dates from the

DECEMBER

year 1741, one hundred and twenty-one years after the landing, when Thomas Faunce, the son of Elder Thomas Faunce who came to Plymouth in 1623, came back to Plymouth, and before many witnesses, identified the Rock about which he had played throughout all his boyhood days, and he told the story as it had been told to him by his father and others of that immortal company who had landed there on Dec. 22, 1620, the day which shall be known as Forefathers' Day while civilization lasts in the First Republic of the Western World.

Dec. 22 (1781)—Marquis de Lafayette, following the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and after four and a half years of service in the American army under Washington, sailed from Boston in the U. S. S. *Alliance*, returning to his native land, year 1781.

Dec. 22 (1807)—Congress passed an Embargo Act prohibiting all foreign commerce, forbidding vessels to sail from American ports, year 1807. It was directed against both England and France. It was repealed on March 1, 1809. On Jan. 9, 1808, a second and more stringent act was passed. This was commonly and satirically called the "O Grab Me" Act—spelling "Embargo" backward.

Dec. 23 (1862)—President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy proclaimed Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, the Union commander whose force had captured New Orleans (May 1, 1862), "an outlaw and common enemy of mankind," and directed that if captured he "be immediately executed by hanging," year 1862. This extraordinary proclamation, the only one of its kind during the Civil War, was the outcome of the frenzied bitterness among the Southern leaders caused by Butler's restrictive methods in the military government of New Orleans and other captured districts of Louisiana. The most famous (or "infamous," as the Southern people characterized it) of his measures was "General Order No. 28," issued May 18, 1862. This was directed against the

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

women of New Orleans. Butler had a total of 2,500 Union men, holding a city of 150,000 population bitterly hostile to him and his soldiers. The women especially showed exaggerated scorn of the Northern soldiers. Butler's order read, in part:

"As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman"—of no character.

To an intensely sensitive people like those of New Orleans, this was a mortal insult, and was so regarded by all the Southern leaders. General Butler was the only man identified with the Union cause who committed an unpardonable crime, according to the code of the South. He was a man of great will force, and he wrote to the mayor of New Orleans, saying:

"There can be no room for misunderstanding of Gen. Order No. 28. No lady will take any notice of a strange gentleman, and *a fortiori* of a stranger, in such form as to attract attention. If obeyed, it will protect the true and modest woman from all insult."

Butler asserted that the order effectively stopped the flouting of his men. Luckily for him, he was not captured by the Confederates, but served in high command until the end of the war, well trusted by Lincoln and Grant. No single incident of the Civil War aroused such widespread passionate resentment in the South as this New Orleans affair, and the name of "Ben Butler" is still anathema in Louisiana.

Dec. 24 (1814)—Treaty of Ghent (Belgium) between the United States and England, ending the War of 1812, was signed, year 1814. The American commissioners

DECEMBER

who signed it were John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell. By this treaty the northern boundary of the United States, excepting at the Pacific northwest, was permanently established. Curiously, the treaty was silent on the questions which had caused the war, viz., the impressment of seamen and the searching of merchant ships at sea. But these questions had been settled, in effect, by the defeat of Napoleon and the pacification of Europe in 1813.

Dec. 25 (1867)—General amnesty and pardon for all acts against the United States during the Civil War was proclaimed by President Johnson, year 1867.

Dec. 26 (1776)—Battle of Trenton, N. J., year 1776. General Washington (American, 2,000 men) vs. Col. Johan Gotlieb Rall (Hessian, 1,500 men). A complete American victory. Immediately after the White Plains campaign of the Revolutionary War (1776) Washington retreated to New Jersey, followed by the British under Howe. Washington's army of 13,000 was soon reduced to 6,000 because of short term enlistments. Also, at this time, traitors and intriguers like General Lee and General Gates sought by villainous means to have him removed from command; they gave him no aid in this critical time, and so the British easily overran all of New Jersey and openly asserted that the war was practically ended and American independence squashed. They established posts at Trenton, Pennington, Bordentown and Burlington, intending, at their leisure, to cross into Pennsylvania and capture Philadelphia. Washington had retreated across the Delaware River to protect Philadelphia. To arouse the new nation from its depression, he planned an extraordinary movement. Knowing the character of the Hessian troops in the service of England, and believing that the garrison of Trenton, 1,250 men, would celebrate Christmas in their accustomed manner, eating and drinking and carousing, and thus render themselves unfit to fight if surprised, he silently crossed

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

the Delaware River in boats after midnight of Christmas night, the coldest night of that year, with 2,000 men, and at early morning fell upon the debauched Hessians from all sides. The battle lasted thirty-five minutes. Colonel Rall was mortally wounded. Seventeen Hessians were killed, seventy-eight wounded, and 946 were taken prisoners. Only 292 escaped. Marvellously, not a single American was killed or wounded! The Americans captured 1,200 muskets and six brass cannon of which they were in sore need. This victory electrified America, changed the whole current of war, and was a vital factor in securing American independence.

Dec. 26 (1837)—George Dewey, admiral of the U. S. Navy, born at Montpelier, Vt., year 1837; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1917. (See Battle of Manila Bay, May 1.)

Dec. 27 (1832)—John C. Calhoun, Vice-President of the United States in the first administration of President Jackson, resigned, year 1832. This is the only resignation of the office in our history. He was at variance with the policies of President Jackson.

Dec. 28 (1810)—Machine for making wrought iron nails, patented by the inventor, Seth Boyden of Foxboro, Mass., year 1810. Prior to this invention, nails had been made by hand, with forge and hammer.

Dec. 28 (1835)—Gen. Alexander R. Thompson, sent by President Jackson to insist on the execution of the treaty of 1834 with the Seminole Indians, was massacred with others of his force, by a party of Seminoles under Chief Osceola, at Fort King, 60 miles southwest of St. Augustine, Fla., year 1835. This was the beginning of the Seminole War which lasted seven years.

Dec. 28 (1846)—Iowa was admitted into the Union, year 1846.

Dec. 28 (1856)—Woodrow Wilson (Thomas Woodrow Wilson), twenty-eighth President of the United States, born at Staunton, Va., year 1856. Graduated from

DECEMBER

Princeton University in 1879. Practised law at Atlanta, Ga., for one year, 1882-1883. He then devoted himself to historical research, jurisprudence and political science. Was chosen president of Princeton University in 1902, being the first layman (non-clerical) to hold the place. Was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1910. Nominated by the Democratic party for President in 1912 and elected. Electoral vote (48 States): Wilson, 435; Roosevelt (Progressive), 88; Taft (Republican), 8. Inaugurated March 4, 1913. The chief events of his first administration were: Agreement with the United States of Colombia concerning recognition of the independence of the Republic of Panama, the United States of America to pay \$25,000,000 to Colombia (1914); opening of the Panama Canal (1914); Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco (1915); sinking of the *Lusitania* (May 7, 1915) and consequent diplomatic controversy with Germany over the main question of submarine warfare; quasi-war with Mexican bandits led by Villa which involved a diplomatic contest with the *de facto* Mexican government headed by Carranza (1916). Was renominated by the Democratic party for President in 1916 and reelected. Popular vote (48 States): Wilson, 9,129,269; Charles E. Hughes (Republican), 8,547,328; Allan J. Benson (Socialist), 590,579. Electoral vote: Wilson, 277; Hughes, 254. Was inaugurated for the second term on March 5, 1917.

Prior to his election as President of the United States, he wrote eleven books—essays, biographies, and histories. His best known literary work is the "History of the American People" (published in 1912 in five volumes), an accomplishment which would have entitled him to very high rank in literature and the science of government even had he not written, later, the State papers which influenced the thought of the whole civilized world.

Dec. 28 (1890)—Battle of Wounded Knee, S. D., year 1890. Gen. Nelson A. Miles (900 men U. S. cavalry) vs. 3,000 Sioux Indians commanded by Chief Big Foot. Of

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

the Indians, 200 were killed and many wounded. They fled, and next day, near White Clay Creek made another stand, and were again dispersed with heavy loss to them, while eight U. S. soldiers were killed. A few skirmishes occurred during the succeeding two weeks. On Jan. 21, 1891, the Indians surrendered, and thus ended the last Indian war.

Dec. 28 (1917)—At noon of Friday, this date, year 1917, the United States Government took possession and assumed control of the railroads of the country. The act was accomplished by a proclamation of President Wilson who had been authorized to do so under various acts of Congress. (See Aug. 29, 1916; April, 6, 1917, and Dec. 7, 1917.)

Dec. 29 (1808)—Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, born at Raleigh, N. C., year 1808; died at Carter's Depot, Tenn., July 31, 1875. Nominated for Vice-President by the Republican party in 1864 and elected (on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln). On the death of Lincoln, April 15, 1865, he became President and served 3 years, 10 months and 20 days. As a result of political antagonism, he was accused of a series of misdemeanors in office, was impeached and tried before the Senate and Supreme Court. The trial lasted from March 30, 1868, to May 26 following. Johnson was acquitted by a vote of 35 to 19. James G. Blaine, in "Twenty Years in Congress," wrote: "The sober reflection of later years has persuaded many who favored impeachment that it was not justifiable on the charges made." This is the only impeachment of a President in the history of the United States. The other chief events of his administration were the Reconstruction Acts, providing for government of the seceded Southern States (1867) and the purchase of Alaska (1867).

Dec. 29 (1845)—Texas was admitted into the Union, year 1845.

Dec. 30 (1760)—King George III. succeeded to the

DECEMBER

throne of England, year 1760. (See Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16.)

Dec. 30 (1853)—Treaty for the Gadsden Purchase, signed, year 1853. It is so called because Gen. James Gadsden, U. S. Minister to Mexico, negotiated the purchase by the United States from Mexico of a strip of land 500 miles long and 120 miles wide at its widest, including an area of 45,535 square miles, now forming part of Arizona and New Mexico. The purchase price was \$10,000,000.

Dec. 31 (1775)—Assault on Quebec and death of Montgomery, year 1775. This was the climax of the American invasion of Canada in the Revolutionary War. Gen. Richard Montgomery commanded the little army of 1,000 Americans and 200 Canadians. His chief officer was Col. Benedict Arnold. The enlistment term of the New England men would expire on Dec. 31, and after that Montgomery's army would be so reduced in numbers that a successful attack on Quebec would be altogether hopeless. The city was defended by 1,800 British regulars, Anglo-Canadians and French-Canadians, commanded by Gen. Sir Guy Carleton. Montgomery resolved upon the desperate adventure of an assault before the New England men left his army. He divided his force in two, giving Arnold command of one part. He hoped to surprise the garrison, and so, in a blinding snowstorm, at two o'clock in the morning on the last day of the year, the two divisions moved against different sides of the fortress, up the rocky heights, by narrow paths, obliged to go Indian file. But the garrison was alert and the Americans were seen when they reached the open in front of the barriers. Montgomery, at the head of his column, with only sixty men near him, cried, "Men of New York, you will not fear to follow where your general leads! Push on, brave boys! Quebec is ours!" He rushed forward. It was heroic madness! A British battery belched grape shot when the little band of heroes was almost up-

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARIES

on the guns. Montgomery fell dead, and ten of his followers. The others had no heart left and retreated. Meanwhile, on the other side of the town, Arnold and his men had plunged headlong in the blizzard and had carried the first barricade where Arnold was wounded in the leg and had to be carried off. Captain Daniel Morgan assumed the command and his men pressed forward, through the barricades right into the city. But in the darkness, they knew not where to go. They were surrounded and after a resistance of four hours, they surrendered. The American loss was sixty killed and wounded and 350 prisoners. The British loss was very small. Montgomery's exploits had made him famous even in Europe. His death immortalized him. No normal American can read the story of Quebec without feeling the thrill of pride and tears.

His body was buried at Quebec. After forty-two years, in 1818, the remains were moved to New York and placed in St. Paul's Chapel, a few feet from Broadway, where hundreds of thousands each day may look upon the tablet which the State of New York erected to his memory.

HISTORY AND DEMOCRACY

From the Introduction to "Democracy in America" (French)
By De Tocqueville,

American translation published in 1838

"In perusing the pages of our history, we shall scarcely meet a single great event, in the lapse of seven hundred years, which has not turned to the advantage of equality. * * * The various occurrences of national existence have everywhere turned to the advantage of democracy; all men have aided it by their exertions: those who have intentionally labored in its cause, and those who have served it unwittingly; those who have fought for it, and those who have declared themselves its opponents,—have all been driven along the same track, have all labored to one end,

DECEMBER

some ignorantly and some unwillingly; all have been blind instruments in the hands of God. * * * It is not necessary that God Himself should speak in order to disclose to us the unquestionable signs of His will; we can discern them in the habitual course of nature, and in the invariable tendency of events. * * * If the men of our time were led by attentive observation and by sincere reflection, to acknowledge that the gradual and progressive development of social equality is at once the past and future of their history, this solitary truth would confer the sacred character of a divine decree upon the change. To attempt to check democracy would be in that case to resist the will of God."

INDEX

	PAGE
"Abolitionists"	237
Abolition Party	278
Acadia. 69, 177,	178
Adams, John, 283, 4, 28, 45, 109,	
124, 158, 206, 210, 242, 284,	
320	
Adams, John Quincy, 167, 43,	
52, 53, 88, 343	
Adams, Samuel....78, 210, 283,	284
Aero mail service.....	102
Agriculture, Dept. of.....	201
Aguinaldo, Emilio.....	57
Air brake, first patent for.....	74
Airplane	96, 332
Aix-la-Chapelle, treaty of.....	269
Alabama Claims	66, 87
Alabama, C. S. S. cruiser.....	66, 132
Alabama, State of.....69, 84,	324
Alamo, massacre of.....	45
Alaska	60, 270, 316
Alden, John	337
Alexander, Adam	111
Algiers, war declared against..	41
Alien and Sedition Acts.....131,	285
Allen, Ethan.....5, 100, 208,	242
Allen, Horatio	182
Allerton, John	340
Alsop, John	161
Altgeld, John P.	165
"America Cup"	197
America, discovery of.....	259
"American Association," The..	277
American, Baltimore newspaper.	229
American Daily Advertiser, first	
issue ..	236
"American," first used as name.	209
American Tobacco Company...	232
Amherst, Jeffrey	176
Amity vs. <i>Margaretta</i> , battle....	121
Ampudia, Pedro de.....	242
Anacreonic Society of London..	230
Anderson, Robert	70
André, John	241, 245
Andrews, Samuel	5
Andros, Edmund.....138, 194	
Ann, ship	23
Antietam, battle of.....235, 239	
Apia, hurricane at.....	52
Appomattox, surrender at.....	67
Arbitration Tribunal	332
Arbor Day	88
Arctic Expedition	135
Arctic, sinking of steamship....	244
Arista, Mariano	98
Arista's report	99
Arizona, State of...19, 27, 126,	289
"Arkansas Company"	223
Arkansas, State of.....	126
Armstrong, James	4
Army, ministerial	208
Army of U. S., peace footing... 169	
Army, provincial	208
Arnold, Benedict, 241, 252, 253,	
255, 347	

	PAGE
Arnold, Samuel	230
Arthur, Chester A.....	247
Atlanta, battle of.....	206
Atlanta, capture of.....	205
Atlantic Cable.....139, -168,	191
Automobiles, gasoline, patent is-	
sued	232
Avery, John	285
"Bacon's Rebellion"	81
Bailey, Gamaliel	118
Balboa, Vasco Nunez de.....	243
Ball, William	29
Baltic, transport	70
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad... 36	
Baltimore, Lord	59, 292
Baltimore, U. S. warship, 91,	
198, 268	
Bancroft, George.....245, 212,	259
Bankers' Association, The Amer-	
ican	107
Bank of New York.....	56
Bank of Pennsylvania.....	39
Bank of the United States....	35
Barclay, Robert Heriot.....	217
Barker, Elizabeth	101
Barnum, Phineas Taylor.....	164
Barras, Count Louis de, 211,	
212, 275	
Barré, Isaac	285
Bartholdi, Frederick Auguste,	
French sculptor	283
Barton, Clara	105
Barton, Stephen	105
Baseball club, first in America..	241
Bass, Henry	285
Bates, Edward	238
Battles in city streets.....	242
Baum, Friedrich	252
Bayard, James A.....	343
Bayard, Nicholas	268
Bazaine, Marshal	50
Beane, William	226
Beauregard, P. G. T....65, 70,	171
"Beauvoir," Miss.	117
Bee, Bernard E.....	174
Beecher, Lyman	122
"Beggars' Opera,"	317
Bell, Alexander Graham.....	26
Bell, John	25
Bemis Heights, battle of....249, 254	
Bennington, battle of.....187, 252	
Benson, Allan J.....	345
Bergh, Henry	69
Bering Sea controversy....186, 194	
Berkeley, Gov.	81
"Berlin Decree"	303
Berling, Widow	230
Bernstorff, Count Johann von..	20
Bible Society, American.....	99
Big Bethel, battle of.....	120
Big Black River, battle of.....	163
Binns, Jack	13

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE
Birney, James G..... 22	Burr, Aaron...20, 3, 28, 74, 167, 284
Bishop, Henry Rowley..... 292	Butler, B. F.....121, 341
"Bivouac of the Dead"..... 171	Butler, John249, 291
"Black Friday"..... 242	Butler, William 339
Black Hawk War.....24, 52	
Blaine, James Gillespie, 16, 54, 105, 245, 346	Cable street car, first..... 179
Blair, Francis P..... 11	Cabot, John 136
Blair, Montgomery 177	Cabot, Sebastian 136
"Bloody Angle" 100	Calendar, Gregorian, the, 225, 248, 322
Bombardment, first great naval. 227	Calendar, Julian, the..... 322
Bonaparte, Napoleon189, 245	Calhoun, John Caldwell, 53, 116, 344
<i>Bonhomme, Richard, vs. Serapis,</i> <i>battle</i> ... 240	California, State of, 19, 36, 134, 177, 215
Bonnie Blue Flag, The 4	Cambridge, Mass., founding of. 332
Boone, Daniel23, 119	Camden and Amboy Railroad, opening of 258
Boot and shoe industry..... 88	Camden, battle of..... 187
Booth, Edwin292, 75	Campbell, Thomas 324
Booth, John Wilkes..... 75	Campbell, William 256
Booth, Junius Brutus..... 75	Canada, ceded by France to England 22
Bordunox, Confederate soldier.. 106	Candy, William J..... 1
Boston evacuated by British... 53	Cape Cod, discovery of..... 102
Boston fire 291	Capitol at Washington.....7, 198
Boston massacre44, 327	Carleton, Guy305, 347
Boston <i>News Letter</i> 83	Carpenter, F. B..... 238
Boston settled 214	Carpenter's Hall 209
Boston Tea Party.....78, 325	"Carpet Bag" governments..... 247
<i>Boston</i> , U. S. warship..... 91	Cartridge, metallic, patent grant- ed 183
Boucicault, Dion 28	Cartwright, Alexander J..... 241
Boudinot, Elias 99	Carver, John339, 340
Bowdoin, James 209	Casey, Silas 112
Bowie, James 46	Cass, Lewis 305
Boyden, Seth49, 344	Cathay (China) 261
Braddock, Edward 165	Cavalry battle 63
Bradford, William, 308, 334, 339, 340	Cedar Creek, battle of..... 276
Bragg, Braxton1, 257, 306	Census, first national..... 179
Brandywine, battle of.....30, 221	Centennial Exhibition 87
Brant, Joseph ("Thayendane- gea," Indian chief)..... 291	Centennial, Yorktown 248
Breckenridge, J. C..... 25	Cerro Gordo, battle of..... 78
Breda, treaty of..... 178	Cervera, Admiral P..... 153
Brewster, William334, 339	Chadwick, French E..... 154
Breyman, Col. 252	Chaffee, Adna R.....15, 185
Bridge, N. Y. and Brooklyn, opening of 108	Champion's Hills, battle of..... 163
British American Colonies..... 210	Chancellorsville, battle of..... 93
British "Orders in Council".... 289	Chapultepec, battle of..... 224
Broke, Philip 113	Charleston, earthquake 202
<i>Brooklyn</i> , U. S. warship.....156, 164	Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn..... 194
Brooks, Senator 6	"Charter of Liberties and Pri- vileges" 268
"Brother Jonathan" 266	Chase, Thomas 285
Brown, Jacob 176	Château-Thierry, battle of..... 169
Brown, John.....99, 82, 268, 317	Chattanooga, battle of..... 304
Brown, Robert 56	Cherokee "Strip," The..... 233
"Brownists" 335	Cherry Valley (N. Y.) mas- sacre 291
Bryan, William Jennings, 55, 14, 167, 76,	<i>Chesapeake vs. Shannon</i> , bat- tle113, 217
Bryant, William Cullen..... 288	Chicago fire 258
Buchanan, Franklin 48	Chickamauga, battle of..... 236
Buchanan, James..82, 179, 224, 269	Chief Big Foot..... 345
Buckner, Simon B.....27, 86	China, Boxer Rebellion..... 185
Buell, D. C..... 257	Chinese immigration, regulating of 319
<i>Buena Ventura</i> , Spanish ship... 82	Church, Benjamin 245
Buena Vista, battle of..... 32	Churubusco, battle of..... 194
Bullfinch, Charles 199	Cincinnati, Society of..... 102
Bull Run, battle of..... 171	
Bulwer, Henry Lytton..... 80	
Bunker Hill, battle of..... 127	
Burchard, Samuel D..... 17	
Burgoyne, John249, 269	
Burnside, Ambrose E..... 322	

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE
Cipango (Japan) 261	Surrender of E. Kirby Smith, May 26, 1865. 69
Civil War Amnesty 343	Civil War, beginning 69
Civil War Battles:	Civil War, end of 68
Fort Sumter, Apr. 12, 1861.	Civil War, first bloodshed 80
Big Bethel, June 10, 1861.	Civil War, Greeley's Diplomacy, "Anxious for Peace" 170
Bull Run, July 21, 1861.	Civil War, last bloodshed 106
Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861.	Civil War, surrender of John- ston's army 84
Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862.	Civil War, surrender of last army 108
Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862.	Clark, William 289
Pea Ridge, Mar. 7, 1862.	Clarke, Charles Edgar 56, 154
<i>Monitor vs. Merrimac</i> , Mar. 9, 1862.	Clarke, George R. 33
Shiloh, Apr. 6, 1862.	Clarke, John 340
Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.	Clarke, Jonas 78
Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.	Clay, Clement C. 170
Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.	Clay, Henry, 69, 40, 52, 67, 107, 167, 287, 297, 322, 343
Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862.	Clayton-Bulwer Treaty 80, 331
Savage's Station, June 29, 1862.	Clayton, John M. 80
Glendale, June 30, 1862.	Clearing House Association, New York, start of 259
White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862.	Clemens, Samuel Langhorne 313
Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.	<i>Clermont</i> , steamboat 74, 187, 189
Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.	Cleveland, Benjamin 256
Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862.	Cleveland, Grover, 54, 165, 193, 279, 331
Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862.	Clinton, De Witt 53
Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.	Clinton, George, 3, 4, 53, 161, 232, 284
Murfreesboro, Jan. 2, 1863.	Clinton, Henry, 138, 243, 271, 272, 274, 275, 276
Chancellorsville, May 1, 2, 3, 1863.	Clocks of nation turned ahead.. 61
Port Gibson, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 1863.	Cloth weaving, Crompton loom.. 304
Champion's Hills, May 16, 1863.	Clymer, George 162
Big Black River, May 17, 1863.	Cobb, Howell 171
Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863.	Cochrane, Thomas 226
Vicksburg surrendered, July 4, 1863.	Coddington, William 57
Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.	Coghlan, Joseph B. 91
Chattanooga, Nov. 23, 1863.	Cold Harbor, battle of 113
Orchard Knob, Nov. 23, 1863.	"Colonel," The (Theo. Roose- velt) 281
Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24, 1863.	Colorado, State of 179, 205
Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.	Colt, Samuel 35
Wilderness, May 5, 1864.	Columbia River, discovery of.. 97
Spottsylvania Court House, May 8, 1864.	Columbus, Christopher, 260, 104, 179, 265
Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.	Committees of Correspondence.. 328
Petersburg assaulted, June 16, 1864.	"Compact," Cape Cod 291, 339
<i>Kearsarge vs. Alabama</i> , June 19, 1864.	"Compromiser," "The Great".. 69
Peace Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.	"Comstock Lode," silver, dis- covery of 121
Atlanta, July 22, 1864.	Concord, battle of 79
Ezra Chapel, July 28, 1864.	<i>Concord</i> (German <i>Mayflower</i>).. 91
Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864.	<i>Concord</i> , U. S. warship 248
Jonesboro, Aug. 31, 1864.	"Condition . . . not a Theory" 54
Atlanta captured, Sept. 2, 1864.	Confederate States of America, 4, 20, 28, 47, 60, 70, 118, 171
Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.	Confederation, Articles of 293
Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864.	Confederation, first in America. 104
Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864.	Conger, E. J. 75
Fort Fisher captured, Jan. 15, 1865.	Congress, Anti-Stamp Act 255
Five Forks, Apr. 1, 1865.	Congress, first meeting at new Capitol 295
Appomattox surrendered, Apr. 9, 1865.	Congress, first of American Colonies 55, 283
Surrender of Johnston's Army, Apr. 26, 1865.	Congress, first under Constitu- tion 64
	<i>Congress</i> , U. S. warship 48

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE
Congress of the Confederate States of America..... 21	Crystal Palace 169
"Congressional Caucus," "The" 322	Cuba, slavery leaders desired to annex 269
Connecticut, State of..... 291, 324	Cuba, U. S. Army retired from. 106
Conscription Act of Congress, signing of 103	<i>Cumberland</i> , U. S. warship.... 48
Conscription, registration for.. 118	Curry, Duncan F. 241
Constable, William 56	Curtin, Andrew G. 297
<i>Constellation</i> vs. <i>Insurgente</i> , battle 22	Curtiss, Samuel R. 46
Constitution, thirteenth amendment to 17, 332	Curtiss, Glen H. 97
Constitution, fourteenth amendment to 177	Custer, George A. 136
Constitution, fifteenth amendment to 35	Custer massacre 87, 136
Constitution, sixteenth amendment to 35	Custis, Martha 30
Constitution, seventeenth amendment to 112	Custis, Mary A. R. 11
Constitution of Connecticut, oldest written in history..... 6	Czolgosz, Leon 15, 231
Constitution of the United States 133	
Constitution of the United States, ratification of..... 319	Dacres, James Richard..... 192
<i>Constitution</i> , U. S. S. 92, 193	Dahlgren guns 48
<i>Constitution</i> vs. <i>Guerrière</i> , battle 192	<i>Daily Advertiser</i> , Philadelphia paper 234
Constitutional convention at Philadelphia 30, 102	"D—n the torpedoes! Go ahead" 180
Continental Army 287	Dare, Virginia 192
Continental Congress, first, 30, 207, 278	"Dark and Bloody Ground," the "Dark Day," in New England.. 104
Continental Congress, second, 30, 100, 165, 243, 244	<i>Dartmouth</i> , ship 328
Continental Congress, last session 278	Davidson, William 334
"Continental Congress," "Great Jehovah and the" 208	Davis, Jefferson, 114, 21, 28, 70, 76, 101, 341
"Continental," origin of word, 5, 100, 207	Davis, William A. 177
Contreras, battle of..... 193	Deane, Silas 21
Cooke & Co., Jay 236	Dearborn, Henry 253
Cook, Francis A. 154	Decatur, Stephen 41
Cooper, James Fenimore..... 231	Declaration of Independence, Mecklenburg 111
"Copperheads" 103	Declaration of Independence, The 158
Coppin, Robert 340	"Decoration Day" 110
Corinth, battle of..... 246	Deerfield massacre 36
Cornwallis Lord, 30, 52, 206, 256, 270, 274, 276	<i>Deerhound</i> , English yacht..... 133
Cotton Gin, patent for..... 50	Delaplace, Captain 208
Court of Claims, established by Congress 33	Delaware, State of.. 36, 60, 177, 293
Cowpens, battle of the..... 10	Delehanthy, Daniel 155
Crawford, F. Marion..... 199	Democratic party 51, 202
Crawford, Thomas 199	Democratic-Republican party, 51, 88, 167
Crawford, William C. 167	Densmore, James 136
Creasy, Edward 249	Dent, Julia 84
Creek Indian War..... 51	Design, National Academy of.. 8
Cremation, first formal..... 321	De Soto, Fernando..... 133
"Crisis," "The" 332	<i>Detroit</i> , British warship..... 217
Crockett, David 46	Detroit, surrender of.. 181, 216, 313
Crompton, William 304	<i>Deutschland</i> , German submarine 166
Cromwell, Samuel 315	Dewey, George 344, 91
Crosby, William G. 114	District of Columbia..... 170
"Cross of Gold" 167	Diving suit with brass helmet, patented 122
"Crown of Thorns" 167	Dix, John A. 16
Crown Point, abandoned to British 179	"Dixie," first sung 236
Cruelty to animals, society for prevention organized 69	Dixon, Jeremiah 292
	"Dongan's Charter" 268
	Dongan, Thomas 268
	"Don't give up the ship!".. 113, 217
	Dorsey, Sarah R. 117
	Dotey, Edward 340
	Doubleday, Abner 147
	Douglas, Stephen A. 83, 24, 25
	Downie, George 221
	Draft Riots, Civil War..... 168
	Drake, Edwin L. 200
	Drayton, Percival 180
	"Drives," military 225

INDEX

	PAGE
Drummond, George Gordon....	176
Duel—Burr vs. Hamilton....	5, 167
Duel—Clay vs. Randolph....	67
Dunant, Henri	104
Dupuignac, E. R., Jr.....	241
Durand, Ferdinand	230
Dyer, Nehemiah M.....	91
Early, Jubal	175, 276
Earthquake, California	77
Earthquake, Charleston	202
East India Company, The....	327
Edgar, William	56
Edison, Thomas Alva, 23, 14, 28, 207, 278	
Education, Mass. State Board of	81
Education, U. S. Department of	41
Egan, Thomas P.....	12
El Caney, battle of	149
Election Day	13
Election, First National.....	2
Electoral Votes in First National Election	3
Electricity, Benj. Franklin iden- tified	126
Electric Lighting plant, first started	206
Elevated railroad, first.....	94
Elizabeth, Queen	334
Elliott, Jesse Duncan.....	218
Ellmaker, Amos	243
Ellsworth, E. Elmer.....	107
Ellsworth, Oliver	284
Elson, Louis C.....	230
Emancipation of negroes.....	1, 237
Embargo Act	59
Emerson, Ralph Waldo.....	108, 111
Emmett, Dan	236
Endicott, M. T.....	64
Engel, George	96
England, in re Confederacy....	118
England, "Orders in Council"....	120
England, war declared against..	132
English language in Philippine Islands	333
English, Thomas	340
Enterprise vs. Boxer, battle....	213
"Epizootic," disease of horses..	279
"Equal Rights Party"	279
"Era of Good Feeling"	88
Ericsson, John	19, 48, 236
Ericsson, U. S. torpedo boat....	155
Erie Canal, complete opening of	280
Erie Canal, first boat on.....	278
Ernst, Oswald H.....	64
Estaing, Charles Hector, Comte d'	258
Ether, first used as anesthetic....	60
Eutaw Springs, battle of.....	214
Evacuation Day, New York....	305
"Evangeline"	177
Evans, Robley D.....	154, 268
Evening Post, New York.....	34, 288
Everett, Edward	298, 300
Ewall, R. S.....	143
Ewing, John	324
Exposition, Atlanta	235, 248
Exposition, Centennial	101
Exposition, Columbian	94
Exposition, first industrial.....	169

	PAGE
Exposition, first international cotton	248
Exposition, Hyde Park, London.	194
Exposition, Louisiana Purchase.	94
Exposition, New Orleans.....	248
Exposition, Panama-Pacific In- ternational	28, 345
Exposition, Pan-American	15, 94
Exposition, Tercentenary	84
Exposition, Trans-Mississippi In- ternational	114
Exposition, World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial.....	331
Express business, start of.....	32
Ezra Chapel, battle of.....	206
"Face the other way, boys!	
We're going back".....	277
Fairfax, Lord	29
Fair Oaks, battle of	112
Fannin, James W.....	56
Farragut, David Glasgow.....	163
Farrand, Daniel	302
Faunce, Thomas	341
"Federalist," "The"	5, 53
Federation of Labor, organ- ization	204
Fenian Brotherhood	119
Ferdinand of Aragon	262
Ferguson, Major	256
Fessenden, Reginald A.....	185
Field, Cyrus W.....	168
Fielden, Samuel	96
Fields, Joseph	285
"Fifty-four Forty or Fight"....	127
"Fight," "I have not yet begun to"	240
"Fight it out on this line"....	86
Fillmore, Millard	4
Fire Prevention Day, institution of	259
"Fire when you are ready, Grid- ley"	92
Fischer, Adolph	96
Fisheries, controversy with Great Britain	304
"Fishhook Line" at Gettysburg.	142
Fiske, John	255, 264
Fitch, John	188, 199
Five Forks, battle of.....	63
"Flag," "If anyone attempts to haul down"	16
Flag of the United States, 122, 1, 26, 74, 221	
Flagler, Henry M.....	5
Fletcher, Frank M.....	82
Flogging, abolishment in U. S. Navy	244
Florida, commerce destroyer....	67
Florida, State of, 19, 42, 59, 69, 84, 88, 166, 247, 278	
Florida, Steamship	13
Floyd, John	52
Floyd, John B.....	27
Food, first act regulating.....	201
Forbes, Gen.	305
Ford, Henry	118
Ford Motor Company.....	118
Forefathers' Day	333
Fort Donelson	27, 86
Fort Duquesne	305
Fort Duquesne, battle of.....	165

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE
Fort Fisher captured..... 7	German War Loan, first to Allies 83
Fort Henry 86	Germany and the United States
Fort McHenry.....226, 229	arbitration treaty 312
Fort Moultrie, battle of..... 138	Germany, announcements and
Fort Moultrie (Civil War)..... 70	expressions by 17
Fort Philip Kearney..... 333	Germany, declaration of war
Fort Stanwix 251	against 68
Fort Sumter, bombardment of..... 69, 77	Germany, diplomatic contro-
Fort Washington, captured..... 294	versy 57
Foster, John W..... 186	Germany, first war credit against
Foster, Stephen Collins..... 163	Geronimo, Indian chief..... 207
"Fountain of Youth," Ponce de	Gerry, Elbridge 34
Leon's search for..... 59	Gettysburg, battle of..... 141
France, decree stopping neutral	Gettysburg, Lincoln's Address at
commerce 120	Ghent, treaty of..... 342
France (Directorate), Decree	Gilbert, Rufus 94
against contraband commerce..... 99	Glendale (or Frayser's Farm),
France, in re Confederacy..... 118	battle of 137
France, Treaty of Alliance with	Glidden, Carlos 135
England..... 122	Gloucester, U. S. warship..... 157
Franklin, battle of..... 313	Goebel, William 16
Franklin, Benjamin, 8, 21, 26,	Goethals, George W..... 186
73, 76, 126, 158, 206	Gold discovered in California..... 13
Franklin, Samuel 56	Gold discovered in Colorado..... 100
Fraser, Simon 254	Gompers, Samuel 204
Fraunce's Tavern 318	"Good Gray Poet," The..... 111
Fredericksburg, battle of..... 322	Goodyear, Charles 126
Freeman's Farm, battle of..... 253	Gorrie, John 96
"Free Silver" 54	Gosnold, Bartholomew 102
"Free Soilers" 165	Gould, Helen M..... 111
Free Soil Party..... 183	Graham, James 268
Fremont, John C..... 82, 165	Grand Army of the Republic..... 109
French and Indian War, 22, 165,	Grant, Matthew 84
176, 224, 313, 326	Grant, Ulysses S., 84, 27, 65, 68,
French Army in Mexico..... 50	76, 86, 96, 98, 101, 107, 113,
<i>Frontenac</i> , steamboat 214	127, 163, 176, 306
Fry, Joseph 286, 289	Grasse, Comte Francois Joseph
Fuel, government administration	Paul de (Marquis de Grasse-
of 8	Tilly).....211, 212, 272, 273, 274
Fuller, Samuel 339	Graves, Thomas 211
Fulton, Robert 187	Gray, Elisha 26
Funston, Frederick 57	Gray, Robert 97
	Great Britain, first minister to
Gadsden, James 347	United States 182
Gadsden Purchase, treaty for the	<i>Great Eastern</i> , Steamship..... 138,
Gage, Thomas 78, 128	<i>Great Western</i> , Steamship..... 83
"Gag rule," first adopted by	Greeley, Adolphus W..... 135
House of Representatives..... 108	Greeley, Horace.....19, 87, 170
Gaines Mill, battle of..... 137	Green, Beriah 318
Gallatin, Albert 343	Greene, Nathanael, 182, 52, 214, 270
Gansevoort, Peter 251	"Green Mountain Boys"..... 208
Garfield, Harry A..... 8	Gregory, John H..... 100
Garfield, James A..... 296, 150, 236	Gridley, Charles V..... 91
Garrison, William Lloyd..... 318	Griffiths, Richard 205
Gates, Horatio 187, 235, 253	Gronna, Asle J..... 66
Gatling Gun, patent granted..... 288	Guadaloupe Hidalgo, treaty of.. 19
Gatling, Richard Jordan..... 288	<i>Guerriere</i> , British warship..... 192
<i>Gazette</i> , Boston 284, 324	Guilford Court House, battle of. 52
"Geary Act," The..... 288	Guiteau, Charles J.....150, 236
Georgia, State of.....69, 84, 169	
Georgia, University of.....14, 26	Hains, Peter B..... 64
Gerard, James J..... 20	Hale, Edward Everett..... 63
Germaine, George 249	Hale, Nathan 237, 241
German Day in Pennsylvania..... 248	<i>Half Moon</i> , ship..... 64, 221
German immigrants, first to	Hall, Charles B..... 108
America 278	Hallidie, Andrew 179
Germantown, battle of.....30, 246,	Hall of Fame, opening of..... 111
German War, first act against	Hamilton, Alexander, 5, 3, 20,
United States 35	73, 167, 233, 284
German War, first American	Hammond, George 182
troops in France..... 137	Hancock, John.....6, 4, 78
German War, first gun fired.... 80	Hancock, W. S.....101, 143, 296

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE
Hanging of Isaac Hayne..... 179	Hunter, David 173
Hanging of Major André..... 241	Huntington, Samuel 4
Hanging of Mary E. Surratt..... 76, 165	Hutchinson, Thomas 45, 329
Hanging of Nathan Hale..... 237	
Hanging of Navy mutineers, Spencer, Cromwell and Small..... 315	Ice-making machine, patent is- sued 96
Hanging of Salem "Witches"..... 192	Idaho, State of..... 152
Harkness, Stephen V..... 5	Illinois, State of..... 317
Harlem, battle of..... 30, 232	Impeachment, first 138
Harnden, William Frederick..... 32	Inauguration Day 42
Harper, Fletcher 74	Incandescent lamp, patent is- sued 14
Harper, James 74	Incandescent light, first 278
Harper, John 74	Indiana, State of..... 322
Harper, Joseph Wesley..... 74	Indiana, U. S. warship..... 154
Harper, Robert G..... 34	Indian Day, American, estab- lished 94
Harrison, Benjamin..... 193, 54, 279	Indians, Apache 207
Harrison, Carter Henry..... 283	Indian Territory 82, 139
Harrison, Robert H..... 4	Indian War, Sioux 136
Harrison, William Henry, 21, 60, 217, 220, 247, 319	Ingersoll, Robert Green..... 184
Harrod, Benjamin M..... 64	"Innocuous Desuetude" 54
"Hartford Convention," The..... 324	Interstate Commerce Commis- sion, establishment of..... 20
Hartford, U. S. warship..... 180	Iowa, State of..... 344
Hartley, David 206	Iowa, U. S. warship..... 154, 156
Harvard College, first com- mencement 183	Iredell, James 284
Harvard, John 183	Irving, Washington..... 63, 28, 234
Hawaii annexation to U. S., 165, 185	Isabella of Castile..... 262
Hawthorne, Nathaniel 162	
Hay, John..... 295, 299, 331	Jackson, Andrew, 50, 4, 16, 63, 120, 167, 279, 297, 344
Hayes, Rutherford B..... 246, 22, 42	Jackson, Charles Thomas..... 60
Haymarket riot and "massacre," Chicago 95, 291	Jackson, J. W..... 107
Hayne, Isaac 179	Jackson, Thomas J., ("Stone- wall")..... 12, 93, 95, 137, 174
Hayne, Robert Y..... 14	Jamestown, Va. 101, 177
Haynes, Lemuel..... 302	Japan, first treaty with United States 60
Hay-Pauncéfote treaty 80, 331	Jay, John..... 3, 4, 206, 284
Hays, John 267	Jefferson, Joseph 28
Heintzelman, S. P..... 173	Jefferson, Martha 72
Hemmingway, Jacob 257	Jefferson, Mary 72
Henry, John 284	Jefferson, Peter 72
Henry, Patrick..... 3, 56, 209	Jefferson, Thomas, 71, 28, 51, 158, 283, 284, 320
Henry, William 188	Johnson, Andrew, 346, 33, 57, 76, 119
Herkimer, Nicholas 181, 251	Johnson, Hiram 182
Higginson, John Francis..... 154	Johnson, John 249
Hill, A. P..... 143	Johnson, Richard M..... 247
Hist, U. S. warship..... 155	Johnson, S. 284
Hobson, Richmond Pearson..... 118	Johnston, Albert Sidney..... 65
Hoffman, Charles Fenno..... 242	Johnston, Joseph E., 68, 84, 112, 114, 171, 206
Holcombe, James P..... 170	Johnstown Flood 112
Holley, Alexander L..... 14	Joint High Commission of Arbi- tration 67
Holmes, Oliver Wendell..... 200, 193	Jonesboro, battle of..... 206
"Home, Sweet Home"..... 120, 292	Jones, John Paul..... 164, 26, 240
Hood, John Bell..... 206, 313, 324	Jusserand, J. J..... 212
Hooker, Joseph..... 93, 141, 323	
Hopewell, S. C. treaty..... 312	Kansas-Nebraska Act 304
Hopkins, Giles 338	Kansas, State of..... 16, 287, 289
Hopkins, Oceanus 339	Kearsarge vs. Alabama, battle..... 132
Hopkins, Stephen 340	Keene, Laura 75
Houdon, Jean Antoine..... 31	Kegs, battle of the..... 2
Houston, Samuel..... 39, 82, 278	Kent, Jacob F..... 149
Howard, O. O..... 143	Kentucky, State of, 36, 113, 125, 177
Howe, William, 129, 130, 221, 243, 246, 249, 282	
Howells, William Dean..... 39	
Howland, John 338, 340	
Hudson, Henry 64, 221	
Hudson, John Elbridge 21	
Huerta, Victoriano 32, 82	
Hughes, Charles E..... 345	
Hull, Isaac 192	
Hull, William 167, 181	
Humphries, Charles..... 159, 161	

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE
Key, Francis Scott..... 226	Lingg, Louis 95
Kimberley, Rear Admiral..... 53	Lipton, Thomas 198
King Edward VII..... 278	Livingston, Robert R. 158, 161, 188
King George III..... 78, 325, 346	Lloyd, George K. 205
King George's War..... 269	"Loco-Foco" party 279
King James I..... 69, 334	Locomotive, first built in United States 7, 182
King James II..... 194, 215, 269	Lodge, Henry Cabot..... 31
King John II..... 262	Logan, John A..... 109
"King" Philip, Indian..... 184	London Company 69
King, Rufus, 56, 88	Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, 36, 79, 177
King's, Mountain, battle of..... 256	Long Island, battle of... 30, 200, 232
King William's War..... 283	Longstreet, James..... 112, 143, 146
Knights of Labor..... 203	Lookout Mountain, battle of, 304, 305
"Knights of the Golden Circle". 224	Lopez, Narciso 203
Knitting machine, patent issued. 231	Louisburg, surrender of..... 176
Knowlton, Thomas 232	Louisiana, State of, 69, 73, 88, 245, 247
"Knownothing" party 82	Lovejoy, Elijah P..... 321
Knox, Henry 102, 305	Low, Nicholas 56
Labor Day, inauguration of.... 203	Lowell, James Russell..... 31
Labor Day in Louisiana..... 306	Ludwig, Mary 267
Laconia, Cunard steamship..... 35	Lundy's Lane, battle of..... 176
Lafayette, Marquis de, 213, 20, 271, 273, 275, 341	Lusitania torpedoed 97, 345
La Follette, Robert M..... 66	Luzerne, Anne Caesar de la, French minister 272
Lake Champlain, battle of..... 221	Lynnhaven Bay, battle of... 211, 274
Lake Erie, battle of..... 215	Lyon, Nathaniel 184
Landais, Capt. 241	Macdonough, Thomas 221
Lane, Harry 66	Macomb, Alexander 221
Langley, Samuel Pierrepont... 96	Macon, Nathaniel 295
Lansing, Robert 58	Madero, Francisco Indalecio... 32
La Salle, Chevalier de..... 67	Madison, James, 53, 3, 162, 181, 226
Latrobe, Benjamin H..... 199	Magazine, <i>Atlantic Monthly</i> ... 32
Laurens, Henry 321	Magazine, <i>The American</i> 26
Law, first lecture on..... 324	Magazine, <i>The General</i> 26
Lawrence, O. H. Perry's flag-ship 216	Magellan, Fernando 243
Lawrence, James 113, 217	Magoon, Charles E..... 64
Lawrence, Richard 16	Mahan, Alfred T..... 212, 222
Lawton, Henry W..... 149	Mail, free delivery, beginning of 291
Lecompton Constitution 82, 179	Maine Law 114
Lee, Arthur 21	Maine, State of..... 40, 41, 42
Lee, Charles 138	Maine, U. S. warship..... 27
Lee, Henry 11	Malvern Hill, battle of... 137, 149
Lee, John D..... 223	Manila Bay, battle of..... 91
Lee, Richard Henry..... 119, 158	Manila, surrender of..... 185
Lee, Robert E., 10, 68, 93, 96, 98, 99, 113, 114, 118, 127, 137, 141, 146, 235, 239, 318, 322	Mann, Horace 95, 81
Legislative Assembly, first.... 177	Manufacturers, National Association of 12
"Lend a Hand"..... 63	March through Georgia, Sherman's 294
Leopard vs. Chesapeake, battle, 74, 134	"March to the Sea"..... 332
Leslie, Col..... 232	Marconi, Guglielmo 322
Lewis and Clark, Expedition of, 74, 289	Marine Corps, United States.. 169
Lewis, Evan 318	Markham, William 280
Lewis, Meriwether 289	"Mark Twain," (Samuel L. Clemens) 313
Lexington, battle of..... 78	Marriage, first at Plymouth... 101
Liberty Loan, first..... 127	Marshal, James Wilson..... 13
Liberty Loan, second..... 282	Marshall, John..... 242, 33, 43
Liberty Loan, third..... 96	Martin, Joseph 312
Liberty Loan, fourth..... 277	Maryland, first assembly..... 33
"Liberty—or death"..... 57	Maryland, State of, 36, 59, 177, 293
Linares, Gen..... 149	Mason and Dixon's line, 41, 46, 292
Lincoln, Abraham, 23, 1, 25, 39, 70, 75, 76, 77, 83, 103, 114, 115, 119, 202, 237, 310	Mason, Charles 292
Lincoln, Benjamin..... 4, 258, 275	Mason, James M..... 290
Lincoln, Robert Todd..... 24	
Lincoln's "Lost Speech"..... 109	
Lind, Jenny 164	

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE
Masonic, anti, party.....223, 243	Mexico, war declared against... 102
Mason, John Y..... 269	Michigan, State of.....14, 135
Massachusetts Assembly..... 207	Milburn, John G..... 134
Massachusetts, State of.....205, 324	Miles, Nelson Appleton.....207, 345
<i>Massachusetts</i> , U. S. warship, 154, 155, 156	"Millions for Defense, but not a Cent for Tribute!"..... 33
Massasoit, Indian chief..... 308	Milton, John..... 4
Matanzas, bombardment of..... 87	<i>Minden</i> , Cartel ship..... 226
"Matanzas mule," The..... 88	Minnesota, State of.....101, 134
Mather, Cotton..... 257	Mint, U. S.....63, 232
<i>Mathews</i> , R. F., steamship..... 42	Minuit, Peter..... 60
Mawhood, Col..... 1	Minute men..... 79
Maximilian of Austria..... 133	Missionary Ridge, battle of, 304, 306
Maxwell, William..... 56	Mississippi River.....70, 133
<i>Mayflower</i> , Pilgrim's ship..... 336	Mississippi, State of.....69, 84, 321
McClellan, George B., 317, 85, 136, 202, 235, 239	Missouri Compromise Act, 39, 46, 88
McCormick, Cyrus H..... 133	Missouri, State of.....40, 41, 184
McCormick, Daniel..... 56	"Mistakes of Moses"..... 184
McCulloch, Ben..... 184	Mobile Bay, battle of..... 180
<i>McCulloch</i> , <i>Hugh</i> , U. S. revenue cutter..... 91	Modoc Indian War..... 87
McDonald, John B..... 282	Molino Del Rey, battle of..... 215
McDowell, Charles..... 256	<i>Mongolia</i> , steamship..... 81
McDowell, Irwin..... 172	<i>Monitor</i> , U. S. warship.....48, 236
McGuire, Matthew..... 205	<i>Monitor</i> vs. <i>Merrimac</i> , battle... 47
McKinley, William, 14, 55, 185, 214, 231, 280, 281	Monmouth, battle of...30, 138, 267
McLean, Alexander..... 293	Monongahela, battle of the... 165
McLean, Wilmer..... 68	"Monroe Doctrine".....50, 88, 315
McMaster, John B..... 223	Monroe, James.....88, 42
Meade, George G..... 141	Montana, State of..... 291
Mechanics' arts, colleges of... 201	Montcalm, Marquis de..... 224
Mechanicsville, battle of..... 136	Monterey, battle of.....237, 242
Memorial Day, (National)..... 109	Montgomery, Richard.....291, 347
Memorial Day, Confederate, Alabama..... 84	"Monticello"..... 72
Memorial Day, Confederate, Florida..... 84	Montojo, Admiral..... 92
Memorial Day, Confederate, Georgia..... 84	Montreal surrendered..... 291
Memorial Day, Confederate, Louisiana..... 64	Monument—Liberty enlighten- ing the world..... 283
Memorial Day, Confederate, Mississippi..... 84	Monument to Lincoln at Spring- field, Ill..... 268
Memorial Day, Confederate, North Carolina..... 100	Monument, Washington.....28, 31
Memorial Day, Confederate, South Carolina..... 100	Morgan, Daniel.....10, 253, 254
Menendez, Pedro.....200, 214	Morgan, William..... 223
"Merchant Adventures of Lon- don"..... 335	Mormonism.....138, 176, 223, 237
<i>Merrimac</i> , C. S. warship..... 47	Morris, Robert.....12, 35, 123
<i>Merrimac</i> , U. S. Navy collier... 118	Morse alphabet code, first pub- lic demonstration..... 13
Merritt, Wesley M..... 185	Morse, Samuel Finley Breeze, 87, 13
Mexican War.....56, 59, 83	Morton, William T. G..... 60
Mexican War Battles:	"Mother's Day"..... 94
Palo Alto—May 8, 1846	Mott, Lucretia..... 171
Resaca de la Palma—May 9, 1846	Moultrie, William..... 138
Monterey—Sept. 21, 23, 1846	Mountain Meadows massacre... 223
Buena Vista—Feb 23, 1847	Mount Vernon, Va..... 30
Bombardment of Vera Cruz— Mar. 22, 1847	"Mourt's Relation".....308, 340
Cerro Gordo—Apr. 18, 1847	Mullins, Priscilla..... 337
Contreras—Aug. 19, 1847	Murchison, Charles F..... 279
Churubusco—Aug. 20, 1847	Murfreesboro, battle of..... 1
Molino del Rey—Sept. 8, 1847	Murray, John..... 56
Chapultepec—Sept. 13, 1847	Mutiny on U. S. S. <i>Somers</i> 315
City of Mexico captured— Sept. 14, 1847	
Mexico, militia called out against 132	

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE
Navy of the United States, founding of..... 49	"Our country—right or wrong"..... 21
Nebraska, State of..... 39	"Our flag is still there"..... 229
Neebe, Oscar W..... 96	Pacific Ocean, discovery of... 243
Negro soldiers..... 199	Paine, Thomas..... 332
Nevada, State of..... 286	Pakenham, Edward..... 51
New Amsterdam..... 215	Palo Alto, battle of..... 98
New Hampshire, State of... 256, 324	Panama Canal Commission... 64
New Jersey, State of... 36, 178, 205	Panama Canal, opening of... 186, 345
New Mexico, State of... 2, 19, 126	Panama Canal, plans for building..... 281
New Orleans, battle of..... 4, 51	Panama Railroad completed... 14
New Orleans—Gen. Butler's "Order No. 28"..... 341	Panama, Republic of, 186, 289, 295, 345
Newport, purchase of..... 57	Pan-American Congress, first, 194, 245
Newspaper, first daily..... 236	Panic of 1869..... 242
Newspaper, first in America... 242	Panic of 1873..... 236, 242
"New Style" calendar..... 322	Parcel Post..... 1, 232
New Testament, Revised, published..... 104	Paris, treaty of..... 22
New York Central and Hudson River Ry..... 109	Parker, Alton B..... 280
New York Chamber of Commerce..... 64	Parker, John..... 79
New York City, fire..... 331	Parker, Peter..... 138
New York City, taken from Dutch..... 215	Parkman, Francis..... 232
New York, State of, 36, 178, 205, 255, 289	Parsons, Albert R..... 96
New York, U. S. warship... 154, 156	Pastorius, Daniel..... 248
New York University..... 111	Patent Bureau, U. S. established 163
Niagara, Perry's flagship..... 216	"Patriot War," The..... 319
Nicaraguan Canal..... 331	Patterson, Robert..... 171
Nichols, Richard..... 215	Paulding, John..... 241
Nicolay, John G..... 298, 299	Pauncefote, Lord..... 331
Nina, Columbus's ship..... 264	Payne, John Howard..... 120, 292
Nipsic, U. S. warship..... 53	Peace Day..... 103
Nobel Peace Prize..... 213	"Peace without victory"..... 13
Norcross, Leonard..... 122	Peach Tree Creek, battle of... 206
Norris, George W..... 66	Peale, Charles W..... 31
North Carolina, State of, 26, 207, 256	Pea Ridge, battle of..... 46
North Carolina, University of... 26	Pearson, Richard..... 240, 242
North Dakota, State of..... 287	Peary, Robert E..... 68
North, Lord..... 276	Peking, march to..... 185
North Pole, discovery of..... 68	Pemberton, J. C..... 163
Northwest Territory..... 168	Pendleton, George H..... 202
Nova Scotia..... 69, 178	Peninsula Campaign..... 136
Nullification..... 14, 52, 54, 296	Penn, William, 267, 135, 280, 283, 292
O'Brien, Jeremiah..... 121	Pennsylvania Evening Post..... 161
Oglethorpe, James..... 23	Pennsylvania Railroad Company organized..... 74
"O Grab Me" act..... 341	Pennsylvania, State of..... 134, 298
O'Hara, Theodore..... 171	Pennsylvania, University of... 26, 95
Ohio, State of..... 28, 289	Pension act, first passed by congress..... 55
Oklahoma..... 82, 194, 233, 295	People's Party..... 176, 185
"Old Man Eloquent"..... 167	Percy, Lord..... 80
"Old Oaken Bucket," "The"..... 6	Perestrelo, Philippa..... 261
"Old Style" calendar..... 248, 322	Perez de Marchena, Juan..... 263
O'Leary, Mrs..... 258	Perry, Matthew Galbraith..... 60
Olympia, U. S. flagship..... 91	Perry, Oliver Hazard..... 198, 60, 216
Omnibus Bill..... 4, 305	Perryville, battle of..... 257
Opera, first sung in America... 317	Pershing, John J..... 47
Orchard Knob, battle of..... 304	Petersburg assaulted..... 127
"Ordinance of Secession"..... 25	Petrel, U. S. S..... 91
Oregon Boundary Treaty..... 126	Petroleum, discovery of..... 200
Oregon, State of... 36, 205, 289	Philadelphia captured by British..... 243
"Oregon Trail," The..... 49	Philadelphia, charter of city granted..... 283
Oregon, U. S. warship..... 36, 153	Philadelphia, City of..... 252
Oriskany, battle of..... 181, 251	Phillip, John Woodward... 154, 321
Osgood, Samuel..... 50	Phillips, Wendell..... 321
Ostend Manifesto..... 269	Phonograph, patent issued... 28
Oswald, Richard..... 206	Photography, color, patent granted..... 175

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE
Picardy, battle of..... 56	Railroads, Government operation of.....201, 346
Pickett, George E.....63, 146	Railway mail, first trial..... 177
Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. 147	<i>Raleigh</i> , U. S. ship..... 91
Pierce, Franklin, 303, 60, 163, 169, 269	Rall, Johan Gotlieb..... 343
Pigot, Robert..... 129	Randall, Thomas..... 56
Pike's Peak, discovery of..... 293	Randolph, Isham..... 72
Pike, Zebulon M.....244, 293	Randolph, Jane..... 72
Pilgrims, The.....190, 322, 333, 336	Randolph, John..... 67
"Pilot boats"..... 194	Randolph, Peyton..... 209
Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth, 33, 53, 74, 284	<i>Ranger</i> , U. S. warship..... 26
Pinckney, Thomas..... 284	Rankin, Jeannette..... 66
<i>Pinta</i> , Columbus's ship.....259, 264	Rathbone, Henry R..... 75
Pinzon, Martin Alonzo..... 263	Rawdon, Lord..... 179
Pitcairn, Major..... 79	Read, George..... 159
Pitcher, Molly.....267, 138	Read, James Buchanan..... 277
Plains of Abraham, battle of the..... 224	Read, Nathan..... 199
Play, "Our American Cousin"..... 75	Reaper, agricultural, patent for. 133
"Plymouth Plantation," History of..... 336	"Rebellious Stripes," The..... 123
Pocahontas, Indian Princess... 2	"Rebel yell"..... 175
Poe, Edgar Allen..... 12	"Reconstruction"..... 169
Poele, C. J. Van de..... 10	"Reconstruction Amendment".... 177
Political Party, first convention. 322	Red Cross, founding of..... 104
Polk, James K.....287, 69, 107	Republican Party.....73, 165, 183, 231
Ponce de Leon..... 59	Republican Party, Taft vs. Roosevelt..... 133
"Pony Express," first..... 71	<i>Republic</i> , steamship..... 13
"Populists".....176, 185	Resaca de la Palma, battle of... 99
Porras, Belisario..... 186	Revere, Paul.....78, 285, 330
Porter, Horace..... 164	
Port Gibson, battle of..... 163	Revolutionary War Battles:
Portsmouth, treaty of.....213, 281	Lexington, Apr. 19, 1775.
Postage, reduction of letter.... 42	Capture of Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775.
Postal cards, one cent, first issued..... 94	<i>Amity</i> vs. <i>Margaretta</i> , June 12, 1775.
Post Office, General, established by Congress..... 50	Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.
Post Office money order system established..... 103	Montreal surrendered, Nov. 12, 1775.
Powderly, T. V..... 204	Assault on Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775.
Powder, smokeless, first use of. 176	Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776.
Pratt, John..... 315	Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776.
Prescott, William.....128, 130	Harlem, Sept. 16, 1776.
Prescott, William Hickling..... 95	White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776.
Presidential Message, First Annual..... 4	Capture of Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776.
Presidential Message, first written..... 320	Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776.
President of United States, salary.....21, 42, 44	Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777.
Preston, Captain..... 44	Oriskany, Aug. 6, 1777.
Prevost, Augustine..... 258	Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777.
Price, Robert..... 205	Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777.
Price, Sterling.....46, 184, 246	Stillwater (Freeman's Farm), Sept. 19, 1777.
Princeton, battle of.....1, 30	Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.
Pritchard, Benjamin D..... 101	Bemis Heights, Oct. 7, 1777.
Proctor, Henry A..... 247	Convention of Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777.
Progressive Party.....134, 182, 281	Monmouth, June 28, 1778.
Prohibition of Liquor, 114, 287, 332	Stony Point, July 16, 1779.
"Prophet," The.....22, 290	<i>Bonhomme Richard</i> vs. <i>Serapis</i> , Sept. 23, 1779.
<i>Publick Occurrences</i> , first newspaper in America..... 242	Assault on Savannah, Oct. 9, 1779.
Publishing, business of..... 74	Camden, Aug. 16, 1780.
Pulaski, Count Casimir..... 258	King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780.
Pullman, George M..... 317	The Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781.
Putnam, Israel.....129, 232	Guilford Court House, Mar. 15, 1781.
	Lynnhaven Bay, Sept. 5, 1781.
Quebec, assault on..... 347	Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781.
Quebec, Province of..... 210	Surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781.
Quincy, Josiah..... 45	

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE
Revolutionary War, end of.... 206	School, Public Latin of Boston founded..... 82
Revolver, first patent granted.. 35	Schrank, John..... 281
Reynolds, John F..... 142	Schuyler, Philip..... 250
Rhode Island, State of... 20, 57, 324	Schwab, Michael..... 96
Ridgeway, Ont..... 119	Science, American Ass'n for Advancement of..... 236
Rifles, muzzle-loading..... 183	Scott, Dred..... 46
Riley, James Whitcomb..... 257	Scott, Winfield, 56, 193, 194, 225, 231, 304
"Rip Van Winkle"..... 28	"Secession"..... 237
Robinson, William..... 280	Seicheprey, France, battle of... 81
Rochambeau, Comte de (Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vi- meure)..... 272, 273	Selden, George B..... 232
Rockefeller, John D..... 5	Seminole War..... 52, 319, 344
Rockefeller, William..... 5	Semmes, Raphael..... 132
"Rock of Chickamauga," The.. 236	Seven Pines, battle of..... 112
Rogers, John..... 161	Seven Years' War..... 326
Roman Catholic, first mass.... 58	Sevier, John..... 256
Roosevelt, Isaac..... 56	Seward, William H..... 76, 238
Roosevelt, Theodore, 280, 44, 64, 133, 150, 182, 213, 222, 232, 281, 345	Sewing machine, patents granted, 184, 220
Rosecrans, William S..... 1, 246	Seymour, Horatio..... 87
Ross, "Betsy"..... 1, 123	Shafter, William R..... 135, 149, 155
Ross, George..... 1, 123, 162	Sharp, Alexander, Jr..... 154
Ross, Robert..... 162, 227	Shay's Rebellion..... 13
Rotch, Captain..... 328	Shelby, Isaac..... 256
"Rough Riders"..... 150	<i>Shenandoah</i> , commerce destroyer 67
Rubber fabrics, patent granted.. 126	Sheridan, Philip Henry, 45, 63, 68, 276
Ruggles, John..... 163	"Sheridan's Ride"..... 45
"Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" 17	Sherman, Roger..... 158
Rumsey, James..... 199	Sherman, William Tecumseh, 21, 84, 206, 294, 306, 332
Rush, Benjamin..... 76, 162	Shiloh, battle of..... 65
Russell, Jonathan..... 343	Sholes, C. Latham..... 135, 315
Russo-Japanese War..... 213	Shonts, Theodore P..... 64
Rutledge, John..... 4	Sickles, Daniel E..... 143, 145
Ryswick (Holland) treaty of... 283	Silver, demonetization of..... 25
	"Silver Question"..... 167
Sackville West affair..... 279	Simpson, Hannah..... 84
St. Augustine, Fla..... 200, 214	Singer, Isaac M..... 184
St. Clair, Arthur..... 250	Sioux Indian War..... 87
St. Clement's Island..... 58	<i>Sirius</i> , steamship..... 83
St. Ildefonso, treaty of..... 245	Skelton, Martha..... 72
St. Leger, Barry..... 181, 249	Skinner, J. S..... 228
Saintsbury, George..... 112	Slavery abolished in D. C..... 77
Saint-Simon, Marquis de..... 275	Slavery, American Anti-Society organized..... 318
Sampson, W. T..... 154	Slavery, Emancipation..... 240
Sanders, George N..... 170	Slavery, first anti-society..... 76
Sands, Comfort..... 56	Sleeping car, first, patent issued. 317
San Francisco, earthquake and fire..... 77	Slidell, John..... 290
San Jacinto, battle of..... 82	Slocum, H. W..... 143
San Jacinto, U. S. warship..... 290	Small, Elisha..... 315
San Juan, battle of..... 149	Smith, Captain John, 2, 101, 285, 336
San Salvador, discovery of..... 265	Smith, E. Kirby..... 108
Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de, 33, 78, 82, 194, 215, 225, 231	Smith, Francis..... 79
<i>Santa Maria</i> , Columbus's flag- ship..... 260, 264, 265	Smith, Horace..... 183
Santangel, Louis de..... 263	Smith, Hyrum..... 138
Santiago de Cuba..... 149, 170	Smith, James..... 162
Santiago, naval battle of..... 152	Smith, John..... 285
Saratoga, campaign..... 249	Smith, Joseph..... 138, 237
Saratoga, the Convention of... 255	Smith, Samuel..... 227
Sargasso Sea..... 266	Smithsonian Institute, founding of..... 184
Savage's Station, battle of..... 137	Smithson, James..... 184
Savannah, assault upon..... 258	Soldiers Home, Nat'l, estab- lished at Washington..... 42
<i>Savannah</i> , first steamship to cross Atlantic..... 107	Sons of Liberty, organization of, 285
Scarborough, William..... 107	Soulé, Pierre..... 269
Schley, Winfield S..... 154	Soule, Samuel W..... 135
Schofield, John McAllister.... 313	

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE
South Carolina, State of...247, 332	<i>Sussex</i> , steamship, sunk..... 57
South Dakota, State of...134, 287	Sykes, George 143
Spain and the United States, Treaty of Peace..... 322	
Spain, war declared against.... 77	Taft, William H., 231, 56, 133, 281, 345
Spanish flag in Kansas..... 244	Talleyrand-Périgord, Prince ... 34
<i>Speedwell</i> , Pilgrim's ship..... 336	Taney, Roger Brooke.....46, 228
Spencer, Philip 315	Tappan, Lewis 318
Spies, August 95	Tariff, first protective act..... 162
Spoils, "to the victors belong".... 52	Tarleton, Banastre 10
Spottsylvania Court House, bat- tle of 98	Taylor, George 162
Stamp Act.....46, 56, 287	Taylor, Henry C..... 154
Standard Oil Company, The, 5, 232	Taylor, Zachary, 304, 32, 42, 59, 98, 99, 115, 237, 242
Standard Time.....50, 248, 295	"Tear her tattered ensign down" 193
Standish, Myles308, 340	Tecumseh, Indian chief, 22, 217, 247, 290
Stanton, Edwin M.....76, 199, 238	Telegraph, electro-magnetic, 2, 87, 107
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady..... 171	Telegraph, wireless177, 232
Starke, John 252	Telephone, first message across Atlantic ocean 278
<i>Star of the West</i> , steamship, 4, 82	Telephone, first message across continent 244
"Star-Spangled Banner," "The" 225	Telephone, long distance....21, 270
"State Rights"14, 54	Telephone, wireless, patent grant- ed 185
Steamboat, first on Great Lakes. 214	Telfair, Edward 4
Steamboat, first successful..... 187	<i>Tennessee</i> , Confederate warship 180
Steam engines, cut off and valve, patent granted..... 49	Tennessee, State of..... 113
Steam ferry, first in world es- tablished 259	Tennessee, University of..... 26
Steamship, first Atlantic dis- aster 244	Territory, first outside original thirteen states 168
Steamship, first to cross Atlantic 83	Terry, Alfred H..... 7
Steel Armor Plate, Harvey Pro- cess 5	Texas, State of, 19, 39, 60, 69, 278, 292, 346
Steel, Bessemer "Converter".... 14	<i>Texas</i> , U. S. warship.....154, 157
Steel Corporation, U. S. incor- porated in N. J..... 29	Thames River, battle of..... 247
Steers, George 195	"Thanatopsis" 288
Stephens, Alexander 21	Thanksgiving Day 307
Stephenson, John 312	Thomas, George Henry, 236, 294, 306, 324
Steuben, Baron von 275	Thomas, Philip Evan..... 36
Stevens, John199, 259	Thompson, Alexander R..... 344
Stevens, John C..... 195	Thompson, Charles 209
Stevenson, Marmaduke 280	Thompson massacre 344
Stevens, Robert L..... 258	Thornton, Matthew 162
Stevens, Thaddeus 33	Thornton, Seth B..... 83
Stevens, Uriah S..... 203	Thurber, Charles 200
Stewart, Alvan 278	Ticonderoga, Fort.....100, 177, 250
Stillwater, battle of..... 235	Tilden, Samuel Jones..... 22, 247
Stoneman, George 106	Tilson, Thomas 259
"Stone Wall, Jackson standing like a"..... 174	Tilley, Edward 340
Stone, William J..... 66	Tilley, John 340
Stony Point, battle of..... 169	Timby, Theodore Ruggles..... 236
"Stourbridge Lion," The..... 182	Time, Daylight-saving 61
Stowe, Calvin Ellis..... 122	Tippecanoe, battle of..... 289
Stowe, Harriet Beecher.... 122, 118	<i>Titanic</i> , steamship sunk..... 76
Street railway, first in America. 312	Todd, Mary 24
Strike, Labor, at Homestead, Pa. 194	Tomlinson, Ralph 230
Strike of railway workmen... 165	Toral, Gen. 154, 170
Stuart, John 214	"Townshend Acts"139, 327
Stuyvesant, Peter101, 215	Townshend, Charles 327
Submarine, first crossed Atlantic 166	"Trade Dollar" 25
Submarine, <i>Holland No. 9</i> 53	Trade Unionism 204
Submarine war 58	T-rail, first use of by railroad... 258
Subway, opening of first New York 282	Train, George Francis..... 317
Sumner, Charles 41	Travis, William 46
Surratt, Mary E.....76, 165	Treasury of U. S. Government, organized 203
Surrender of Cornwallis..... 270	Trenches in war, first..... 127
Surrender of Manila 185	
Surrender of Santiago..... 170	

